Fourteenth Loksabha

Session : 7
Date : 09-03-2006

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Title : Combined discussion on Budget (2006-07) supplementary Demands for Grants (2005-06) and Demands for Excess Grants (2003-04).

DR. P.P. KOYA (LAKSHADWEEP): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the presentation of a Budget for a particular financial year, threadbare discussions with the participation of all sections of Parliament, reply by the hon. Finance Minister and passing of the Budget along with Demands for Grants etc. are annual exercises binding upon the Parliament and its Members. However, it gives an insight into the current state of the economy and financial health of the country; and budgetary allotment for the next financial year reflecting the policy and programmes of the Government in power. Hence it is

customary for everybody to wait for the presentation of the annual Budget in the Parliament, reaction of the public on the Budget, opinion of the experts in the field and reflection of the Members of both the Houses of Parliament are all routine affairs. Everyone in this country was waiting for the presentation of the Budget 2006-07 by the hon. Finance Minister with the hope that the UPA Government will come out with an outstanding budget incorporating Common Minimum Programme and befitting to the slogan that the '*Sarkar ke haath, aam admiyon ke saath*'. But unfortunately the Union Budget 2006-07 is turned out to be a big non-event. The Budget could be described as a timid one, anti-poor, anti-farmer, anti-labour and anti-people as a whole. The Finance Minister has lost an important opportunity in providing big push to economy. He is satisfied with the inbuilt momentum and is relaxed with the 8 per cent growth. There is hardly any evidence of measures that would take the economic growth to a higher plane of ten per cent growth rate. Remember this is when the food prices are going up, petrol; diesel and LPG prices sky-rocketing, large chunk of labourers are thrown out of sick public sector undertakings. A large scale migration taking place from rural to urban areas in search of food and employment. How can the Finance Minister be happy about the physical health of the economy. So, it goes without saying that the electoral compulsions seem to have made the Finance Minister's instincts to present such a Budget and take up the big-ticket reforms.

There is no mention in the Budget Speech about the long pending labour reforms, concrete proposals to revive the sick industries, schemes to prevent ever increasing suicide by farmers and put an end to privatisation of profit-making PSUs.

I think the Finance Minister will agree that the unemployment rate is growing faster than the GDP and there is no reference in the Budget to address this aspect. The ever-increasing number of educated youths who are not accepted by industry or service sector is an issue that has also not been addressed. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which is offered as a remedy to all the illness of poverty is falling short of expectation and practicability[r21].

Under this scheme one-third of the districts in the country is only covered. Again 100 days out of 365 days is only visualized and that too only one member of a family is covered under the scheme. From this analytical statement it is clear that only a peanut has been offered against the demands of a huge mountain.

Sir, it is surprising to note that there is no mention in the Budget Speech about the oil prices and recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee which have been skipped in the Budget conveniently. The Finance Minister knows pretty well that he has to accede to the Rangarajan Committee Report sooner or later and it will lead to a sharp increase in the prices of diesel, petrol and LPG which in turn will lead to rise in prices of all the essential commodities and thereby making the life of the poor people more miserable.

The Finance Minister appears to have a strong aversion to any thing small. I think I have to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a good old saying in English that `Small is beautiful' especially it holds good in the current Indian scenario. India is basically an agricultural country and as the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi said the souls of India remain in villages and hence we cannot ignore the agricultural sector, agro industries and small scale industries which support 80 per cent of the country's population. Hence, de-reservation of 180 items from SSI and similar activities are not going to help ease the problems of the rural poor.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has dealt a crippling blow to the co-operative banking sector by withdrawing tax benefits available to them. Nearly 2000 small co-operative banks that are not scheduled have been left out of the purview of section 80 (C) and will thus stand to lose badly in competition to larger commercial banks. These proposals reflect the contemptuous disposition of the Finance Minister towards the co-operative sector. It appears to be a part of over all scheme of handing over the agricultural and rural economy to large commercial and foreign banks that will have no sympathy to small farmers and self-employed people in the informal sector. These are dangerous indications.

Sir, I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a fact known to everybody and that is about the large scale suicide of farmers that is taking place all over the country. We all know as to why they are resorting to such an extreme step. Farmers in general and the village farmers in particular value their honour, respect and above all sentiments. When they are unable to repay their compounding loan amount due to failure of the farm sector they prefer to die rather than facing humiliations of a prosecution or attachment of their property. We are all proud of our farmers who brought out the Green Revolution and subsequent self-sufficiency in food sector. But we have to accept the fact that the successive Governments miserably failed to come out with suitable projects to save the lives of thousands of our farmers. As we all know many of the hon. Members of Parliament are getting letters from farmers from all over the country seeking permission to commit suicide

due to their inability to pay the compounding loan amount. I do not know how I could react to this legally. But it is a fact that I have been getting such letters and I am sure many other hon. Members also must be getting similar letters seeking permission to commit suicide because they are unable to bear such heavy burden of loan.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister seems to enjoy in dipping his finger in every conservable service in the service sector[snb22]. Without being [bru23]mindful of the cumulative effects on the economy, I am sure these moves will accelerate the process of India fast becoming a high cost economy without protecting the interests of vast majority of the people whose income cannot keep up with the race in the economic cost. In the scenario, the unorganised and informal sector are being progressively pushed out. As you know, the FIIs and FDIs are not being dealt with separately as far as capping is concerned. Sir, the allocation for two major segments, namely, defence and rural development has not been done adequately or appropriately. It appears that the budget presented by the UPA Government for the year 2006-07 is more or less a ritual, routine and very casual one. It is not poised for overall development and the latent mystery of the Budget could be revealed once the Budget proposals start rolling under the pressure of hiked fuel prices. I think it is a deliberate attempt to buy time and withhold the senses of the poor people of India till the next round of State elections.

Sir, it is true that we have advanced in the information technology and bio-technology sector to some extent. We are proud of our experts in these fields and achievements made in these sectors. But we have to remember that the growth and development in IT and biotechnology is limited to bigger cities of the Southern States like Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai. The sector could provide employment to a few educated youngsters. But when we compare it to the population of a billion people, it is nothing. In other words, we cannot ignore agriculture sector, industrial sector including heavy industry, service sector, manufacturing sector, etc. I think the Finance Minister has failed to strike a balance between these sectors.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been very accommodative to you. You have read your entire speech.

DR. P.P. KOYA : Sir, I may be permitted to lay the remaining part of my speech on the Table of the House.

*We must remember we cannot copy of Chinese model as such. China is a grate country. They have their own culture and civilization. Remember it is a communist country which has influenced the life style of the people to a grate extend. But India is a different civilization consists of multi religious, multi linguistic, multi ethnic population accepted democratic form of Government and value the freedom more than any thing else. So we cannot copy the Chinese model in Toto. But I am sure as most populated countries of Asia, India and China we have many areas to cooperate rather than contradict each other.

So at the end I have to submit that this budget is full of contradiction it stands at the feet of clay and the critical analyzed of the budget can be summarized as follows.

1. it is mixed budget with different hues and colors. The FM has tried his best to port tray the scattered economyin a grant style, which is enough to fool the common people of the country who are less analytical and more hopeful, less rational and least realistic. In view of the facts that the doses of bitter pill are yet to come.

2. This budget lack pragmatism it is neither philosophical more substantive it is rather ironical as its best.

3. Allocation and appropriations have been made in al lack Lester mood of fancy and it lacks cause of consideration.

4. The projected growth in the budget is more imaginary and lack vision. The FM proved to be a visionary but not an economist. As it is clear in his budget.

….. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

5. Finally the budget is an old chorus in other words old wine which has been put into a new bottle.*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we are having a combined discussion on the Budget (General), Supplementary Demands for Grants and Demands for Excess Grants (General).

As I have a long list of participants on the subject, I would request all of them to be brief in their submissions. Members who wish to lay their written speeches on the Table may do so.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ (UDUPI): Sir, Last week it was the Hon'ble Railway Minister who while presenting his Budget for 2006, regaled the members of this August House with some couplets from Ram Charitmanas or some other scripture.

It might have given a cue the Hon'ble Finance Minister to invoko Poet-Saint Thiruvalluvar in presenting the General Budget-2006. Despite the hype and hoople that preceded the presentation of the Budget-2006 through the Economic Survery it has turned out to be a damp squib.

The Finance Minister did not attempt to raise revenue either by raising tax or netting more tax payers to see through the gigantic task of implementing Employment Guarantee, Bharat Nirman etc. Perhaps he thought that abstinence is better than action. The coalition compulsions must have prompted him to skirt major policy announcements which become contentious among the coalition partners. The policy change made on insurance two years ago is still doing round so is the case with the Pension Regulatory Bill. Although Rangarajan Committee has suggested revision of oil prices, the Budget has skirted the issue, the Finance thought to defer a decision on this, because of the impending state assembly elections in some states. It is likely that immediately after the elections are over the Rangarajan ghost will emerge from nowhere to hike the oil prices from midnight.

The Economic survery, the curtain-raise to the Budget has predicted a growth rate of 8.1% during the current fiscal. But world economic experts say that India should aim for s steady growth rate of seven per cent over the next 10-15 years with an inflation level of less than 3% so as to minimize social inequity.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

A faster growth rate beyond 8% with a higher level of inflation as in India would tend to increase the already visible social disparity by creating large but isolated pockets of affluence which is now helping the Sensex boom, while the number of persons in the country below the poverty line, continues to be stagnant, if not increasing. It has happened in fast growing economies like South Korea and correcting this to bring about balanced social equity turns out to be gigantic task.

Every day there is gloomy news of some tobacco planter or cotton farmer committing suicide due to unbearable debt burden. The Finance Minister has no doubt raised the allocations for agricultural pursuits. Even with this we are unlikely to meet the 4% growth target for agriculture as per the 10th Five Year Plan since 90% of the Government outlay for agriculture ends up for revenue expenditure which includes running costs such as salaries. The investment in agricultural sector has not recoreded any increase while gross capital formation in other sectors are on the rise. Capital formation in agriculture as a proportion to total gross capital formation has been declining rapidly and has fallen form 9.4% in 2003-04 to 8.0% in 2004-05. So how this generous allocation for agriculture is likely to save farming community form ultimate ruin, is to be seen.

Now I comment on the reduction in duty for small cars. The Finance Minister's rationale in reducing the duty on small cars is that it will create more demand thereby providing employment for more. But this will also have a cascading effect in the increase in demand for petrol and diesel apart form adding congestion to the already chocked roads.

Although at the peril of sounding parochial to my fraternal interests. I must express my unhappiness over the Finance Minister sidelining the fishery industry while earmarking a sum of Rs.150.00 crore for marketing facilities in horticultural sector. As a consolation for fishery industry he has announced the formation of a national Fisheries Development Board, but no fiscal package for the community ravaged by Tsunami, has been announced.

While the service sector has turned out to be a major revenue provider for the Government by expansion of service tax net, I find it strange that both legal and medical professions have been kept out of this service tax obligation. I would not impute motives in the Finance Minister keeping his fraternity (legal profession) out of the service tax net, but burdened with the Herculean task of mobilizing additional resources, he should have roped in both the professions that are known to generate sizeable income compared to other service providers like Ten Houses etc.

It is no consolation that no new taxes/levies have been imposed in the current budget. Such new taxes/levies can emerge from nowhere, after midnight any day immediately after the state assembly elections. It is no credit to a government that has sworn by people friendly policies and a transparent way of governance. The current budget belies such hopes.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (AMETHI): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in support of the Budget, 2006-07.

It is my understanding that this House may not find time to discuss the Demands for Grants for Human Resource Development. Therefore, I have taken liberty to focus attention on education in this debate.

Sir, India is emerging as a global power. We are poised to grow at 8 per cent. This achievement is built on the dreams of millions of our people. It is built on the dreams of our leaders and teachers. But most importantly, it IS built on the aspirations of our students. Equally, we owe our success to our toiling masses, to our farmers and our workers. I salute them. But it is not enough to salute them. We must work for an India where a son does not remain tied with his father's past and where a daughter has an opportunity to do something which her mother could only dream of. And education is the key to achieving this.

Sir, as I travel round the country, I come to realise that education is not about schools, colleges and universities. It is about the dreams and aspirations of people. A

successful educational system must do two things. It must allow all young Indians to dream and it must teach them those skills to turn those dreams into reality. About a year ago, I visited a village school. I walked upto a village student and asked him, "बेटा, बड़े होकर क्या बनोगे?" The silent stare which I got in reply disturbed me. In school after school, I have asked this question. And in school after school, I have got no answer. Many students, teachers and parents believe that our system is a dead end. In village after village, there are children who do not have an opportunity to go to school[bru24].

Many parents are convinced that only the rich can go to universities. As I speak, Sir, our education system is crushing the aspirations of these children. But I have also visited the schools where every child aspires to greatness. They struggle against adversities and keep the dreams alive. The village schools where the same system, which destroys the aspirations elsewhere, makes the child of the landless labourer dream of becoming a software engineer. I have been moved by children in a School for Blind, who spoke to me about their dreams. There are IIT graduates who run billion dollar companies.

As I speak, Sir, our education system is fuelling all these people. Why do we have this paradox? This must be addressed. As a Government, we must inspire our children to dream. To do this we need to focus on two big ideas. First, we must ensure that our education system reaches as many students as possible; second, we must improve the quality of our education system by increasing accountability.

The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme attack the first problem. The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* has young children, including girls who otherwise might not get a chance to get education. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the largest such programme in the world, allows the poor parents to send their children to the school.

Since it came to power, the UPA Government under the leadership of our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has more than tripled the money for these programmes. Over the last two years these programmes have reduced drop out of children by over 39 lakhs. This is nothing short of revolution. I am confident that the basic foundation of our rural and urban poor shall be enriched beyond our expectations.

The importance that this Government gives to education in UP and Bihar is reflected by the fact that fifty per cent of the total money goes to these two States alone. The real impact of these programmes needs to be made in the villages of UP and Bihar.

We have made progress in primary education. But according to estimates, only 39 per cent of our children go to secondary schools and only six per cent of our children go to colleges. The Government, the NGOs and the private sector must work together to change this. Secondary and higher education must become widely available to all our children and must provide options for vocational and technical training.

The Government's statistics show that in some northern States, on an average, a child takes over ten years to complete primary school. I am not questioning the ability of our students. What I am talking about is quality and accountability of our schools. This lack of quality is particularly harmful because it discriminates against our poor children. The rich students have alternatives. For a poor student, a bad school is the end of the road.

I am new to politics and still have a lot to learn. But if there is one thing that I have learnt is that people who are closer to a problem understands it best. Empower them, make them accountable and you will get results. Community institutions can play powerful role in improving the quality of our local schools. Teacher absenteeism and poor performance are the major problems. Handing the decision-making powers to parents and communities directly affected by the problem is our best bet to solving it. There is enough evidence from our own country to support this.

As we emerge as a global power our higher education and vocational training can no longer function in a vacuum. Two years ago I visited a university in a North-Eastern State. I met a university topper who was unemployed. Now, here is an exceptional person, a person who has followed the path laid out for him perfectly. But after fifteen years of hard work he discovers that our system has led him nowhere. It has crushed his dreams. We cannot afford to judge universities and vocational training institutes simply by the number of degrees they give out. We must also start judging them by the number of quality of jobs that their students get. To give people productive employment our education system needs to be connected to the job market.

Our education system has to deepen its links with industry, with research and development, with technology and with finance. It is only by building these links that we will move from creating job seekers to enterpreneurs[r25].

Sir, the fact is that in order to increase the scale and quality of our education system, we need financial resources. For this, we have to think in innovative ways. The UPA Government has more than doubled spending on education. The *Prarambikh Shiksha Kosh*, to which Rs.8,746 crore is being added in 2006-07, is a significant step forward. The statement on revenue forgone points out that a figure of Rs.1,58,000 crore has been forgone by the Government as a result of departure from the normal tax regime. Mentioning this figure for the first time is a positive step. But it would be very helpful if the Government could elaborate on how it intends to act on this information. This is important because even if we are able to reduce revenue forgone by 15 per cent, it will raise enough money to double our country's allocation for education.

Finally, Sir, the development of India as a global education hub could be a new way of expanding our higher education system. Today, we are recognized as leaders in higher education. The United States and the United Kingdom earn over Rs.50,000 crore from Asian students studying there. This is more than twice our entire educational budget. Can we not try to capture some of these revenues to supplement and grow our higher education system? Nalanda and Vikramshila were the Harvard and Cambridge of their day. Why can we not revive this tradition? But I do want to stress that whatever we do, no Indian boy or girl should be deprived of higher education because they cannot afford it. This is the primary responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, every human endeavour starts with an aspiration, a dream or belief. Sir, we stand in this House as representatives of the people of India. We do so because we believe in our people; we believe in our future. It is the responsibility of all of us to ensure that every child dreams and that every child has the skills to turn those dreams into reality. Let us ensure that every child is able to answer the question: बड़े होकर क्या बनोगे?

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for letting me put forward my views on the Budget. I support the Budget 2006-07.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope there will be more participation by our younger Members.

Thank you.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Rahulji, I appreciate you for your good speech.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI : Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this is the true spirit of this great Parliament, the democracy that we have. I am sure, this is the atmosphere you should prevail. We should be able to appreciate each other's. I am thankful this is what all of us dream of, a House which is concerned about the people and trying to respond to their wishes and dreams.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (BADAGARA): Sir, I rise to support this Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, but not with much satisfaction. While introducing the Budget, the Finance Minister has stated that the country is on the path of economic growth. But it has to be seen that the economic growth and the economic development are not one and the same. Economic development of the country is possible only by the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. The Budget proposal of the country should aim at the uplifting of the downtrodden masses. But, the anti-poor policy adopted by this Government is clearly reflected in the Budget presented by our Minister. It rushed to the aid of the rich people by remaining steadfast to the neo-liberal framework, by protecting the interests of the corporate India.

Sir, without the basic right to food, how can there be development? How is it possible for the empowerment of the weaker section? How will there be empowerment of women? This Budget is absolutely silent about the public distribution system of the country. … (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Silence please.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI : We were demanding the universalisation of the public distribution system. The UPA Government is following the policy adopted by the late NDA Government in this aspect. Sir, in the Common Minimum Programme (CMP), the promise made by the Government has not yet materialised. There is a clear deviation from the CMP. The exclusion of a large number of families from the BPL category, denial of ration cards to a majority of the families in the rural area, is indeed a major problem[mks26].

The BPL estimate introduced by the Government is highly irrational and unjustifiable. It has really caused to exclude the most-needy and deserving people from the list. Now, you have reduced the subsidy element saying that the FCI stocks have come down. It has, in fact, added fuel to the fire. This is going to have a very negative impact.

The entire Government schemes are linked with the BPL. What is the result? The benefit provided under these schemes does not reach the deserving section.

The dismantling of the PDS is virtually leading to abolition of the Minimum Support Price and the procurement of foodgrains directly from the peasantry. This is really an attack on the agriculture sector. The Government's claim that the PDS has been decentralised is exposed as a fraud. Hence, the CMP commitment be honoured by increasing the Budgetary provisions and strengthening of the PDS.

I admit that there are some increases in the Budget proposals towards various schemes. But, Sir, towards the internal resource mobilisation, what is the scheme the Finance Minister is making? Is there any proposal for encouraging additional revenue? … (*Interruptions*) Instead of revenue collection, the Government has depended on increasing the indirect taxes. There is no move to collect the huge dues of the

corporate. The Finance Minister has to explain before this House why he is not taking any action against the delinquent corporates and recover the money from them.

The reduction in the direct taxes imposed on the richer sections will certainly lead to the reduction in the fund allotment to the State Government. It will really have a very bad impact on the functioning of the local bodies also.

The limit prescribed as per the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Act has led to the restriction to the local bodies to have fund from various sources. Unless there is allocation of funds to the States, they will have to borrow money from other sources and that will lead to indebtedness.

While presenting the Budget, the Finance Minister has tried to create an impression that it is farmer friendly. But what is the real fact, Sir? Due to the acute agrarian crisis, about 5000 farmers committed suicide during the last eight years. In my State of Kerala, during the last two years, in my neighbouring district of Wynad, about 495 farmers committed suicide. That is only in a particular district of Wynad. What measures the Government is placing towards this burning issue? Is there any measure to debt relief and provide suitable prices for their crop? The National Farmer's Commission set up by this very same Government, headed by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, recommended immediate debt relief and bringing down the interest rate on banks loans to 4 per cent. But it is highly regretted that none of the major recommendations is implemented by this Government. It is true that facility for providing loan at a rate of 7 per cent interest will be beneficial to those farmers who can avail of such loans.

MR. SPEAKER: Two more hon. Members from your party are there to speak. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI : One of the main criteria of availing a loan is that one should have some assets. No bank will provide loans to a person who is assetless. Many of the rural poor who have availed loan will not come under the institutional credit system. In the case of rural women who are not having any assets of their own, they are not capable of availing loan. So, the scheme will not actually cover those people who actually need it.

The farmers' suicide is still continuing in the State of Kerala as they were not in a position to pay back the loans. Most of them have taken loans from private financial institutions also. After the death of the farmers, the banks and other financial institutions are initiating recovery proceedings against the legal heirs. Now, Sir, about hundreds of widows of those farmers are conducting a mass dharna near the Parliament for the last few days praying that their loans should be written off and to provide some special package to them. So, I urge upon the Minister to consider this serious issue and take immediate steps to help those poor widows.

The coconut and arecanut farmers of Kerala are the worst sufferers now[R27].

The root vilt disease of the coconut trees and the yellow leaf disease of the arecanut trees has in fact caused a huge crop failure. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister to provide a special package to the coconut and arecanut cultivators of Kerala.

In the Budget, the plantation sector other than the tea plantations is neglected. There is no provision for the coffee growers, the coconut and arecanut growers. It is because of the liberalised import policy of the coffee, tea and pepper cultivators are facing huge problem as this has created reduction in the price of these crops. On this aspect, I urge upon the Government to implement urgent action for the promotion of export in Agro-industries and transport assistance should be provided to Agro-exporters.

No measure has been taken in the Budget to save the unorganized sector also. Schemes for social security for workers in the unorganised sector should form part of the Budget and adequate funds must be allocated for the setting up of Welfare Boards.

Now, the Finance Minister has proposed the expansion of the Micro Finance facilities to SHG's. The repayment capacity of the people covered under the schemes is very poor. Usually, the banks are charging very high interest rate ranging from 8.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent. Hence, in order to expand these schemes the reduction in the interest rate to 4 per cent based on the differential rate of interest for weaker sections should be introduced.

Sir, the Finance Minister has made proposals for the promotion of gems and jewellery industry. The scheme should be expedited and excise duty should be removed.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be able to accommodate any other speaker from your party.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI : Sir, the unemployment issue in our country has not been properly attended in this Budget. Sir, the employment opportunities are coming down. There is a total stagnation in rural life. The ban of recruitment still continues in various sectors. Thousands of jobs are to be cut every year. The proposed policies will lead to large-scale retrenchment and lay off. In this situation the NREG scheme is a major intervention in the agrarian sector. But, only heavy manual works are taken up under this scheme. Work plans should be in a stage to accommodate women too. Proper auditing should also be done upon the scheme.

Sir, our Finance Minister has announced about the gender sensitivity of the budget. But, the ICDS scheme, where lakhs of women and children are covered, needs much more allocation. In many of the States, the scheme is not at all systematic. So, the 50 per cent allocation according to the expenditure incurred by the State will not solve the issues.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, no other Members from your party will be called. You are exhausting the time.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI : The poor Anganwadi workers and helpers working under the schemes are really doing a great social service. I urge upon the Ministry to increase their honorarium to the tune of Rs. 3000 and Rs. 2000 respectively.

The total allocation of funds for the health sector is Rs. 12,546 crore. This is still insufficient. So, there is only a minor Rs. 50 crore increase for TB, Malaria, Filarial, Leprosy and blindness disease surveillance and iodine deficiency put together. This is very insufficient as in States like Kerala these diseases are on an increase.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay your speech.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI : There is no mention about the social insurance. When we know that many suicides are due to the economic ruin subsequent to hospitalisation and that the cost of health care is a major contribution to poverty, there should be a major expansion in investment in regulation of the private sector.

Sir, the people of India have still not forgotten the effects of the policies adopted by the NDA Government. It is because of that they have decided to wipe out BJP and its allies from the mainstream of Indian political sphere. Sir, the common men are still having much more expectations upon the UPA Government. So, this Government should rise up to their expectations and act accordingly.

Hence, I urge upon the Minister to consider these aspects and to take effective measures for the implementation to achieve the aims of CMP.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (JOYNAGAR): Sir, I am constrained to say that the union Budget 2006-07 has failed to address many of the vital problems of the common people, particularly the peasantry and the unemployed. The proposed outlays for pagriculture, health, education and employment generation are low inadequate for meeting the NCMP goals aiming for. The actual Central plan outlays in all sectors except rural development and communications were short of the budget provisions.

The two central problems of the economy, agrarian crisis and unemployment, have not been adequately addressed in this budget. The proposed reduction in the short-run interest rate for farmers and increase in farm credit are welcome measures, but are of limited in relation to the scale of the problem. The recommendations of the National Commission for Farmers such as the creation of a price stabilisation fund for agricultural commodities and extension of crop insurance to all farmers and crops, have been ignored. Furthermore, no additional protection from imports has been provided for cultivators of raw cotton.

Instead of extending the coverage of the Public distribution System for food in the context of ever increasing food insecurity and hunger deaths across the country, the budgetary allocation for the food subsidy has been actually reduced in this Budget.

In connection with the health and education spending, The projected increases are highly disappointing as this is very small increase in spending for the crucial ICDS programme which will not be enough even to meet the universalising

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

the system. It has been promised by the Government to increase expenditure on education to 6 per cent of GDP; instead, the projected expenditure will still leave the total below 4 per cent of GDP. Health expenditure levels are far below those required to fulfil the promises of the National Rural Health Mission.

However, on the fiscal front, the increases in tax revenue in the current year (including through the collection of arrears) are a matter of satisfaction. Presently there is an immense potential for the additional resource mobilisation through new fiscal initiatives, the same is meagre. The increase in the securities transaction tax by 25 per cent is from a very small base of 0.02 per cent. The failure to impose a long-term capital gains tax on share transactions in the equity market is glaring and

extremely unfortunate. The reduction in customs duties on a wide range of goods will hurt small hurt small producers and cause job losses for workers.

Also the various financial liberalisation measures announced in this Budget is a cause for serious concern. Allowing banks to divest government securities and increasing FIIs access to such securities provides a bonanza to foreign speculators. This would make the government finances vulnerable to the state of the speculative market. Allowing Indian mutual funds to invest abroad abroad creates the potential for financial volatility and allows domestic savings to flow out of the country at a time when the government claims that huge amounts of foreign savings are required for domestic investment.

Even thought he increase in the cess on petroleum products will not impinge on consumers immediately, it could be understood that it will take resources away from the public sector oil companies, particularly at a time when they are already under financial strain. Surely, this would add to the pressure to raise consumer prices of oil products, which is likely to lead to an inflationary spiral. The Government should make necessary corrections in this regard.

Despite the increase in revenue collection, the budget fails to utilise the opportunity to fulfil the major NCMP commitments. This reflects the government's refusal to make a break from the neo-liberal policy framework.

Despite a number of drawbacks in this Budget for the year 2006 – 2007, there are a number of measures/steps taken which should be appreciated.

I support this Budget and I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take a review of the proposals to accommodate the suggestions made by me and reconsider to make these proposals to serve the NCMP commitments as well as to save the common man from additional burdens.

श्री जीवाभाई ए. पटेल (मेहसाना) : महोदय, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास की अगुवाई करने वाली माननीया सोनिया गांधी जी के निर्देश पर एवं आर्थिक प्रबंधन में गहन जानकारी रखने वाले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री डॉ0 मनमोहन सिंह जी के देखरेख में आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने दस नम्बर से दस नम्बर वाला बजट पेश किया है, जिसका सर्वत्र स्वागत हो रहा है, जिसके कारण विपक्ष के पास कहने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। यह बजट मध्यम वर्ग पर बिना कोइ बोझ डाले राट्रीय एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाला है जिससे देश को आठ से दस प्र ातिशत तक आर्थिक विकास से बढ़ोत्तरी होगी1 इस बजट में छोटे किसानों को तीन लाख रूपये तक का ऋण उ पलब्ध होगा, जिससे कृाि में निवेश के साथ किसानों को हो रही ऋण समस्या के समाधान में सहायता मिलेगी। जो वायदे चुनाव में यू पी ए सरकार ने अपने राट्रीय साझा न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में दिये थे, वह सारी बातें इस बजट में देखने को मिलती है।

उद्योग जगत से लेकर किसान वर्ग के हितों को इस बजट में ध्यान में रखा गया है। उद्योग जगत में वित्तीय अनुशासन स्थापित करने में इस बजट से सहायता मिलेगी। इस बजट में सीमा शुलक में कमी की गयी है एवं सकारात्मक बजट होने के कारण दीर्घकालिक निवेशकों को इससे उत्साह मिलेगा। भारत एक विशाल देश है। सरकार की प्राथमिकता आम आदमी को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने ति उसके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने की भी है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि औद्योगिक एवं सेवा क्षेत्र को उपेक्षित करती है क्योंकि व्यक्ति के हित संगठनों एवं उद्योगों से जुड़े हैं इसलिए लोकतंत्र में कोई भी सरकार सभी वर्गो के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर ही निर्णय लेती है। वितत मंत्री जी भी ऐसा ही किया है, इसलिए यह बजट विकास वाला है और आम जनता को इस बजट से राहत जरूर मिलेगी ऐसा विश्वास है।

इस बजट में जिन छह बातों पर आयकर रिटर्न भरने की जरूरत बतायी गयी है उसको समाप्त करके सरकार ने कर व्यवस्था सरलीकरण एवं आसान बनाया है, जिससे राजस्व में वृद्धि होने की पूरी संभावना है। साथ ही आयकर एवं एक्साइज डयूटी अधिकारियों को उद्योगपतियों एवं व्यापारियों के साथ कर एकत्र करते समय मित्रता का व्यवहार किया जाये इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से हमारे देश का आधारभूत ढांचा मजबूत होगा और देश को विकास के रास्ते पर आसानी से तेजी से लाया जा सकता है। इस साल सरकार ने विकास दर को 10 प्र ातिशत रखा है, पिछले साल भी यूपीए सरकार ने जो 8.1 प्रतिशत विकास दर प्राप्त की है वह भी जयादा हो सकती थी, अगर देश में कुछ माह पूर्व प्राकृतिक आपदा घटनायें नहीं होतीं। यूपीए सरकार के गठन के बाद यह माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का तीसरा बजट है जो सबसे अच्छा रहा है जिसे एक संतुलित बजट कह सकते हैं इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी बधायी के पात्र हैं।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

इस बजट से आर्थिक विकास को गति मिलेगी जिससे देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकेगा इस आर्थिक विकास से हम गरीबी उन्मूलन भी कर सकेंगे। इस बजट में केवल आर्थिक विकास को ही गति नहीं

मिलेगी अपितु देश का बुनियादी ढांचा भी मजबूत होगा। देश में नये बंदरगाह बनाने एवं पुराने बंदरगाहों को उन्नयन तकनीकी से सुसज्जित करना, सात एक्सप्रेस हाइवे की शुरूआत एवं इन हाइवे के कार्यो के लिए 9320 करोड रूपये से बढ़ाकर एवं लंबित सिंचाइ परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने हेतु त्वरित सिंचाइ कार्यक्रम के लिए चालू साल के लिए 4500 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 7120 करोड़ रूपये किये जाने एवं विदेश व्यापार में कई आर्काक योजनाओं से देश को एक नयी राह मिलेगी जो हमारे देश के बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करेगा।

यह बजट कई दृटियों से महतवपूर्ण है, इसमें पहले बार किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखा है, उनको अब बैंकों से 9 प्रतिशत की बजाय 7 प्रतिशत पर ऋण उपलब्ध करवाया जायेगा। किसानों के लिए इस वर्ा 175000 करोड़ रूपये का ऋण देने का प्रावधान किया है जो अब तक का एक रिकार्ड है एवं छह लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करके किसानों के खेतों पर पानी पहूंचाया जायेगा सरकार का ध्यान मैं फसल बीमा योजना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। साधारणतया किसानों को फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत भुगतान प्राप्त करने के लिए तीन तीन साल लग जाते हैं, इसके लिए सरकार को फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत एक समय सीमा निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिए, जिससे किसानों को फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ जल्द मिल सके।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में गांवों की बुनियादी जरूरत पूरा करने पर बल देते हुये नये भारत का निर्माण का संकल्प जताया है। इस भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रम पर पिछले साल से 54 प्रतिशत ज्यादा 18696 करोड रूपये खर्च किये जाने का प्रावधान है जो ग्रामीण जीवन में खुशी लाने वाला होगा। इस बजट से ग्रामों के विकास में सहायता मिलेगी आज भी देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं सरकार ने उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने का जो संकल्प किया है, उसके लिए देश की ग्रामीण जनता सदैव यूपीए सरकार की आभारी रहेगी। इस साल सरकार ने सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना को लागू किया है, उससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार नवयुवकों को विशेा राहत मिली है। ग्रामीण स्वच्छता अभियान के आबंटन में 90 करोड़ की वृद्धि की गयी है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को स्वच्छ रखने में मदद मिलेगी।

जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी आर्थिक सुधारों के लिए दृढ़संकल्प हैं, इस दिशा में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार के अंतर्गत जो कॉरपोरेशन के हैडक्वार्टर है वह वहीं पर होने चाहिए, जहां पर उनका उत्पादन हो रहा है, जैसे कि ओएनजीसी का काम अधिकतर पश्चिम क्षेत्र विशेाकर गुजरात में है, परन्तु मुख्यालय देहरादून में है, जिससे प्रशासनिक खर्च बहुत आ रहा है और दूसरी बात यह कि उत्पादन पर जो आयकर कारपोरेशन द्वारा किया जाता है, वह हेड क्वार्टर स्थित वाले राज्य को लाभ मिलता है जबकि यह उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य को मिलना चाहिए। साथ रॉयल्टी का फायदा जहां पर तेल निकलता है और गैस निकलता है वहां पर होना चाहिए। तेल एवं गैस निकालने के कारण के किसानों को बहुत परेशानी होती है उनके खेतों में भूजल स्तर नीचे चला गया है , उनको सड़कें नहीं मिल पाती हैं, तेल निकालने के कारण पेयजल में फ्लोराइड वाला पेयजल पीने को मिलता है, जिसके कारण किसान और आम जनता बीमार हो जाते हैं। उनके गांव में अस्पताल भी नहीं हैं अच्छे स्कूल भी नहीं है। कहने का मतलब है कि जिस काम के लिए रॉयल्टी मिलती है। इस रॉयल्टी का फायदा उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को मिलना चाहिए, जिससे किसानों को रहे हो रहे नुकसान की भरपायी की जा सके। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सीधे जिलों को पैसा दियाजाये, जिससे उत्तरदायित्व से

काम किया जा सकता है। स्व0 राजीव गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि योजनाओं के लिए 100 रूपये में से केवल 15 प्रतिशत लोगों तक पहुंचता है ऐसा पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय अटल बिहार वाजपेयी जी का भी कहना है।

मैं उत्तर गुजरात के मेहसाणा जिले से आता हूं, जहां पर भूजल स्तर 1200 से 1500 फुट नीचे चला गया है, जिसके कारण किसानों को अपना खेत सिंचित बिजली ज्यादा खर्च करती पड़ती है और आजकल बिजली भी मंहगी है। पेयजल के लिए गुजरात में कई योजनायें चलायी गयी हैं, परन्तु उसका सीधा फायदा आज भी उत्तर गुजरात ग्रामीण लोगों को नहीं मिला है।

गुजरात में कुछ साल पहले सहकारी बैंकों में कई घपले हुए जिसके कारण किसानों की और गरीब लोगों की पूंजी डूब गयी। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन सहकारी बैंकों में जो किसानों एवं गरीब लोगों का पैसा जमा है उस पर सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए जैसा कि सरकारी बैंकों में हो रहा है। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि सहकारी बैंकों में जनता का पैसा नहीं डूबे इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार के साथ ऐमओयू बनाकर ऐसी कोई सिक्योरिटी दी जाये जिससे किसानों एवं गरीब लोगों का पैसा न दुबारा न डूबे। जो सहकारी बैंक बंद हो गये उन्हें आर्थिक मदद करके दोबारा खोला जाये। एवं इसका प्रबंधन व्यवस्था सरकारी बैंकों जैसी होनी चाहिए। सहकारी बैंक जो किसानों के लिए ग्रामीण विस्तारों में आयी है सरकार ने जो आयकर लगाया है उसमें कुछ राहत देनी चाहिए।

सरकार ने इस बजट में वस्त्र उद्योगों को बढ़ाने हेतु मानव निर्मित फाइबर यार्न तथा फिलामेट यार्न पर शुल्क को 16 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 8 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मानव निर्मित फाइबर यार्न तथा फिलामेट यार्न जिस चिप्स से बनता है उस पर 16 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाया जा रहा है उस पर भी घटाकर 8 प्रतिशत किये जाये तो मैन्यूफैक्चर को मोडवेट मिल सकती है।

मैं इस बजट प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं और विपक्ष से मांग करता हूं कि इसे बिना विरोध के पास करवाने में मदद करें।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (होशियारपुर) : महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

14.40 hrs. (Mr. Dy. Speaker in the Chair)

आम आदमी के लिए बजट, आम आदमी के लिए बजट कह-कहकर वर्तमान सरकार ने इस बात को सोचने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है कि आम आदमी है कौन! मैं अपनी बात एक छोटी सी घटना बताते हुए शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकारों का इन्टेंशन ठीक न हो तो हर आदमी के चेहरे की खुशी छिन जाती है। एक बार एक छोटा सा बच्चा सन्तरे के बाग के पास दुकान लगाकर सन्तरों का जूस बेच रहा था। जब उससे कोई सन्तरे का जूस देने के लिए कहता, तो वह बच्चा बाग से एक सन्तरा तोड़कर लाता और उसका जूस निकाल कर गिलास में भरकर देता था। एक दिन उस क्षेत्र का राजा वहां से गुजरा। उसने सोचा कि मैं भी सन्तरे का जूस पीता चलूं। उसने बच्चे से कहा कि मुझे भी सन्तरे का जूस देना। इस पर वह बच्चा बाग से जाकर एक सन्तरा तोड़कर लाया और उसका जूस निकालकर राजा को पीने के लिए दिया। राजा ने सोचा कि सुबह से इस बच्चे ने कितने ही सन्तरों का जूस बेचा होगा, जिससे इसे काफी इन्कम हुई होगी, क्यों न मैं इस पर टैक्स लगा दूं। इसके बाद राजा ने बच्चे से एक गिलास जूस और देने के लिए कहा। बच्चा फिर से बाग में गया और एक सन्तरा तोड़कर लाया, लेकिन उसके जूस से गिलास नहीं भरा। बच्चा दूसरा सन्तरा तोड़कर लाया, लेकिन उससे भी गिलास नहीं भरा, वह बच्चा पुनः बाग में गया और तीसरा सन्तरा तोड़कर लाया और इस बार गिलास जूस से भर गया। इस पर राजा ने उससे पूछा कि पहले तो एक सन्तरे के जूस से ही गिलास भर जाता था, लेकिन इस बार तुम्हे तीन सन्तरे लाने पड़े। इस पर बच्चे ने कहा कि ऐसा लग रहा है कि इस देश के राजा की नीयत में फर्क आ गया है। इसी तरह मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि आज राज करने वाले लोगों की नीयत में फर्क आ गया है, जिसके कारण आम आदमी को पहचानने में दिक्कत हो रही है। आज किसान दुखी है, व्यापारी दुखी है, ि वद्यार्थी दुखी है, सैलरीड क्लॉस के लोग दुखी हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपको पंजाब के बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब का किसान, जो कभी अन्नदाता हुआ करता था, आज भिखारी बनने की कगार पर आ गया है। किसान वहां आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ सरकार ने बाहर से गेहूं आयात करने का जो निर्णय लिया है, इससे किसानों के मन में बहुत घबराहट है। अगर देश में बाहर से गेहूं आया तो उसके आने में लगभग डेढ़ से दो महीने का समय लगेगा और इसी बीच देश के किसानों की गेहूं की फसल तैयार होकर मण्डी में आनी शुरू हो जाएगी। इससे हमारे किसान का गेहूं बाजार में कम्पटीशन में ठहर नहीं पाएगा और हमारे किसान को फिर मजबूर होकर कम दाम पर अपना गेहूं बेचना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि गेहूं का आयात न किया जाए और किसानों को ही प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करें।

महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है कि हमारे किसानों को कमीशन एजेंट बहुत पैसा देते हैं। कमीशन एजेण्ट जब क्रॉप के लिए पैसा देने के लिए बैंक से विदड्रॉ करते हैं, तो उन्हें उस पर सर्विस टैक्स देना पड़ता है, वह सारा भार किसान पर पड़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब कमीशन एजेण्ट किसानों को देने के लिए पैसा बैंक से विदड्रॉ करें तो उस पर सर्विस टैक्स न लगाया जाए। इससे मेरा ख्याल है कि हम किसानों को कुछ रिलीफ दे सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बजट प्रस्तावों में कुछ ऐसे उद्योगों से कस्टम टैक्स एग्जम्प्शन हटा ली गयी है, जिनमें पॉवर यूज नहीं की जाती है - रेजिन इण्डस्ट्री इसी तरह का एक उद्योग है जिसे बिरोजा इण्डस्ट्री भी कहते हैं। एक समय देश भर में रेजिन का सबसे ज्यादा काम पंजाब के होशियारपुर क्षेत्र में होता था, लेकिन चूंकि वनों की कटाई पर रोक लग गयी, इसलिए अब उन लोगों को अपनी इण्डस्ट्री के लिए रॉ-मैटेरियल जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल से लाना पड़ता है। इसके लिए उन्हें पहले ही इन राज्यों में टैक्स देना पड़ता है। यदि यह टैक्स एग्जम्प्शन हटा लिया गया, तो इस इण्डस्ट्री पर कम 16 प्रतिशत अधिक का एडिशनल बर्डेन पड़ेगा। अगर यह एग्जम्प्शन विदड्रॉ किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि होशियारपुर की पूरी रेजिन इण्डस्ट्री तबाह हो जाएगी। वहां कम से कम 1000 परिवार प्रभावित होंगे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि आपने यह जो निर्णय लिया है कि जिस क्षेत्र में पावर यूज नहीं होती, वहां एक्जम्प्शन को विदड्रा किया जाए, उस पर दोबारा सोचें और उस उद्योग को बचाने की कोशिश करें।

मैं दो बातें सोशली कहना चाहता हूं। आज सुबह भी मैंने प्रश्न काल में यह बात उठाने की कोशिश की थी कि और पुनः वित्त मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में मेंटली रिटार्डेड बच्चों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मेंटली रिटार्डेड बच्चे को परमानेंट केयर की जरूरत है, क्योंकि उनके लिए कोई न तो पेंशन की व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई अन्य योजना है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मेंटली रिटार्डेड बच्चों के लिए भी सरकार कुछ न कुछ करे।

इसी तरह देश भर में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या हो रही है। उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार के उपाय बहुत कम प्र ाभावी हैं। मैं अगर डाटा दूं, तो उससे पता चलेगा कि पंजाब इससे काफी प्रभावित है। वहां 1000 लड़कों के पीछे 776 लड़कियां हैं, जबकि पूरे देश का रेशो 1000 लड़कों के पीछे 883 लड़कियों का है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात को उजागर करने के लिए स्पेशल प्रोविजन किया जाए, जिससे यह बैलेंस खराब न हो।

एक चीज जो हम नहीं देख पा रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे सबके मन में है, वह यह है कि इस देश का नौजवान आज नशे की तरफ जा रहा है। मैं प्रश्न काल में एक जवाब पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें बताया गया है कि 2004-2005 में काफी बड़ी क्वांटिटी में नशीले पदार्थ बरामद किए गए हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उससे भी कहीं ज्यादा मात्रा में ऐसे पदार्थ हमारे देश में बिक रहे हैं। आज का नौजवान नशा करके जहां अपनी जवानी को खत्म कर रहा है, वहीं देश के लिए भी बहुत बड़ी लायबिलिटी बनता जा रहा है। इसलिए सोशली मैंने जो ये दो बातें कही हैं, इनके बारे में भी आप बजट में प्रावधान करें, ताकि हम देश को इन बुराइयों से बचा सकें।

मैं पंजाब राज्य से आता हूं। वह राज्य कभी बहुत समृद्ध हुआ करता था। मेरे क्षेत्र होशियारपुर में आज पीने के पानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। वह क्षेत्र कंडी और बीज का है, इसलिए पानी वहां बहुत आवश्यक है। ि वत्त मंत्री जी ने पानी के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है, सिर्फ रिनोवेशन और रिपेयरिंग के लिए पैसा रखा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि पानी के लिए भी वह प्रावधान करें। पंजाब में आठ जिलों में पानी काफी दूति हो गया है। वहां पानी में फ्लोराइड की मात्रा तीन से आठ प्रतिशत हो चुकी है, जबकि परिमटेड मात्रा 1.5 प्रतिशत है।

सभी लोगों को पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पानी मिले, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके लिए बजट में स्पेशल एलोकेशन किया जाए।

पंजाब सीमांत राज्य है। हर समय पड़ोसी देशों से भी वहां खतरा बना रहता है, लेकिन पंजाब के लिए कोई भी स्पेशल पैकेज यह सरकार जब से आई है, अनाउंस नहीं कर पाई है। हर वर्ा वहां 2,80,000 रोजगार की जरूरत है। हमारी खेतीबाड़ी इतना बोझ सहन नहीं कर सकती, इसलिए पंजाब के लिए उद्योग और कोई स्पेशल पैकेज देने की घोाणा सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट में आपने वनस्पति पर 30 से 80 प्रतिशत कस्टम ड्यूटी की है, जबकि हमारे पड़ोसी देश नेपाल, बांग्लादेश और श्रीलंका में जीरो प्रतिशत कस्टम ड्यूटी है। इससे असंतुलन बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। इसलिए आपको इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं एक बार पुनः कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने जिन सामाजिक बिन्दुओं की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्ति किया है, उन पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए और पंजाब के बारे में मैंने जो मांग की है उसे पूरा करने के लिए आप बजट में प्रावधान करके हमें कुछ न कुछ राहत देने का काम करेंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

श्री मोहन सिंह (देवरिया) :उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट के विरोध में नहीं हूं। लेकिन होशियार वित्त मंत्री की यह खूबी होती है कि किताब की जिल्द को खूबसूरत बनवाए और उसमें जो मजमूंन लिखा हो वह मजमूंन उल्टा बयान करता हो। ऐसा मुझे बजट में दिखाई पड़ रहा है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने शुरु में बहुत आशावादी दृटिकोण अपनाया और हमारे देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की जो रफ्तार है वह 8 प्रतिशत से ऊपर हो गयी है और मुद्रास्फीति की रफ्तार भी 4 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से हमने नियंत्रण में कर रखी है। उसी तरह जो राजस्व घाटा है वह जीडीपी के अनुपात में तीन प्रतिशत के अनुपात में रुका हुआ है। यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिनसे ऊपरी तौर पर यह बजट अच्छा दिखाई पड़ता है। हमारे देश की परिपाटी यह रही है कि बजट पेश करने से पहले सदन के भीतर आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और बजट पेश करते समय इस बात का अंदाजा किया जाता है कि हमने अपनी आर्थिक समीक्षा में या सर्वेक्षण में जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं, उन कठिनाइयों का निराकरण करने के लिए हमने बजट के जरिये क्या प्रयास किये हैं। इसका यदि अनुमान लगाया जाए और आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण को ठीक से पढ़ा जाए तो हमारे देश में गरीबी, बेकारी और महंगाई लगातार बढ़ रही है और मानव संसाधन का हमारा स्थान जो दुनिया के पैमाने पर है वह पिछले तीन वर्ों में लगातार 177 देशों के बीच में 127वें स्थान पर है। गरीबी के मामले में इस आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में पूरे तौर पर बात को नहीं कहा गया है और यह बतलाने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है कि हमारे देश में कितने प्रतिशत आज की तारीख में गरीब लोग हैं। सन् 1957 में पहली बार गरीब किसको कहते हैं, इसके लिए भारत के योजना आयोग का एक कार्यदल गठित हुआ था और उसने खुराक के आधार पर और निजी व्यय क्षमता के आधार पर, एक व्यक्ति को 20 रुपये हर महीने कमाने पर गरीब मानने का आधार तय किया था। उस आधार पर हमारे देश में उस समय गरीबों की तादाद 80 प्रतिशत थी।

सन् 1973 में, गरीबों की संख्या के बारे में, नये आंकड़े हमने तैयार किये और वर्ा 1973 में हमारे देश में गरीबों की संख्या घटकर 57 प्रतिशत पर आ गयी। लेकिन जो संख्या थी उसमें कमी नहीं आई, करीब 33 करोड़ लोग ऐसे थे जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थे।

वर्ा 1992-93 में नये सिरे से गरीबी की परिभाा बनाई गयी और उस समय करीब 36 करोड़ लोग ऐसे थे जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते थे। हमारे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में कहा गया है कि इस वर्ा की जो गणना है उसके आंकड़े नहीं आये हैं लेकिन इस योजना के अंत तक हमको गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की तादाद 19 प्रतिशत पर सीमित करनी है। वर्ा 2004 में जो गरीब थे वे वर्ा 2009 तक 19 प्रतिशत हो जाएंगे। उस समय देश की जो आबादी होगी उसके अनुपात में 19 प्रतिशत का अगर अनुमान लगाएंगे तो सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से गरीबों की तादाद 23-24 करोड़ होगी। ये तमाम लोग ऐसे होंगे जिनकी महीने की आमदनी 500 रुपये से कम होगी। देश में 22 से 23 करोड़ लोग ऐसे होंगे जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में आठ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ते रहे तो मैं समझता हूं कि गरीब लोग इस देश के अमीर लोगों को निगल जाएंगे। इसलिए इस देश की बढ़ती हुई दौलत में गरीबों की हिस्सेदारी कितनी हो, इस बजट में इस बात को ध्यान में रखने का कौशल होना SÉÉÉÊcA[r28]।

हमारे देश में बेराजगारी बढ़ रही है। सन् 1992 से 1994 तक जब हमने इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवर्तन किया और एक मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर हम बढ़े, उस समय तक हमारे देश में बेकारी की रफ्तार पांच फीसदी के हिसाब से बढ़ रही थी लेकिन इतने वर्ाों के बाद बेरोजगारी की रफ्तार पांच फीसदी से बढ़कर नौ-दस-ग्यारह फीसदी तक हो गयी है। इसमें महिलाओं की बेरोजगारी की रफ्तार 11 फीसदी है और पुरूाों की बेरोजगारी की रफ्तार आठ से नौ फीसदी के बीच है - यानी नई अर्थ व्यवस्था आने के बाद बेरोजगारी की रफ्तार दोगुनी गति से इस देश में बढ़ने लगी। यह नहीं हो सकता कि बेरोजगारी की रफ्तार बढ़ती रहे और गरीबों की संख्या घटती रहे - यह उल्टी दिशा है। ऐसा संभव नहीं है। बेरोजगारी से ही गरीबी पैदा होती है। गरीबी लक्षण है तथा बेरोजगारी कारण है। यदि हमारी बेरोजगारी आठ से नौ फीसदी के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है, तो गरीबों की तादाद घटने का कोई कारण नहीं है। इसलिए इस बजट में हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी कि बेरोजगारी के ऊपर जोर देने वाले जितने कार्यक्रम हैं, उनके लिए बजट आवंटन में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी।

इस सरकार ने एक चमत्कारिक और ऐतिहासिक काम किया, जिसे हम रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम के नाम से जानते हैं, उसके लिए आपने 11-12 हजार करोड़ रूपए का प्रावधान किया है। इस देश के छः सौ जिलों में से केवल दो सौ जिले इस योजना में शामिल किए गए हैं। यदि केवल दो सौ जिले लिए जाएंगे और साठ रूपए रोज के हिसाब से एक सौ दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी होगी, तो एक गरीब आदमी के हाथ एक वर्ा में कुल छः हजार रूपए जाएंगे। 12 महीने में छः हजार रूपए, अर्थात पांच सौ रूपए प्रति माह के हिसाब से वह बेरोजगार व्यक्ति, वह गरीब व्यक्ति अपने परिवार की गरीबी, उसका भरण-पोाण एवं साथ ही साथ उसकी शिक्षा और दवाओं संबंधी जो बुनियादी समस्यायें हैं, उनका समाधान कैसे कर पाएगा - यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहता हूं कि रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम के तहत जो 60 रूपए की दर है, उसमें वृद्धि की जाए

और इसके अंदर फेज्ड मैनर में, दो साल के अंदर, हिंदुस्तान के सभी जिलों को कवर किया जाए, मैं भारत सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूं।

तीसरी बात, हमारे देश में मानव संसाधन की बुनियादी समस्या है। गरीबों से ऊपर एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जो आवश्यक सुविधाओं से वंचित है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, दवा के क्षेंत्र में उसकी परेशानियां गंभीर हैं। हमारे देश के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि 27 फीसदी बच्चे कुपोाण के शिकार हैं और उनमें से 20 फीसदी बच्चे पैदा होने के दो साल के भीतर इस दुनिया से विदा हो जाते हैं। हमारे देश में जिस हिसाब से शिक्षा की प्रगति होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं हो पा रही है। हम कहते हैं कि अपने बजट का छः फीसदी शिक्षा हेतु देंगे, संविधान लागू होने के दिन हमारे देश ने यह संकल्प किया था कि दस साल के अंदर 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और जरूरी शिक्षा का इंतजाम करेंगे, लेकिन आज भी हम सदन के अंदर लगातार इस बात पर जोर देते रहे हैं कि अपने संपूर्ण बजट का छः फीसदी हिस्सा शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च करेंगे तथा मानव संसाधन के जो दूसरे गुण हैं, उनको ि वकसित करने के लिए व्यय करेंगे। यह खुशी की बात है और संतोा का विाय है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा के बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी की है, लेकिन इस बढ़ोत्तरी के बावजूद, शिक्षा का बजट तीन प्रतिशत पर टिका हुआ है। दुनिया के बहुत से समृद्ध देश हैं, जैसे कोरिया एक छोटा सा देश है, जो अपने बजट का 21 फीसदी शिक्षा के ऊपर व्यय करता है, थाईलैंड जैसा एक छोटा सा गरीब देश शिक्षा के ऊपर 17 फीसदी व्यय कर रहा है और हम अपने देश को दुनिया के 177 देशों के मानव संसाधान के सूचकांक में 127वें स्थान से ऊपर नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। इसका कारण हमारे देश में अशिक्षा और कुपोाण है। इन दोनों समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने के लिए इस बजट को मजबूती से एड्रेस करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि मिड-डे-मील हैड में आपने पैसा बढ़ाया है, इसी प्र ाकार से आपने सर्व शिक्षा अभियान पर भी पैसा बढ़ाया है, मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का जो बजट है, जिसमें तीन हजार करोड़ रूपए से अधिक का प्रावधान किया गया है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि वह फर्जी और बोगस है। इस देश में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के नाम पर केवल फर्जी बिल-बाउचर बनाकर उस पैसे का कुछ स्वयं सेवी संस्थायें और शासन के कुछ अधिकारी अपवंचन करते हैं। ऐसा मैं निजी अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं[c29]।

15.00 hrs.

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की शासकीय योजना के तहत उस पैसे को सम्मिलित कर दिया जाना चाहिए। सभी बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा का प्राथमिक इंतजाम सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। आपने उसके लिए आर्काण पैदा करने की कोशिश की है। मिड डे मिल में जो खुराक बच्चों को दी जाती है वह पेट भरने वाली होती है लेकिन उनकी पौटिक आवश्यकताएं शरीर को पूरा करने लायक नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए मिड डे मिल के दायरे में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजट बढ़ाया है जिस का हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन सर्व शिक्षा अभियान को और व्यापक आधार देने के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट आवंटन करने की सरकार से मांग करना चाहते हैं।

उसी तरह देश में एक प्रमुख समस्या आने वाली है और वह यह है कि जगह-जगह जिलों के आंकड़े निकलते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस आंकड़े को निकाला गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे जिले हैं जहां एक हजार के पीछे 400 लड़कियां कम हो गई हैं। चंडीगढ़ जैसे पढ़े-लिखे शहर में हजार के पीछे साढ़े तीन सौ लड़कियां कम हो गई हैं। मैं बहुत आश्चर्यचकित हुआ। यह एक गैर सरकारी आंकड़ा है। दिल्ली जो भारत की राजधानी है, उसमें सच्चाई कितनी है, मैं कह नहीं सकता लेकिन ये आंकड़े अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुए हैं। साढ़े पांच सौ लड़कियां और एक हजार लड़के, यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? स्त्री, कन्या धन को हमारा समाज बोझ समझने लगा है जिस के चलते भ्रूण हत्याएं हो रही हैं। इससे कलंककारी बात देश और समाज के लिए नहीं हो सकती है। जहां दहेज की कुप्रथा के चलते गर्भावस्था में स्त्री धन का विनाश और कत्ल किया जा रहा है। इस दृटि से हमारे मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में एक अच्छा प्रयास किया है कि कोई लड़की कक्षा आठ पास कर लेगी तो उसके नाम से तीन हजार रुपए रकम जमा कर दी जाएगी जिसे वह 18 साल में निकाल लेगी। कितना पैसा होगा? उसकी 18 साल की उम्र यानी 5-6 साल के लिए एफडी कर दिया जाए, उसे छः हजार रुपया मिल जाएगा। उसका क्या कल्याण होने वाला है? 10-12 या 13 साल के बाद उस पैसे की कीमत कितनी रहेगी? हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्यमंत्री जी से आग्रह करके एक योजना चलायी है कि जो कन्या इंटर पास करेगी, हम उसे अपने प्रदेश के खजाने से उसके परिवार को, उसके नाम से 20 हजार रुपए का पुरस्कार देंगे। ऐसी उत्तर प्र ादेश में योजना चलायी गई। केवल लड़कियों के सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए इस कार्यक्रम को चलाया है। मंत्री जी को चाहिए कि वह इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण ढंग से सोचें जिससे भविय के आने वाले समाज के प्रति जो दृटि है, उसमें परिवर्तन आने की बात सोची जा सके।

इसी तरह से महंगाई की बात है। उसके बारे में मुझे लगता है कि सरकार सावधान नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमने मुद्रास्फीति को 4.2 फीसदी के हिसाब से कंट्रोल कर लिया है लेकिन यदि बाजार में जाएं तो चीनी की कीमत आसमान छू रही है। वह 25 रुपए किलो के आसपास हो गई है। गेहूं की कीमत 12-13 रुपए पहुंच गई है जो सबसे जरूरी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसकी चेयरपर्सन श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी ने नमक सत्याग्रह किया। गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में किये आन्दोलन के मूल्यों को दोहराने के लिए एक सत्याग्रह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया जिस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं। उसने पुराने मूल्यों द्वारा देश और समाज को जगाने का काम किया लेकिन बाजार में नमक की कितनी कीमत है? वह 9 रुपए किलो में मिल रहा है जिसे बनाने में 60-65 पैसे लगते हैं, वह 9 रुपए किलो में बिके इससे अधिक शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। जरूरी चीजों के दाम जो बाजार में आसमान छू रहे हैं, उसे हम देखते हैं और सरकारी आंकड़े मुद्रास्फीति के देखते हैं तो दोनों में अंतराल दिखायी देता है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में स्वीकार किया है कि कृाि उपज में 2.3 फीसदी के हिसाब से पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल वृद्धि होगी। केवल खरीफ की फसल में एक मिलियन टन का इजाफा हुआ है। रबी की फसल कितनी अधिक होगी इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़े आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में नहीं दिए गए हैं। अनुमान के आधार पर कहा गया है कि उसमें भी वृद्धि होगी। मैंने इस बारे में आदरणीय सदन में कल सवाल किया था। सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो देश में रबी की उपज होने वाली है, उसमें गेहूं का उत्पादन पिछले साल के मुकाबले कम होने वाला है।

जब गेहूं का उत्पादन कम होगा, तब क्या आवश्यक दुकानों के जरिए गेहूं उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे? हम छः लाख टन गेहूं बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं और इस साल कम उपज आने वाली है। ऐसी हालत में ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं को गेहूं और खाद्यान्न वितरित कर पूरा करने की हालत में नहीं हैं। इसलिए जरूरी है कि किसान की हालत में सुधार किया जाए। किसान की हालत में सुधार करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी के पास केवल एक रणनीति है और वह है, किसान को कर्ज दे दिया जाए और उसकी ब्याज दर चार फीसदी कर दी गई है, यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसे चार फीसदी तो नहीं किया गया है।

श्री मोहन सिंह : इसे सात फीसदी कर दिया गया है, इसे कम किया गया है, यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है और हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन हमारी मांग के अनुरूप नहीं किया गया और कहा गया कि एक लाख सत्रह हजार करोड़ रुपए दिसंबर तक किसानों को ऋण के रूप में बांट चुके हैं। हम वित्त मंत्री जी विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहते हैं कि किसान को केवल कर्ज से बोझिल करके हम कृाि में सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि किसान का जो निवेश है उसे सस्ता किया जाए।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने छोटी कारों पर उत्पाद कर घटा दिया है, ठीक है आपने कर घटा दिया जबकि एग्रीकल्चरल इम्पलीमेंट्स को उत्पाद कर सीमा से बाहर कर सस्ता करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए और राजकोीय सहायता सीधे किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए। इस साल रबी की फसल हुई और किसानों को मौके पर कोई खाद नहीं मिली। किसानों को रासायनिक खाद और उर्वरक समय से नहीं मिले, जब पूछा गया कि यह क्यों नहीं आया तो कहा गया कि जो बड़े कारखानेदार हैं, उन्हें सरकार ने राजकोीय सहायता समय पर नहीं दी गई। वहां राजकोीय सहायता न मिलने से किसानों को समय पर खाद उपलब्ध नहीं हुई, इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार किसी ऐसे मैकेनिज्म पर विचार करे जिससे खाद की राजकोीय सहायता कारखानेदारों को न मिल करके सीधे किसानों की जेब में जाए और किसान की उपज में इजाफा किया जाए। आप गेहूं बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, उसे नौ रुपए या दस रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से मंगा रहे हैं जबकि किसान से सवा छः या साढ़े छः रुपए के हिसाब से लेते हैं। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक किसान को उसकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा तब तक हम उसकी माली हालत में इजाफा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं उसे कर्जदार बनाकर कृाि की तरक्की की रणनीति भविय के लिए घातक है। किसानों की माली हालत में इजाफा करने का एक ही रास्ता है कि उसे समय पर उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य किसी तरह से मिले और किसानों को सीधी तरह से राजकोीय सहायता कृाि क्षेत्र में दी जाए।

आपने कर लगाए हैं, इसके बारे में मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं। आपने छोटी कारों पर कर कम कर दिया है, मध्यम वर्ग के लोग इस देश में पैदा हो गए हैं जिन्हें सस्ती कार चाहिए। आप ठीक से देखें, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसी जनवरी, फरवरी महीने में वित्त मंत्रालय की किसी तरफ से उन्हें संकेत हुआ और सभी छोटी कार के उत्पादकों ने अपनी कार की कीमत बढ़ा दी। जब कार की कीमत बढ़ गई तो आपने उन्हें उत्पाद कर में छूट दे दी और जब छूट मिल गई तो कार की कीमत वहीं रही, जो बजट लागू करने से थी। कारों के ऊपर उत्पाद कर में या किसी अन्य तरह के कर में छूट दी जाती है तो वह कन्ज्यूमर तक ट्रांसफर नहीं होती है, यह

चिंता और दुःख का विाय है। इसलिए हम आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस तरह की चीजों में जो राजकोीाय सहायता देती है या छूट देती है वह कन्ज्यूमर तक ठीक ढंग से पहुंचे1

हमारे देश में फुटकर व्यापार रोजगार का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। सरकार एफ.बी.आई. को आमंत्रित कर ही है। चार करोड़ लोगों के सामने धंधे का बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न खड़ा होने वाला है। यदि एफ.बी.आई. को इस देश में छोटे कारोबार के क्षेत्र में आने की अनुमति दी गई तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में रोजगार के अवसर खत्म हो जाएंगे और मध्यम श्रेणी के कारोबार करने वाले इस क्षेत्र से गायब हो जाएंगे। इसलिए फुटकर व्यापार में ि वदेशी निवेश को किसी भी हालत में इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इन्श्योरेंस सैक्टर में बहुत बड़ी फील्ड है जो अनकवर्ड है, इसके लिए विदेशों का आना जरूरी है[c30]।

मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों के पास बहुत सारी पूंजी है, हमारे देश का कोई ऐसा बैंक नहीं हैं कि जिसकी यदि बैंकिंग की साख बढ़े, तो 135 परसेन्ट से 140 परेसन्ट के हिसाब से न बढ़े, इसलिए बैंकिंग सैक्टर को ही इंश्योरेन्स सैक्टर में जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरा आग्रह है। इसके अलावा इसमें भी एफ.डी.आई. को आमंत्रित करना भविय में देश के लिए घातक होगा। इसे हम उचित नहीं मानते। जो कर प्रणाली लागू की गई है, उसमें सेवा कर में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। पहले यह दस फीसदी थी और अब इसे बढ़ाकर 12 फीसदी कर दिया है। यदि इसे दो महीने जमा न करें तो इस पर दस फीसदी सरचार्ज होगा और यदि दो महीने से अधिक जमा न करें, तो 24 परसेन्ट दंड ब्याज लगेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि जो छोटे-छोटे लोग सेवा कर अदा कर रहे हैं, इससे उनके सामने और समस्याएं खड़ी होंगी। इसलिए सेवा कर में यदि डिस्प्यूट पैदा हो, तो उसके समाधान के लिए एक ट्रिब्युनल भी गठित किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए भी हम ि वत्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जो सेवा कर में दो फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी की गई है, उसे वापस लिया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, जैसे देश में कर संसाधनों में राज्यों का हिस्सा लगातार कम किया जा रहा है, यह राज्यों की सेहत के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इस देश की तरक्की के लिए जैसे आपने केन्द्रीय बजट में घाटे की व्यवस्था को कर्टेल किया है, वैसे ही राज्यों की जो उनकी अपनी घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था है, उसमें कटौती की जाए। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि केन्द्र की सहायता का प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जाए। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री ई.जी.सुगावनम आप बोलिये।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना) : सर, हमारी इतनी बड़ी पार्टी है और अभी तक एक ही मैम्बर बोल पाया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कई पार्टियों से एक मैम्बर भी नहीं बोला है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : हमारा संख्या बल है, इसलिए हमें मौका दिया जाए। ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डी.एम.के. के पहले सदस्य बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (PALANI): Sir, at the outset, on behalf of my Congress Party and on behalf of my respectful leader, Madam Smt. Soniaji, I am thanking the hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram for the successful presentation of the third populist Budget on 28.02.2006.

Our hon. Finance Minister has presented his first Budget in 2004, second Budget in 2005 and this is his third Budget. In the last two Budgets, he has enunciated so many innovative schemes for the welfare of the agriculturist, poor, downtrodden, weavers and rural students.

In the present Budget also, our hon. Finance Minister has announced various welfare schemes for the welfare of the public.

Coming to agriculture, this Budget is having a number of good proposals. Out of these, one such programme is repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies. For this project, 23 districts were identified in 13 States as a pilot project. Twenty thousand water bodies with a command area of 1.47 million hectares have been identified in the first phase. The cost is estimated at Rs. 4,481 crore. Another appreciable move is to extend credit facilities to tenant farmers. Furthermore, Government decided to ensure that the farmer receives short-term credit at 7 per cent with an upper limit of Rs. 3,00,000 on the principle amount. Within a short period of two years, the UPA Government has extended credit-linked facilities to 8,01,000 Self Help Groups. For these groups, our UPA Government has disbursed Rs. 4,863 crore. Moreover, the UPA Government has decided to extend these facilities to another 3,85,000 SHGs in 2006-2007. NABARD also directed to open separate credit for financing farm production and investment activities through SHGs.

Another important feature in this Budget is allocation of Rs. 535 crore for next year for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. Our Government has launched a scheme for Integrated Textile Parks in October, 2005. Now, 7 parks

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

have been sanctioned and 10 parks have been identified for development.

In Tamil Nadu, Tanjore is famous for paddy. It is in the Cauvery basin. In this Budget, our hon. Finance Minister has announced to develop the Paddy Processing Research Centre in Tanjore as a National Level Institute.

In the last 22 months, after assumption of office, our hon. Finance Minister has announced so many schemes for the development of textile industry. In this Budget, excise duty on all man-made fibre yarn and filament yarn are reduced from 16 per cent to 8 per cent. Import duty on all man-made fibres and yarns are reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. Import duty on raw materials such as DMT, PTA and MEG will also be reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. The import duty on Paraxylene is also proposed to reduce to 2 per cent.

Giving life to food processing industry, UPA Government has decided to fully exempt from excise duty for condensed milk, ice cream, preparations of meat, fish and poultry, pectins, paste and yeast. It is decided to reduce the excise duty on packaged foods and instant food mixes like idly and dosa mixes from 16 per cent to 8 per cent. Further, it is decided to extend the concessional rate to all LPG stoves without any value limit. Now, the value of Rs. 2000 attract excise duty of 8 per cent. Excise duty on compact fluorescent lamps are also reduced from 16 per cent to 8 per cent which will further boost energy savings.

We have to thank the UPA Government under the leadership of Madam Soniaji for the allocation of more funds to education, particularly, for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is proposed to increase an outlay from Rs. 7,156 crore to Rs. 10,041 crore and

decided to construct 5,00,000 additional class rooms and to appoint 1,50,000 teachers more.

It is decided to allocate Rs. 4,813 crore this year as compared to Rs. 3,010 crore allocated last year for Mid-day Meal Scheme. At this juncture, I want to mention certain facts before the House. Mid-day Meal Scheme was first introduced by Great Late Leader Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu. At the national level, it was introduced on 15th August, 1995 by the then Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. This programme was initially covered to children of primary stage (Class I to V) in Government, local body and Government aided schools and it was further expanded in October, 2002. In this programme, Government of India has allocated 100 grams food grains per child on school day and 3 kilograms per month. Now, our Government has sanctioned Rs. 3,010 crore during last year and during this year, the allocation is Rs. 4,813 crore.

Sir, as the House is aware, our Government has launched Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Scheme in 2004. As the scheme is progressing well, Government has decided to open 1000 new residential schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in 2006-2007. Government has proposed to provide further incentive to the girl child who passes the VIII standard examination and enrolls in a secondary school. A sum of Rs. 3,000 will be deposited in her name. I demand from the Government that this scheme may be extended to girls from economically weaker sections also.

Our great leader, Madam Soniaji vowed to solve the prevailing unemployment problem in this country particularly in rural areas. It is a great achievement of our Government launching the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. UPA Government has taken steps to alleviate poverty in rural areas and allocated Rs. 14,300 crore for this scheme.

Another achievement of UPA Government is the launching of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission on 3.12.2005. For the development of this region, this ambitious programme was launched and Rs. 4,595 crore is proposed to be allocated for next year.

Another landmark achievement of this Government is allocation of Rs. 50 crore for 150 years old Madras University for research programme. Lakhs and lakhs of old

students are thanking our Government for this allocation.

Hon. Finance Minister has taken steps to reduce the prices of cement by reducing the customs duty from 15 per cent to 12 per cent.

In this Budget, Rs. 1,71,000 is earmarked for infrastructure projects. It is planned to expand the expressway for 1000 kilometres and power plants to generate additional 4000 MW. UPA Government has decided to complete the Golden Quadrilateral connecting 4 metros by the end of this year.

Our Government has proposed to allocate a huge amount for the implementation of Rural Development Schemes. Last year, for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme, Rs. 4235.00 crore was allocated and it is decided to allocate Rs. 5225.62 crore for this financial year. It is unfortunate that in Tamil Nadu, particularly, in my Palani constituency, most of the road works in PMGSY Scheme – Phase IV have not yet been completed and properly formed. Without the prior permission from the Government of India, PMGSY road works were transferred from Panchayat Union to State Government Highways Department and the Highways Department is not executing the work till date. In Kangayam and Vellakoil Assembly segment in Erode District all the PMGSY works are pending in most of the areas. I request our Government has to take suitable action in this regard.

I want to submit that the farm sector needs further more attention. Through out the country, 70 per cent population are farmers. Entire country is relying upon the farm sector. The only class committing suicide in this country are farmers. Particularly, farmers in Kerala, Andhra and Maharashtra are committing suicide in large numbers. The main reasons for committing suicide are:

i) Debt;

ii) Unremunerative price for the agricultural produce

The Pesticide Act is in force but all the shops are selling outdated pesticides only. By getting loan from moneylenders, cooperative societies, nationalised banks

and other sources, the agriculturists borrow money on high interest and purchase seeds and pesticides but in the end, they are not able to get good yield and good prices. They are not able to settle the loans, even interest and there is no other way except committing suicide. We need thorough investigation of farmers problem.

Moreover, we have to take steps to include 'Agricultural Law' as one of the subjects in Curriculum for law students through out the country.

Sir, through out the country most of the courts in District and Taluk places are not having proper infrastructural facilities. Already our Government, Ministry of Law and Justice prepared a 10-Year Perspective Plan for the construction of court buildings, bar rooms, library and residential quarters for judicial officers and this proposal is lying pending. In Tamil Nadu, most of the Taluk places are not having any court building, particularly, in my Palani parliamentary constituency Natham, Vedasenthur, and Kangayam. Courts are functioning in rented buildings. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to allocate necessary funds for the construction of infrastructural facilities for court buildings through out Tamil Nadu.

Another important area is poultry sector. In the poultry industry, the hatcheries were claiming deduction under Section 32A. The deduction under section 32A is available only to industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture or production of an article of things. Various assessing officers adopted a stand that the hatcheries were not entitled to deductions under Sections 32A, 80J, 801A, 801B etc. on the following grounds:

a) the assessed was not an industrial undertaking;

b) the hatchery was not engaged in production or manufacture;

c) the industry was not producing an article or thing as per the provision of the Act.

Initially, the Government fully exempted income from poultry farming by inserting section 10(27) in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which continued right up to 1975 vide Companies Act, 1975. The total exemption was restricted to 33-1/3 percentage of gross total income from poultry farming by availing Section 80JJ. This exemption continued up to 1997 except for a brief period from 1986 to 1990. Withdrawal of Section 80JJ benefit has already resulted in tremendous hardship to poultry industry and has resulted in lower investment in poultry sector. Hence, it is humbly requested that the hon. Finance Minister may kindly incorporate necessary changes in the Income Tax Act to make available concessions for all the industrial undertakings to poultry and hatcheries.

Sir, I would like to make one more suggestion in regard to clause 13 of the Finance Bill regarding the proposed amendment to section 54EC re: Capital gains tax exemption instruments.

Exemption from capital gains tax was so far available to investors who had invested their capital gains in the capital gains bonds issued by NABARD, National Housing Bank, NHAI, REC etc. But the Finance Minister has proposed in his budget speech that hereafter investments made in the capital gains bonds of NHAI and REC alone (where the minimum investment is for a sum of Rs.1 lakh as compared to others where the minimum investment has been Rs.10000) would qualify for such exemption.

The implication of this is that small investors who had already invested prior to 28th February, 2006, in the capital gains bonds issued by NABARD etc. would be losing the exemption from capital gains tax while at the same time those who had invested or who are likely to invest Rs.1 lakh as capital gains would be eligible for an exemption of Rs.20000 or more, as the case may be.

This would put hardship to small investors who had validly taken shelter under section 54EC by investing in capital gains bonds of NABARD etc. prior to 28th February, 2006. The proposed amendment also means that retrospective effect is being given to a taxation provision, which to say the least is highly inequitable for the small investors and senior citizens who depend on interest.

It is, therefore, suggested that the following proviso may be added by way of amendment to clause 13 in the Finance Bill, re: amendment to section 54EC:

> "Provided that this section will not apply to investments made prior to 28th February, 2006 in the capital gains bonds issued by organizations (other than the NHAI and REC), which had been notified prior to 28th February, 2006 by the Central Government for the purpose of capital gains tax exemption under this section".

In the subsequent clause, namely clause 14 re: amendment to section 54ED, it has been specifically provided that it will come in to effect from 1st April, 2007, that is from assessment year 2007-2008. One does not know why this benefit has not been extended in the case of the proposed amendment to section 54EC.

I hope the Finance Minister will accept the suggestion to continue the exemption from capital gains in the case of investments made in NABARD etc. prior to 28th

February, 2006, for the assessment year 2007-2008, by incorporating the proviso suggested by me earlier.

I once again thank the hon. Finance Minister for the presentation of a good Budget to the nation.

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (KRISHNAGIRI): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Budget (2006-2007) presented by the UPA Government is widely welcomed by all the sections of the society. Restructuring of taxes and tax rates, reform measures and efforts to overcome deficits are the noticeable features in this year's Budget that encompasses them all. This Budget augurs well for a prosperous future ensuring progress. It paves the way for prosperity and development. The Common Minimum Programme is being sought to be implemented through this Budget having been accorded priority. When the Opposition was taking us lightly and mocked at us asking whether it would be possible to implement the CMP, the Finance Minister has done his bit commendably well. A full stop has been put to the Opposition's criticism.

Growth of agriculture, upliftment of poor farmers and Rural Development have been addressed to. Rs.1,41,500 crores has been set apart to ease the debt burden of the farmers. Interest rate on agricultural loan has been reduced by two per cent. It is now reduced to 7 per cent. From that angle, this Budget assumes importance as it aims at giving a boost to our agricultural economy. It is unheard of in the history to find the 2 per cent reduction in interest rate and paying back the same to the tune of about Rs.1700 crore. At an expense of Rs.94,400 crores, about 6 lakh hectares of land is to be brought under cultivation. It is a welcome measure. Similarly, Rs.100 crores has

been earmarked to give a boost to tea cultivation. It is essential and need of the hour to support tea growers.

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* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Old age pension for the aged people has been enhanced from Rs.75 to Rs.200. In order to encourage education among women, this Budget proposes an incentive of Rs.3000 to every girl child who completes successfully eighth class. I would like to record my appreciation for this measure. Rs.4863 crores has been earmarked as an increased allocation to extend loan to women self-help groups. This only shows the UPA Government's concern for the women in the rural society.

It is heartening to note that Tamilnadu has got its due share in many of the schemes and measures announced for the entire country. For instance, the Rice Research Centre in Thanjavur has been upgraded to be a National Institution. On behalf of the people of Tamilnadu, I would like to thank the Union Government for upgrading the Institute for Port Studies as a National Maritime Centre with the status of a Central University. It is my bounden duty to thank the Union Government and the Hon'ble Finance Minister for granting Rs.50 crores to University of Madras for specific research study purposes.

It is a welcome announcement to provide Chennai – Bangalore highways a face lift meeting international standards and world class. Chennai – Bangalore may kindly be linked via Vellore, Vaniambadi, Krishngiri, Hosur and I appeal to the Union Government on behalf of the people of those areas to complete it accordingly. Midday Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Integrated Health Scheme, National Rural Welfare Scheme, Urban development measures are pepped up by the UPA Government. It is a welcome gesture in the form of enhancing financial allocation for these schemes.

Fund allocations have been made to improve the bit of the depressed classes like the Scheduled Castes and the Minorities. There are welcome announcements to improve the living conditions of both the poorer sections and middle class people of

the country. This years' tax free Union Budget aims at all round growth of the country. This will increase the pace of our economic growth. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on this count.

As one hailing from the State of Tamilnadu, our Hon'ble Finance Minister is well aware of the drinking water problem found in a prevalent fashion in many districts of Tamilnadu. Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri in my constituency are faced with drinking water problem. This needs to be attended to. During the tenure of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, a joint venture scheme was conceived at a cost of Rs.1000 crores to take up Hogenekkal Drinking Water Supply Scheme. But, after his tenure as Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, the Government that came to power has put in cold storage that Drinking Water Scheme. Hon'ble Finance Minister, who knows well the needs of those districts, may kindly resurrect those shelved schemes. I request him to take up that Drinking Water Scheme to provide water to the parched throats of the people of those drought prone districts.

Under the able guidance of the Chairperson of UPA and with the dynamic cooperation of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the Union Government under the premiership of Dr. Manmohan Singh has brought about several welfare measures for the betterment of the people through this commendable Budget.

The Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides for job opportunities or financial compensation to people living below poverty line in two hundred selected districts of the country I urge upon the Union Government to introduce it in all the districts of the country. To begin with you may kindly include both Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts in my constituency.

Herein I would like to sound a word of caution about the problems that may be faced by the poorer class and the middle class people due to the increase of service tax rate from 10% to 12%. I request the Union Finance Minister to look into and if need be to reconsider it.

Rs.1500 crores has been earmarked to promote Horticulture. I welcome this step. Hosur and Bagalur in my Krishnagiri constituency carry out Rose Culture in a big way and export Rose Flowers. I urge upon the Union Ministry to provide incentives to this export oriented horticulture activity in that part of the country. On Valentines Day celebrated last month, the net export of rose flowers on that single day was Rs.10 crores. Hence, I seek the kind intervention of the Union Finance Minister to Rose plantation that come under Floriculture. Storage facilities with Centralised Air Conditioning System may be provided there to help store rose flower and also mangoes that grow abundantly in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and neighbouring districts. There are many private entrepreneurs in this sector. But, there is a need to give a boost to this agricultural activity in a big way. Hence, the Union Government may set up viable processing units there. Through Food Processing Industries Ministry, a mango pulp

processing unit may be set up there. I urge upon the Union Government to take up this seriously that may help both the mango growers and the unemployed youths in that area.

In order to prove the fact that the country is one from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the telephone STD rates within the country has been made one rupee per minute unit. I welcome this measure by the Communication Ministry.

I would like to put on record my deep appreciation for the continuance of the Golden Quadrilateral Project linking the length and the breadth of the country with quality four lane roads.

I would like to congratulate the valiant measures of the UPA Government and appreciate the salient features of this Budget presented by our able Finance Minister and his deputies who are part of this alliance. Let me thank them on behalf of our Party DMK and on behalf of our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Expressing my support for this Budget, let me conclude my speech.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (PERIYAKULAM): Sir, this UPA Government has been making great strides in every conceivable fields under the able leadership of UPA Chairperson, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and under the able leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

I would like to stress in the field of agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of our country. Over 60% of the population lives on agriculture. I am of the firm conviction that as long as we depend on monsoon, we are bound to face such problems. Government has to waive off thousands of crores of rupees to save the farmers from committing suicide. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that instead of reducing the tax on 4-wheelers, you could have reduced the tax on 2-wheeler, which is the vehicle for lower middle class persons. In the same manner, I would like to request you to reduce the tax on LPG cylinders. Some State Governments are even levying 32% tax. Central and State Governments

should reduce the tax to 15% on LPG cylinders so that women folk and the common derive the benefit out of it.

Another demand which has been pending for a long time is extending insurance cover in case of crop failure or floods or droughts or any other eventuality. Is there any thinking in the Ministry to introduce crop insurance scheme, especially for those farmers who are affected by natural calamities, floods and cyclone?

Lack of proper marketing facility at the village level has been creating a lot of problems for the farmers. A proper marketing network by Central Government should be set up at the village level to ensure that farmers sell their produce at the minimum support price and are not forced to sell at the throw away price or sell in distress and loss everything and not able to get back not even what they had

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

invested. This should not be case. Would the Central Government make extra efforts and innovative steps to set up good marketing facility system at the village level for the benefit of the poor farmers who are at present losing very heavily and are forced to sell their jewellery or spend their life savings at the time of floods, droughts, or poor marketing network at the villages.

The start reality is that in India water problem would continue to haunt us as long as we depend on monsoon. We should develop fool-proof rain harvesting system in each and every household to solve the problem of blue gold' called water. Another solution lies in the linking of rives which is a stupendous and arduous task which can be implemented only by pooling enormous money. I do not actually know whether it is feasible. But I am all the more certain that is would take long years to complete the linking of rivers. But if we complete this unthinkable task, our future generations would heave a sing of relief. Central Government has to study afresh the problems

being faced in the implementation of linking of rivers. I would like to know in this regard the work done so far by the Task Force which has gone into this issue. Hon. Finance Minister has imposed service tax on those who use credit cards. This has attracted a lot of criticism from the general public. The imposition of service tax on credit card users should be dropped or reduced.

Recently the Supreme Court has given a judgement concerning Periyar Dam. The water level of the dam is 142 feet. Previously, it was 152 feet. Unnecessarily Kerala Government intervened and reduced the height to 136 feet. In fact, the Tamil Nadu Government has strengthened. the main structure of the Dam to the level of 152 feet. Baby Dam is also somewhat strengthened. After the Supreme Court judgement, water level. Has to be raised to 142 feet immediately in the interests of the farmers of my constituency and the 18th Channel and other channels to be opened for further water inflow to the lower level ponds, for the welfare of the agriculturists.

Recently, small tea growers and small cardamom planters in my constituency have suffered a lot due to heavy snow fall in the recent past in my constituency and the tea leaves have been scorched with the result production has been decreased to the lowest level. Hence, I would like to request the Government to send a team to study the damage done to the small tea and small send a team to study the damage done to the small tea and small cardamom planters and give compensation to them. Compensation can be given in the form of fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rate.

In Theni Highway, there has been a long-pending demand for railway bridge as there are two railway crossing due to which people, including school going children, are suffering.

Necessary funds should be allocated for the construction of Tunnel between Gudalur to Ayyappan Tem;le in Kerala. This would help pilgrims going to Ayyappan temple. Many a time, I have brought this matter to the attention of the Railway Minister. He has replied to me that the Finance Minister being a South Indian he should take up this important task and complete the tunnel which would reduce the distance from 150 km, to less than 10 kms. If this tunnel is constructed, considerable time would be saved.

Pure drinking water in Andipatti and other areas of my constituency is a far cry. We drink contaminated water having more flouride content. Even 15 year old persons can be seen with yellowish colour teeth and with toothache. Funds should be allocated to provide safe and pure drinking water to my parliamentary constituency, particularly Theni in Andipatti.

Huge quantity of water is going waste and going into the sea in Andhra Pradesh. This water water can be diverted to Tamil Nadu, which is facing scarcity of water. Godavari and Krishna rivers should be linked. Likewise, in the borders of Tamil Nadu, millions of gallons of water is going into the sea. This water should be diverted to the southern parts of Tamil Nadu which is facing water problem.

Sea Water Salination Water Project has been announced last year but the same has not yet been started so far. I pray and request the hon. Finance Minister to take serious note of drinking water and speed up this project.

Education is another area, where we have to lay more emphasis in the years to come. Dropouts from schools have not reduced over the years. Innovative and effective steps should be make to ensure that each and every child, particularly from the underprivileged sections of the society and people living in despicable conditions attend the schools, If we provide education to one and all, there is no doubt that our country would become a developed country sooner rather than later. Here, I would like to appreciate the UPA Government for allocating more funds in the Budget for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the educational activities to provide education to the rural poor.

Tourism is another are where we can bring in more foreign exchange. Maintenance of historical sites along with improvement of infrastructure with low-budget hotels, airports facilities and rail services would undoubtedly improve the inflow of foreigners. Government should look into this aspect with insight and should come out with immediate steps to set right the way for more inflow of foreign tourists into our country.

In Kodaikkanal, Kozandai Velappan Temple is located. It is a historical temple. It should be brought in the map of tourism. Already Kodaikkanal is a big attraction for his scenic beauty and waterfalls. This request of mine should also be considered

favourable by Kozandai Velappan temple should be developed where a lot of educational institutions and MNCs are already located.

In the last year's Budget, I requested the Minister to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya schools for Kodaikkanl and Theni districts. I have brought this matter a number of times to the notice of hon. Minister in Parliament. He has also promised to consider my request but nothing has come out it. I would pray and request once again that Kendriya Vidyalayas have to be set up in my parliamentary constituency in Kodaikkanal and Theni districts.

I would like to suggest that a model school be set up in each district of the country; centres providing health care particularly to be needy poorest of the poor should be started in the nook and corner of the country; proper roads should be laid in the remotest areas of the country so that people living in those areas would become part of the national mainstream.

Unemployment is one of the gravest problems India is facing not only today but for years. New thrust should be given by the UPA Government to take the problem of unemployment with all the seriousness it deserves. Employment generation is to be given top priority. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be taken up with more vigour. It should be reviewed to see that whether it is moving on the right lines. Under the Employment Guarantee Act, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to include Periakulam Constituency in Then Distt. should be included in Rural Employment Guarantee Act. With these word I conclude my speech.

श्री रघुनाथ झा (बेतिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस महान सदन में देश के महान अर्थशास्त्री वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है,. मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बात ठीक है कि इन्होंने इस बजट में उन सभी वर्गों और सभी क्षेत्रों को छूने का काम किया है और सभी क्षेत्रों में कुछ न कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी करने का काम किया है। यह एक सराहनीय कदम है। इसलिये मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह अफसोस की बात है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने न केवल इस सरकार के बल्कि पिछली सरकार में भी बजट पेश किये हैं लेकिन देश की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी किसान है, उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। लगता है कि जानकर इसे अनदेखा किया गया है। किसानों के हित के लिये इन्होंने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जिससे लगे कि किसान, जो इस देश की मजबूत कड़ी है, की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता। हम वित्त मंत्री जी से मांग करते रहे हैं कि जो किसान 14 से 29 प्रतिशत तक बैंकों से लिये गये ऋण पर ब्याज देते थे, वे अब 7 प्रतिशत पर ले आये हैं। किसानों के लिये बाढ़ आये, ओला पड़े या अन्य कठिनाइयां आयें, वह सब का सामना करे, इसलिये उसे राहत मिलनी चाहिये। आप उसे घर बनाने के लिये 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ऋण दें। यदि वह मोटरकार खरीदे तो उसे 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ऋण दे रहे हैं। आपको इस बात पर गौर करना चाहिये। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि अपने उत्तर में किसानों को बैंकों से दिये जाने वाला ऋण 7 प्रतिशत पर देने की घोाणा करें।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बिहार से आता हूं। बिहार सब से पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। स्व. राजीव गांधी, जब इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे, वे बिहार गये थे। वहां से आने के बाद उन्होंने घोाणा की थी कि बिहार को इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में विशेा पैकेज दिया जायेगा। मुझे यह कहते हुये खुशी हो रही है कि यूपीए सरकार को आये हुये दो साल हो गये हैं जिसने अपने न्यूनतम सांझा कार्यक्रम में इस बात को दोहराया है कि स्व. राजीव जी ने जो घोाणा की थी उस कार्य को वह पूरा करेगी। लेकिन आज दो वर्ा हो गये हैं लेकिन इस सरकार ने ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया और न एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया है। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। मैं सरकार से भरे मन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस पर विचार करे। बिहार एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, गरीब राज्य है जिसपर कोई सोचता नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पर हर साल सुनामी की तर्ज पर बाढ़ आती है। सब तरफ त्राहि-त्राहि मच जाती है। हम लोग उसे झेल रहे हैं। नेपाल से आने वाली नदियों की वजह से बिहार परेशान है। बाढ़ के कारण जान-माल, खड़ी फसलें, मकान, सड़कें, बिजली सब का नुकसान होता है लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई भरपाई नहीं की जाती है। नेपाल से आने वाली नदियों से होने वाले नुकसान के बारे में सदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है लेकिन कोई क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं की जाती है। यदि देश के दूसरे भागों में ऐसी क्षति होती है तो उन्हें पैसा दिया जाता है, मिलना भी चाहिये। देश में समुद्री तूफान आते हैं तो लोगों को मदद दी जाती है लेकिन जब हमारे यहां प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो बिहार को इग्नोर किया जाता cè[RB31]। इसमें बिहार का क्या दोा है? बिहार इसका खमियाजा क्यों भुगतेगा? इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार पर विशेा ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। नेपाल से बात करें और हर साल नेपाल से आने वाली नदियों द्वारा लाई गई बाढ़ के कारण जो नुकसान होता है, उसको रोकने का काम करें। यह काम भारत सरकार का है, बिहार सरकार का नहीं है कि वह अपने बल-बूते पर नेपाल से वार्ता करे। राज्य सरकार को बुलाकर तथा नेपाल से वार्ता करके इस काम को आगे बढ़ाएं। कुछ दिन पहले कुछ कार्र वाई हुई थी और 32 करोड़ रुपये भी मिले थे कि नेपाल से डीपीआर तैयार कराई जाए। इसके लिए दो जगह

कार्यालय भी खुले थे, लेकिन फिर सब लड़खड़ा गया और बंद हो गया। हमारा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस काम को शीघ्रता से करें।

महोदय, हमारे यहां बैंकों के राट्रीयकरण के बाद राज्य में जो व्यावसायिक बैंकिंग क्षेत्र है, उसका कई गुना विस्तार हुआ, लेकिन राज्य को इसका आनुपातिक लाभ घटकर 32.2 प्रतिशत 2003 में मिला, जो 58 प्र ातिशत के औसत से बहुत नीचे है। हमारे यहां राट्रीय राजमार्ग का का बहुत विस्तार है।

15.26 hrs. (Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey in the Chair)

उसमें से 890 किलोमीटर की फोर लेनिंग भारत सरकार ने स्वीकृत की और शर्त लगा दी कि 40 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार दे तथा 60 प्रतिशत इनवैस्टर्स दें। बिहार जैसा पिछड़ा और गरीब राज्य कहां से पैसा लाएगा? हम लोगों ने मिलकर इस सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया था कि हम इसको नहीं बना सकते। जो पैकेज आप हमें देने वाले हैं, वह देकर 890 किलोमीटर की जो फोर लेनिंग करनी है, उसको पूरा करें और बाकी जो 1200 किलोमीटर है, उसको एनएच के मुताबिक पैसा देकर बनवाने का काम करें।

महोदय, जब एनडीए की सरकार थी और बिहार का विभाजन हो रहा था तब आज उसको सपोर्ट करने वाले लोग भी उसके खिलाफ थे। तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि हम बिहार को स्पेशल पैकेज देंगे क्योंकि जो नुकसान बिहार का हुआ जैसे हमारे उद्योग चले गए, कल-कारखाने चले गए, सारी की सारी चीजें चली गईं। अभी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री उस समय रेल मंत्री थे। उनकी अध्यक्षता में सभी दलों के लोग एकत्रित हुए थे और सबने प्रधान मंत्री से मिलकर उनको एक मैमोरंडम दिया था जिसको उन्होंने स्वीकार किया, लेकिन एक पैसा भी बिहार को आज तक नहीं दिया। इस परिस्थिति से बिहार गुजर रहा है। बिजली के क्षेत्र में हम लोग काफी पीछे हैं। चाहे ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का मामला हो या विद्युत के कारखाने लगाने का मामला हो, हमारे यहां बरौनी और कांटी में 500 मैगावाट अतिरिक्त बिजली के कारखाने लगाना स्वीकृत है लेकिन न बरौनी में यह शुरू हुआ और न कांटी में शुरू हुआ। बाढ़ में जो विद्युत कारखाना लगाना था, वह भी धीमी गति से चल रहा है। इसी तरह से औरंगाबाद इलाके में नवीनगर का विद्युतीकरण पड़ा हुआ है। इस जगह विद्युत कारखाने में जो एक्सपैन्शन करना है, बरौनी और कांटी का हो, बाढ़ में हो या औरंगाबाद के नवीनगर में हो, उसको सरकार चालू करे।

सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में पूरा उत्तर बिहार बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहता है। हमारी 10 लाख हैक्टेयर ज़मीन में वाटर लॉगिंग है। गंगा के किनारे फरक्का से लेकर बक्सर तक हर साल हज़ारों एकड़ ज़मीन कटती है और दर्जनों गांव गंगा में विलीन हो जाते हैं। गंगा नदी एक अंतरराज्यीय नदी है। क्या उसकी तबाही से रक्षा करने के लिए भारत सरकार बिहार सरकार को पैसा नहीं देगी, इसके नुकसान को रोकने का काम नहीं करेगी? लगता है कि भारत सरकार हर चीज़ में बिहार के साथ अनदेखी करना चाहती है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस काम को शीघ्रता से किया जाए।

स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में हमारे यहां तथा देश के दूसरे इलाकों में एम्स जैसे सात नए अस्पताल बनाने की स्वीकृति एनडीए की हुकूमत के समय मिली थी[h32]। माननीय उपराट्रपति श्री भेरोसिंह शेखावत जी बिहार गए थे और बिहार में उसका शिलान्यास किया था। उस समय सांसद, विधायक और मंत्री सभी उपस्थित थे, लेकिन वर्तमान मंत्रिमंडल, वर्तमान सरकार और इनके स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने इस बारे में कोई भी साफगोई से नहीं बताया कि एम्स होगा या नहीं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में जो बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल हैं, उन्हें एम्स की तरह बनाना था। उसमें बिहार का नाम ही छोड़ दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे पटना मेडिकल हो, इंदिरा गांधी संस्थान पटना का हो, उसे मंजूर करने का काम कीजिए। जहां देश के आठ प्रतिशत मतदाता हों, उस प्रदेश में एक भी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। बिहार का पटना विश्वविद्यालय, जो पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है, उसे आप केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में मान्यता दीजिए।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब संयुक्त बिहार था, उसके पांच-सात जिले उग्रवाद से प्रभावित थे, नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित थे, लेकिन आज की तारीख में बिहार चाहे उत्तरी बिहार हो, चाहे दक्षिणी बिहार पूरे इलाके में, बेतिया से लेकर बिसनगंज तक सारे इलाके नेपाल से सटे हुए हैं और उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र हो गए हैं। हर साल हमारे यहां भयंकर नुकसान हो रहा है और तरह-तरह से लोगों की तबाही हो रही है। पांच सौ किलोमीटर इंडो-नेपाल बार्डर खुला हुआ बार्डर क्षेत्र है। लेकिन वहां सड़क नहीं है, न पुलिस न प्रशासन वहां जा सकता है। कोई दुश्मन हमला करे तो वहां पहुंचने के लिए कोई सड़क नहीं है। हम बार बार मांग करते हैं। हर देश में ऐसे सार्वजनिक महत्व के स्थानों पर चाहे वह होम मिनिस्टरी करे या रक्षा मंत्रालय करे, उस सड़क का निर्माण करे, लेकिन बिहार में ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

वित्त मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं। इन्होंने गत वर्ा का बजट पेश करते हुए 170 पिछड़े जिलों का नाम सम्मिलित किया था। उसमें बिहार के छत्तीस जिले थे। पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए प्रति जिले को देने के लिए कहा था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपकी घोाणा कहां चली गई? आपने अगर गत वर्ा घोाणा की थी और किसी कारण से आप नहीं दे सके तो अब आप पहले वाला और इस बार का, दोनों बार का मिला कर हमारे इलाके को पैसा दें। ताकि हम उन इलाकों का काम आगे बढ़ा सकें और विकास कर सकें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां बिहार में कोओपरेटिव क्षेत्र में किसान कर्ज लेता है। इस बारे में सदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। अगर कोई चोर, डकैत, अपहरणकर्ता या हत्या करने वाला हो, तो उसे जेल में सहुलियतें दी जाती हैं, लेकिन किसान यदि कोओपरेटिव लोन की किसी कारणवश अदायगी नहीं कर पाता है, तो उसे पकड़ने के लिए पुलिस जाती है। उस किसान से जीप के पेट्रोल का पैसा, पुलिस का खर्चा और जेल में रहने के दौरान जो खाना खिलाया जाता है, वह देना पड़ता है और जब तक यह पैसा वह नहीं देता है, तब तक वह छूट नहीं सकता है। यह कैसा कानून है? इस कानून के बारे में इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस तरह का कानून हमने नहीं देखा है। यह काला कानून सचमुच में इस स्वतंत्र देश में हमारे ऊपर एक लांछन है, इसलिए इस बारे में विचार किया जाए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस बारे में चाहे बिहार सरकार से बात करे या यहां बात करे, इस कानून सुधारने का काम करें।

हमारे यहां संघ विकास योजना चल रही है। इसमें करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपए वित्त मंत्री जी खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपका वहां का पदाधिकारी जन प्रतिनिधियों से कुछ पूछता है कि क्या करना है? क्या जन-प्रतिनिधि से कोई राय लेते हैं, कोई राय नहीं लेते हैं। बिना राय के अपने मन से पदाधिकारी सारा काम करते हैं। हम लोग जीत कर आएंगे तो आप सरकार बनाएंगे या दूसरे लोग जीत कर आएंगे, तो उनकी सरकार बनेगी। लेकिन पदाधिकारी जो काम करेगा, वह अपने मन से करेगा। आपको अपने एमपी पर विश वास नहीं, अपने विधायक पर विश्वास नहीं। आप इतने करोड़ रुपए खर्च करते हैं। हम आपसे मांग करते हैं कि जन-प्रतिनिधियों से भी राय ली जाए।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रघुनाथ झा : काम के लिए अनाज योजना में बिलकुल भ्रटाचार है। उसकी कोई देख-रेख नहीं है[i33]।

सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्ताव में 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' का भी जिक्र किया है, लेकिन इसकी भी गति बिहार में बहुत धीमी है। उन्होंने मिट्टी के तेल के दाम नहीं बढ़ाए हैं, लेकिन डीजल के दाम बढ़ाए हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि डीजल के दाम कम किए जाएं। अन्त में, मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और महोदय आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया इसलिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं अपने भााण के लिखे हुए शेा भाग को सदन के पटल प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं। मेरा आग्रह है कि इसे कार्यवाही में शामिल किया जाए।

*अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के लिए 12वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं का विशेा महतव है। पहले से पिछड़ा और गरीब विभाजन की त्रासदी से गुजराह , जिसकी वजह से उसके आधारभूत संसाधनों में भारी कटौती हुयी है और इस प्रक्रिया में उसके अनिवार्य हितों की अनदेखी की गयी। अनिवार्य और बहुमूल्य पूंजीगत परिसम्पत्तियां, राजस्व के स्रोत, तकनीकी संस्थान, प्रशिक्षणमूलक ढांचा और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां बिना किसी क्षतिपूरक पैकेज के उसके हाथ से निकल गयीं। विभाजित राज्य को अगर विकास करना है तो उसे भारी पूंजी नि वेश की जरूरत है। अपने प्रतिबद्ध दायित्वों की पूर्ति और निवेश के लिए सरप्लस पैदा करने के लिए 12वें वित्त आयोग ने राज्य को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय संसाधन पाने का असाधारण अवसर दिया है। इसी पृठभूमि के मद्देनजर, 12 वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन तैयार किया गया है।

भारत के राट्रपति की यह भवियवाणी कि आगामी वर्ो में भारत 10 प्रतिशत की विकास दर का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करेगा, को आधार मानें तो प्रति व्यक्ति आय में 8 प्रतिशत सालाना की दर से वृद्धि होगी। इस प्रकार प्रति व्यक्ति आय का राट्रीय औसत 1993-94 के मूल्य पर 12985 रू0 से बढ़कर 2009-10 में 28405 रू0 और वर्ा 2019-20 में 60570 रू0 हो जायेगा। अगर भारत को राज्यों के बीच की विामता को कम करते हुए समृद्ध और समतामूलक राट्र बनाना है तो बिहार का घरेलू उत्पाद की विकास दर 10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा करनी होगी और

बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि की दर भी 8 प्रतिशत से कहीं ज्यादा होनी होगी। क्योंकि तभी वह 2019-20 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के राट्रीय औसत तक पहुंच पायेगा। यह

….. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

एक वृहद कार्य है क्योंकि 1993-94 से 1998-99 के दौरान अविभाजित बिहार का घरेलू उत्पाद में महज 4.2 प्र ातिशत की दर से वृद्धि हुयी। विभाजन के बाद शेा बिहार की यह विकास दर और भी कम हो गयी। वर्ा-2000-01 में बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 3707 रू0 थी, वर्ा 1993-94 के ही मूल्य पर।

छोटा भूगोल, बड़ी आबादीः वर्तमान बिहार का क्षेत्रफल 94163 वर्ग किलोमीटर है, जो देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 2.8 प्रतिशत है। इसके विपरीत, वर्ा 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार, बिहार की जनसंख्या 8 करोड़ के पार जा चुकी हे, जो भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का 8.1 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में कुल 880 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर है। यह राट्रीय औसत से कहीं ज्यादा है, जो वर्ा 2001 में 324 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर था। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार में जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर, जो 1980 के दशक में 23.38 प्रतिशत थी, 1990 के दशक में बढकर 28.43 प्रतिशत हो गयी जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि का राट्रीय औसत 23.86 से घट कर 21.34 प्रतिशत हुआ। विभाजन के बाद तो स्थिति और बद्तर हुयी। बिहार के हिस्से में भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का सिर्फ 54 प्रतिशत आया लेकिन आबादी का 75 प्रतिशत। जाहिर है बिहार का जमीन जन का अनुपात बुरी तरह से बिगड़ गया।

अपर्याप्त बुनियादी संरचना, इफ्रांस्ट्रक्चरः राज्य के विकास के लिए सड़क, सिंचाइ और बिजली से संबंधित संरचना को बड़े पैमाने पर मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। 1999 में बिहार का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इंडेक्स, बुनियादी संरचना का सूचकांक, 81.33 था, जबकि पंजाब का 187.57 था। विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सूचकांक और नीचे चला आया। नहरों और नलकूप से सुनिश्चित सिंचाई की सुविधा सिर्फ 28.45 लाख हेक्टेयर में उपलब्ध है जो कुल रोपनी क्षेत्र का करीब 50 प्रतिशत है। राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत मात्र 140.8 किलो वाट है, जबकि राट्रीय औसत 354.75 किलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति है। इसी प्रकार राज्य में सडक भी अपर्याप्त है। 90 किलोमीटर प्रति लाख आबादी पर जबकी इसका राट्रीय औसत 257 किलोमीटर प्रति लाख आबादी था, 1997 में। राज्य में रेल लाइन की लम्बाइ सिर्फ 30.22 किलोमीटर प्रति 1000 वर्ग किलोमीटर है,

जबकि पंजाब में 42.49 किलोमीटर प्रति 1000 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। पंचवर्षीय योजना की विभिन्न अवधियों में हुए व्यय से भी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में पतन की प्रवृत्ति को पहचाना जा सकता है। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर किया गया व्यय कुल योजना का 46 प्रतिशत था, जो नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में घटकर 33 प्रतिशत हो गया।

प्रति व्यक्ति योजना लागत और केन्द्रीय सहयोग में कमीः प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय का स्तर नीचे होना, अपर्याप्त केन्द्रीय सहयोग और सांस्थिक वित्त का अपर्याप्त बहाव राज्य में घरेलू उत्पाद और प्रति व्यक्ति आय में धीमी वृद्धि के लिए काफी हद तक उत्तरदायी है। राज्य की विशाल आबादी के मद्देनजर ये सब पूर्णतः अपर्याप्त रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य का प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय 25रू0 और प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहयोग 14 रू0 था जबकि इनका राट्रीय औसत क्रमशः 33 और 23 रू0 था। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भी यही रूझान जारी रहा। उस दौरान भी राज्य एवं अखिल भारतीय योजना व्यय क्रमशः 733 रू0 प्रति व्यक्ति और 1076 रू0 प्रति व्यक्ति रहा। इसी प्रकार, उस अवधि के गणित के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहयोग राज्य के लिए 340 रू0 प्रति व्यक्ति और उसका राट्रीय औसत 375 रू0 प्रति व्यक्ति था, परिशिट- IV , सात वीं और आठवां पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित प्रति व्यक्ति योजना लागत से उभरने वाली तस्वीर तो और चौंकाने वाली है। सातवीं योजना के दौरान बिहार की योजना लागत औसतन 653 रू0 प्रति व्यक्ति थी, जबकि पंजाब और हरियाणा के लिए वह क्रमशः 1506 रू0 के विरूद्ध पंजाब और हरियाणा की प्रति व्यक्ति लागत क्रमशः 3252 रू0 और 3497 रू0 थी - परिशिट V । वह भी इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि चंडीगढ़ के निर्माण के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर पूंजी निवेश किया गया। वस्तुतः पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों को राट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली के नजदीक होने का लाभ मिला, जो आर्थिक रूप से दोनों राज्यों से जुड़ी थी। नयी दिल्ली में अंतराट्रीय हवाई अड्डा और ड्राइ पोर्ट होने के कारण दोनों राज्यों के स्थल-रूद्ध, लैंड लाक्ड, होने से संभावित हानि से निजात मिली।

गरीबी और बेरोजगारीः राज्य में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी का सवाल गंभीर है। बिहार में ग्रामीण और शहरी गरीबी दोनों का बोझ राट्रीय औसत से कहीं ज्यादा है। 1990-00 के दौरान राज्य की 43.60 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे थी। यूं इस आबादी का प्रतिशत, जो 1993-94 में 54.96 था, घटा लेकिन कुल संख्या की दृटि से गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीने वालों की आबादी बहुत बढ़ी - परिशिट- VIII । र्वा 1993-94 में अविभाजित बिहार में आम बेरोजगारी की दर राट्रीय औसत से ज्यादा रही। बेरोजगारी की दर बिहार में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बेरोजगारी से 8.3 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्र में 29.9 प्रतिशत अधिक थी। यूं 1990-00 में ग्रामीण बिहार में बेरोजगारी की दर राट्रीय औसत से कम थी लेकिन शहरी बेरोजगारी की स्थिति और बद्तर हुयी, जब उसकी दर राट्रीय औसत से 53.2 प्रतिशत ज्यादा की रिकार्ड बुलंदी पर पहुंची। विभाजन के बाद राज्य में बेरोजगारी और बढ़ी। बिहार जैसे राज्य में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में तेज वृद्धि चाहिए, जिससे रोजगार और आय वृद्धि के व्यापक आधार पर सृजन संभव है। इसलिए विकास की रणनीति बिहार के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की समुचित वृद्धि की गति को सुनिश्चित करें।

राज्य के विकास के लिए योजना व्यय की जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन योजना आयोग करता है। इसलिए ि वकास के लिए योजना व्यय का आकार महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक होता है। लेकिन केन्द्र और राज्यों के योजना व्यय का

गहरायी से विशलेाण करें तो साफ दिखता है कि कुल योजना व्यय में केन्द्र की तुलना में राज्यों का आनुपातिक हिस्सा कम होता जा हरा है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कुल योजना व्यय का 63.52 प्रतिशत हिस्सा राज्यों की झोली में आता था, वह सातवीं से पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक 40.00 से 50.67 प्रतिशत के बीच डोलता रहा और आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में घटकर 38.71 प्रतिशत और नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 43.67 प्रतिशत हुआ। दूसरी ओर केन्द्र का हिस्सा जो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ 36.02 प्रतिशत था, आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बढ़कर 59.52 प्रतिशत हो गया। इसका राज्यों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा।

साख-जमा अनुपात में कमी की भरपाईः पिछड़े राज्यों की ढांचागत कमी का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है। बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में इन राज्यों का चालू साख-जमा अनुपात। र्वा-2002-03 में बिहार का साख-जमा अनुपात 23.2 प्र ातिशत था, जो 58 प्रतिशत के राट्रीय औसत से बहुत ही कम था। कमतर साख-जमा का संकेत है कि राज्य की पूंजी का प्रवाह अन्य अपेक्षाकृत विकसित राज्यों की ओर है। राज्य में साख-जमा अनुपात कम होने के मुख्य कारण अपार्याप्त इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और जमा पूंजी की कमी है। हालांकि गौरतलब तथ्य यह है कि इन पिछड़े राज्यों में पूंजी जमा होती है और उसका इस्तेमाल विकसित राज्यों द्वारा किया जाता है। बैंकों का ऋण-प्रबंधन मुख्यतः केन्द्र सरकार के पैमाने से संचालित होता है, जो अक्सरहां गरीब राज्यों के हितों के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं। वित्त आयोग को कम साख-जमा अनुपात वाले राज्यों को मुआवजा देने पर विचार करना चाहिए ताकि ये राज्य अपने इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में सुधार करें और अपनी ऋण-खपत क्षमता का विकास करें। गरीबतर राज्यों को उनकी ढांचागत व्याधि से मुकत करने के लिए वित्त आयोग से साहसिक पहल अपेक्षित है। *

PROF. M. RAMADASS (PONDICHERRY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party Pattali Makkat Katchi, I deem it a pleasure to support the proposals of the Union Budget for the year 2006-07. I also personally compliment and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for providing a Budget, which has been acclaimed and praised by every section of the society all over the country.

In my view, there are seven important merits of the Budget, which deserve appreciation. The first thing is that the Budget translates the commitments of the National Common Minimum Programme. The second thing is that it not only believes that growth is important, but more than the growth, social justice is important. Therefore, it combines both growth and justice. Therefore, I welcome it. The third

important appreciable point is that this Budget says that both the infrastructure and investment are required for growth, and that way, it has to be appreciated. Fourthly, there is continuity in policy both on the tax front as well as on the expenditure front. Therefore, there is stability in policy, which would create a healthy environment for the investors to come to India. Fifthly, Sir, the tax system today is moving towards more of progressivity rather than regressivity because nearly 47 per cent of the total tax revenue today is coming from direct taxes.

Now, more important than all these aspects are a number of innovations that characterise Budget. Here is the Finance Minister, who has for the first time given us a commitment that he will provide an Outcome Budget for the country. Secondly, he has made an account of whatever promises he has made in the last Budget, to give more transparency. He had made 67 announcements, and on all the 67 announcements, actions have been taken, of which 46 actions have been completed, which means that within one year, 68.6 per cent of the commitments made in the Budget have been completed. And, this is a great achievement on the part of any other Finance Minister in the post-Independence era. Another important achievement of this Budget is that he has provided for Gender Budgeting, which is again an innovation. He has also said that he is moving towards a regime of goods and service tax.

Now, these are all the important and salient and remarkable features of the Budget. But at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minster to one of the very important inaccuracies that has crept into the Budget papers. I want to pay attention to this one important point because this has to be corrected by the Minister. In the budgeted grants as well as in the Budget papers, he says that the revenue deficit is 2.1 per cent of the GDP, the fiscal deficit is 3.8 per cent of the GDP, and primary deficit is 0.2 per cent. Now, what is the GDP figure that he has taken? What is the denominator for the calculations of these deficit ratios? Now, on the face of it, I thought that he has used the GDP figure given in the *Economic Survey* of 2005-2006. Page S1 of the *Economic Survey*, gives the gross domestic product at factor cost, namely, at constant prices as well as the current prices[KD34].

That figure is restricted only up to 2004-05. The Economic Survey of 2005-06 should also give the figure of 2005-06. It has not been given. If he has taken this as a denominator and worked out the revenue deficit as well as the fiscal deficit, then it is

patently wrong and erroneous. From the figures that he has given, for example, if you take the revenue deficit, 2.1 per cent, Rs.84727 is 2.1 per cent of the GDP. If that is so, the GDP figure should be around Rs.40,34,619 crore. If we use the same analogy for fiscal deficit then the GDP comes to Rs.39,12,789 crore. If we take the primary deficit and calculate the GDP it is Rs34,31,500. How can there be three national incomes or GDP figures for one year? This requires an explanation from the Minister …. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): With your permission, Sir, if the hon. Member will just take a copy of the document called the Statements laid before Parliament as required under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, this is a wide booklet, and if you turn to page 23, paragraph 4, the entire answer to his question is there. May I read that paragraph for the record so that we do not raise the controversy? I am reading paragraph 25.

> "The growth in GDP at factor cost, at constant 1999-2000 prices, is estimated at 8.1 per cent, as compared to the growth rate of 7.5 per cent during 2004-05. The rate of growth of GDP at current market prices, during 2004-05 quick estimate and 2005-06 advance estimate has been put at 13.1 per cent pegging the GDP at current market price in 2005-06 at Rs.35,29,240 crore. For Financial Year 2006-07, for the purposes of calculation of GDP, growth rate of 12 per cent has been assumed."

If you take Rs.35,29,240, assume a growth rate of 12 per cent, you will get the GDP at current prices in the denominator then every ratio will tally.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : I would also like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to page 11 where the absolute value of GDP at factor cost is given as Rs.32,06,00 crore at current price and that is growing at 12.5 per cent. This is the latest figure that is available and even if you use this as a denominator then… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not go into the details. You had asked something and the hon. Minister has made a reference to that.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : I would like to be enlightened by the Finance Minister. Revenue deficit is 2.6 per cent, fiscal deficit is 4.65 per cent and primary deficit is 0.35

per cent. All these targets are exceeding the estimated target. I can even sit with him then either I am corrected or he will be corrected on this issue. This is my first concern on the estimates.

The second important issue which I would like to tell him is, he is very happy that the economy is growing at the rate of 8.1 per cent. In our view this growth rate in terms of income is not the real indicator of the growth of the economy. If 8.1 per cent is the yardstick then why this poverty ratio is increasing. Why clothelessness is increasing? Why all kinds of socio-economic problems persist. So, the important point that we should know is that it is not merely the income that matters but we must also take the per capita income and if you take the per capita income, the country's per capita income has been growning at the rate of 4.2 per cent, 2.2 per cent, 7.15 per cent and 6.1 per cent in the last four to five years. Therefore, this is also not an adequate measure of development.

Today, all over the world, the United Nation's Development Programme is embarking upon a new measure of development in terms of Human Development Index and UNDP says that income clearly is only one option that people would like to have. Though an important one but it is not the sum total of their lives. Income is also a means with human development the end[R35].

Therefore, it is the human development that must be taken into account in assessing performance. When we consider the Human development index, we must take human development index, gender related development index and human parity index into account. To start with, India had started the construction of human development index. The Planning Commission had also constructed it. The human development index was 0.302 in 1981, 0.381 in 1991 and 0.472 in 2001. This has been growing at the rate of 2.61 and 2.38 in the last two decades. This growth rate is not above the traditional Hindu rate of growth. So, it has to be increased.

The Finance Minister has been very happy to mention in the Budget Speech that the growth will be our mount, equity will be our companion and social justice will be our destiny. I would only pray that all these statements come true as far as India is concerned. The growth is important but growth is a function of investment and investment is a function of capital expenditure. Now, if you look into the expenditure pattern in this Budget, we have to lament upon the fact that the capital expenditure has

been given lesser importance than the non-Plan expenditure in the Budget. Out of an expenditure of Rs.5,63,991 crore, he has devoted only Rs.75,799 crore which would constitute just a paltry sum of 13.1 per cent growth whereas the non-capital expenditure is to the extent of 87 per cent. Even within the Plan expenditure, out of Rs.1,72,728 crore, he has devoted only Rs.28966 crore as the capital expenditure which is just only 5.1 per cent. Now how do we aim at higher growth rate with lower capital expenditure? He may think that FDI is flowing and public sector investment is flowing. But the capital investment in terms of capital expenditure is declining.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ramadass, please conclude now. Your Party has been given ten minutes and you have already taken 12 minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Sir, I would just take three more minutes.

Another suggestion that I would like to give is that if there is going to be real growth in the economy, agriculture and social sector must be given importance. When we look into the Budget figures, we find that agriculture and allied activities numbering ten, get only Rs.7385 crore which is just only 2.9 per cent of the total expenditure. As a sector which employs about 60 per cent of the people, it is getting only 2.9 per cent. The total plan and non-plan expenditure on agriculture is only Rs.8199 crore which is just 1.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

The Finance Minister has been gladdened to say that he has been increasing agricultural credit to the farmers. I would like to get a clarification from him as to who benefits out of this agricultural credit in the given environment in the rural areas where the land ownership is the criterion for availing credit and the land distribution in the country is highly screwed. To give you one instance, the marginal farmers with less than one hectare of land constitute 58 per cent of the total farmers. They have a total area of 15 per cent. The small farmers who constitute 33 per cent are having 41 per cent which means 91 per cent of the total farmers in the country are small and marginal. I would like to know whether these farmers have derived more benefits from the distribution of credit given by the Government of India. According to me, a number of complaints have come from the marginal farmers. They say that they do not get good treatment by the banks when they go there and there are a lot of problems in getting the loans. Therefore, I would feel that instead of saying that I have allotted Rs.1,75,000 crore as credit, he must be able to tell the amount given to this sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): For Tamil Nadu, Rs.11,000 crore has been given for the marginal and small farmers.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : I want to have the figure for all India. I have tried in the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD. But nobody is able to give me this figure. I would be gladdened and enlightened, if the hon. Minister of State for Finance is able to give me those figures in terms of marginal and small farmers. Therefore, there should be targeting of credit which the Government gives. M.S. Swaminathan Commission has recommended that the rate of interest should only be four per cent. It has also recommended for a Fund for stabilisation of prices. All these things have not been given due attention. More than that, the Minister has mentioned about financial inclusion. What is the nature of financial inclusion that we have today[r36]?

Not many people, not many farmers have been brought under the fold of banking. Today, out of every 100 people only 31 have bank accounts. It varies from 134 in Chandigarh to 9 in Manipur. Therefore, we have to go a long way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech. You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table of the House.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Sir, I have no written speech. I would conclude in a minute.

Sir, the Government of India guidelines of financial inclusion have been followed in the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the first time by opening Zero Balance Accounts… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next Member now.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister would have to take an overall view of development that is coming up. He should be able to accelerate the tempo of development by taking into account the agriculture and the social sectors of the country.

SHRI D. NARBULA (DARJEELING): Sir, the Honourable Finance Minister through his budget for the year 2006-2007 has introduced several provisions, which would help to generate employment and thereby uplift the economic status of lakhs of people of our country. Many people living at the BPL category will develop and improve their economic status. A total amount of Rs. 12041 crores has been allocated for the development of the North Eastern Region in the year 2006-2007. This amount will certainly bring about a development in the North Eastern Region.

I hail from the Darjeeling Parliamentary Constituency. The problems as well as the geographical situation of Darjeeling is very similar to that of the North Eastern Region but unfortunately we are not included in NER and therefore the people living in Darjeeling hill areas do not have any facilities. Therefore, I urge upon the honourable Finance Minister and UPA Government to provide similar facilities to the people of Darjeeling hill also.

In the present budget a sum of rupees 10041 crores has been provided for Sarva Siksha Aviyan for the year 2006-2007, towards the construction of 5 lakh additional class rooms and appointment of 1 lakh 50 thousands more teachers. This will definitely help to provide better education for students between the age group of 6 to 14 years and the said appointment will also generate employments. At present 12 crore children are being provided mid day meal and for the year 2006-2007 the fund allocation under mid-day meal scheme has been raised from 3010 crores to Rs. 4813 crores. Here I would like to say that in many areas the amount provided for mid-day meal is not utilized sincerely. I therefore request the Government to take strict measure to see that all sanction is used effectively in right manner.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

The Hon'ble Finance Minster has proposed to increase the allocation of funds from Rs. 3,645 crores to Rs. 4680 crores under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission; this will help to cover 1 lakh 40 thousand Schools for providing Drinking Water Scheme. Sanitation is a grave problem to the people living the rural areas. The UPA Government has been trying to solve this problem and the present budget has raised the allocation from 630 crores to 720 crores in the year 2006-2007. This will help to solve the problems of drinking water and sanitation as well.

Health Centres have been lying in deplorable conditions in many places. A sum of Rs. 8207 crores have been allocated for community health centres to provide round the clock services under National Rural Health Mission Scheme. In my Constituency also Health Centres are completely neglected and are lying in very bad condition, I urge upon the Government to provide fund from the above allocation so that these Health Centres are also renovated and regular Medical Services are provided to the people living in such different rural areas of my Constituency.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme:- Under this scheme 1000 new residential schools for girls from ST/SC/OBC communities will be opened in 2006-07. This year's budget has proposed to provide 300 crores for this scheme.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed to provide an incentive to the girl child who passes Class VIII and enrolls in a Secondary School. For such a girl student a sum of Rs. 3000/- will be deposited in her name, which she will be entitled to withdraw at the age of 18. The introduction of this Scheme will encourage Girls students for continuation of their studies.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed to enhance the old age pension from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 200/- per month, I welcome this proposal. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has also expected similar amount from the State Government so that the total amount of pension would become Rs. 400/-. I do not believe that State Government would concede this proposal, even if considered Rs. 400/- is too meager an amount to maintain the family with Rs. 400/- per month. As the number of the old age pensioners are limited in every State, I request to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to raise the old age family pension to the tune of Rs. 1000/- per month.

The Hon'ble Finance Minster has brought out a proposal to establish a Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland. I propose that a similar Institute of Horticulture be established in the hilly region of Darjeeling, which would help to develop the economy of the farmers of Darjeeling hill regions.

In the plantation sector the Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed the introduction of a 15 - year programme for massive re-plantation and rejuvenation of tea, and the Ministry of Commerce has also proposed to set up a special purpose tea fund. The Hon'ble Finance Minister proposes to make a contribution every year and for the year 2006-07 the contribution is expected to be 100 crores. At present the tea industry is facing a great crisis all over the country and especially in Bengal. This proposal of the Hon'ble Finance Minister will help to revamp the tea industry. Several tea industries have been closed down in West Bengal; and people have been starved to death. This closure of tea gardens recently led a worker of Chong Tong Tea Garden in Darjeeling to commit suicide.

Cinchona Medicinal Plantation is another vital industry of Darjeeling. More than 50 thousand people depend on Cinchona plantation industry, which is however lying in a very bad shape. I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to allocate some fund for the revival of this medicinal plantation also.

I finally congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for introducing such an excellent PRO-PEOPLE-BUDGET and extend my full support towards it.

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा (धन्धुका) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से वर्ा 2006-2007 के बजट के बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बजट को चुनावी बजट कहना बेहतर समझता हूं।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा है कि माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात संक्षेप में कहें। मैं भी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं कि अपनी बात संक्षेप में कहें, क्योंकि अभी 67 माननीय सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, अगर हम अपनी बात नहीं रख पाएंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखने का प्रयास करूंगा।...(व्यवधान)

पांच राज्यों के आगामी चुनावों को ध्यान में रखकर, चुनावों को अपने पक्ष में करने के लिए तथा सहयोगी पार्टियों को खुश करने की नीयत से चुनावी बजट पेश किया गया है। इसमें सर्वाधिक भूमिका अदा करने वाले मध्यम वर्ग के लिए छोटी कारों, आइसक्रीम व शीतल पेय सस्ता करने का प्रयास किया गया है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are reading, then you can lay your speech.

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा : मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ इनके द्वारा मध्यम वर्ग का पेट भरने वाला नहीं है, इसके अलावा भी बहुत सारी चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है। चीनी का उपयोग अमीर और गरीब सब लोग करते हैं। चीनी महंगी हो गई है। छोटे घर बनाने हों या दीवार बनानी हो, उसके लिए ईंटों का उपयोग होता है। ईंट भी महंगी होने वाली है। घायल की गति घायल जाने और न जाने कोय - घायल व्यक्ति ही समझ सकता है कि क्या पीड़ा होगी, क्या दुख होगा।

जो श्रम सुधार लाना चाहिए अथवा उसके लिए जो करना चाहिए, उसकी ओर भी बजट में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पहले बैंक से पहली बार पैसा निकालने पर टैक्स लगाना शुरू किया गया था। उसी समय इसका बहुत विरोध हुआ था। इस साल हम उम्मीद करते थे कि पैसा निकालने पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया था, मंत्री जी उसे हटा देंगे। उसे तो हटाया नहीं गया बल्कि सर्विस टैक्स का दायरा और बढ़ा दिया गया। पहले जो 10 प्रतिशत था, उसे बढ़ाकर 12 प्रतिशत करने की जो घोाणा की गई है, लगता है कि मंत्री जी ने जले पर नमक छिड़कने का काम किया है।...(व्यवधान)

रक्षा बजट में जो वृद्धि की गई है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूं, लेकिन इसमें और ज्यादा वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता थी। हम जान रहे हैं कि हमें सिर्फ एक तरफ से खतरा नहीं है, एक ओर पाकिस्तान है और दूसरी ओर बंगलादेश है, दोनों ओर से धीरे-धीरे खतरा बढ़ रहा है। यह आमने-सामने की लड़ाई नहीं है। हमें अत्याधुनिक शस्त्र की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए अगर रक्षा बजट थोड़ा और बढ़ा दिया जाता तो हमारी रक्षा शक्ति और ज्यादा बढ़ सकती थी।

जम्मू कश्मीर के पुनर्निमाण के लिए मंत्री जी ने जो पैकेज दिया है, वह अच्छी बात है, मदद करनी चाहिए। लेकिन गुजरात राज्य जो अपना दिन दूना रात चौगुना विकास कर रहा है, अगर उसे पैकेज दिया जाता तो अच्छा होता।

सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान एनडीए सरकार द्वारा चलाया गया था। माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने अपने शब्दों में देश के बच्चों का आह्वान किया था - चलो स्कूल चलें, चलो स्कूल चलें। दूरदराज के बच्चे भी स्कूल जाने के लिए उत्सुक हो गए थे। लेकिन उसके लिए जो काम होना चाहिए, वह ढीला हो गया है। स्कूलों की आवश्यकता cè[R37]। अभी राहुल गांधी जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में शिक्षा पर बहुत जोर दिया। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है लेकिन शिक्षा की हमारे देश में क्या हालत है ? गांवों में स्कूल नहीं है। स्कूल है तो टीचर नहीं है। टीचर है तो ब्लैक-बोर्ड नहीं है और ब्लैक-बोर्ड है तो बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं है। यह स्थिति सारे देश के अंदर है। स्कूलों को दिये जाने वाले दोपहर के भोजन के लिए ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के तहत अधिक धनराशि आबंटित की जानी चाहिए। एनडीए द्वारा जो योजनाएं दी गईं थीं, उन्हीं योजनाओं को अलग-अलग नाम देकर नये रूप में यह सरकार लाई है। यह योजना पुरानी है लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बैंगलोर, हैदराबाद, मुम्बई और अहमदाबाद के अंदर मैट्रो ट्रेन स्थापित करेंगे। लेकिन कब तक करेंगे, इस बारे में उन्होंने कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं बताई है। हमें निश्चित अवधि बतायी जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ महत्व की बात है कि वैश्विक स्पर्धा में हमारा आन्तरिक ढांचा भी है लेकिन इस संदर्भ में वृद्धि दर जो कि ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों में 2005 तक ऊर्जा वृद्धि की दर 4.7 प्र ातिशत से बढ़कर 2006 में 6.5 प्रतिशत हो गई है। इसी तरह से अनेक प्रमुख उद्योगों, जैसे कोयला, कच्चा तेल, पैट्रोलियम, रिफाईनरी एवं सीमेंट आदि में अप्रैल 2005 से दिसम्बर 2005 तक की विकास दर 4.5 प्रतिशत आंकी गई है जबकि सन् 2004 से अब तक के दरम्यान विकास दर 6.4 ही है। इस ओर भी माननीय मंत्री जी को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे गुजरात में किसान के बारे में एक कहावत कही जाती है, मिस्त्री जी बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि "किसान जगत का तात" यानी किसान जगत का फादर है। Farmer is the father of the world. लेकिन हमारे देश में किसान की क्या हालत है ? आज किसान परेशान होकर आत्महत्या कर रहा है। उसे जो सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए, वे उसे नहीं मिलती हैं और इसी कारण देश का किसान दबा हुआ है। वह कहीं-कहीं तो परेशान होकर आत्महत्या कर रहा है। एनडीए सरकार ने जाते-जाते किसानों के लिए 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज की घोाणा की थी लेकिन यूपीए सरकार वही पुराना राग अलाप रही है। सरकार ने किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया और किसानों को केवल आश्वासन देकर एक दिवा स्वप्न दिया है।

आज सूद बढ़ रहा है और रुपए का अवमूल्यन हो रहा है और उसके कारण हमारे यहां का उत्पादित माल काफी सस्ता हो गया है, लघु-उद्योग दिन-प्रतिदिन बंद होते जा रहे हैं और आज हमारे यहां डब्ल्यूटीओ के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश के अंदर जो नियम लागू होते हैं, वे नियम अन्य देशों पर भी लागू होने चाहिए। हमारे यहां लघु-उद्योग के लिए कम से कम पचास मजदूर और एक करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी हो, तभी उसे लघु-उद्योग मानते हैं। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार अमरीका में कम से कम 500 मजदूर काम करते हों, उसे भी लघु-उद्योग कहते हैं और एक करोड़ से ज्यादा पूंजी होगी तो भी उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। हमारे यहां नियम लागू हो रहे हैं तो हमें भी यह करना चाहए कि बाहर से आयातित वही माल होगा जिसके पास एक करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी हो और पचास से कम मजदूर हो तभी हमारे लघु-उद्योग का विकास होगा और उसे जीवन मिलेगा।

हमारा देश जो एक कृाि प्रधान देश है तथा हमारी पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था उस पर आधारित है, गुजरात में जल संयुक्त तालाब बनाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है। गुजरात में हजारों ऐसे तालाब बनाए गए और छोटे-छोटे बांध बनाए हए और एक नदी को दूसरी नदी के साथ जोड़ने का काम भी किया गया। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान से और विदेशों से लोग गुजरात को देखने के लिए आते हैं लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो किया है,

उससे कितने तालाब बनेंगे ? इसलिए इस दिशा में और अधिक धनराशि दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। कहा जाता है कि आने वाले दिनों में पीने के पानी के लिए युद्ध होगा, पीने के पानी की किल्लत होगी। मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा था कि कानपुर के एक किसान हैं श्री पुरुोत्तम टोपी वाले,...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken more than ten minutes and there are twenty more Members to speak from the BJP.

16.00 hrs.

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा : उसकी लागत 40,000 रुपये तक की है। ऐसे किसानों को अनुदान देकर उन्हें आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए[R38]। आज मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग, टेक्नीकल आदि क्षेत्रों में प्राइवेट स्कूल खुल रहे हैं, लेकिन उसमें गरीब परिवारों के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं क्योंकि उनकी फीस बहुत ज्यादा है। मेरा वित्तमंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस तरह के प्राइवेट मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग, टेक्नीकल कॉलेजों में पढ़ने वाले गरीब परिवारों के ि वद्यार्थियों की फीस भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जाए। इसी तरह से क्लॉज 80(सी) के अन्तर्गत शिड्युल्ड बैंक्स में 5 लाख रूपए तक की डिपॉजिट पर छूट दी गयी है, लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इससे लोग कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स में कोई डिपॉजिट नहीं रखेंगे और कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स धीरे-धीरे बन्द होते जाएंगे। इसी तरह क्लॉज 80(पी) के अन्तर्गत पहले डेरी इत्यादि की इन्कम को टैक्स से माफी दी जाती थी और वह इन्कम कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों में जमा होता था। लेकिन अब उस इन्कम पर भी टैक्स लगेगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स में डिपॉजिट कम होगा और धीरे-धीरे कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स बन्द होती जाएंगी।

महोदय, नवीनीकरण कार्यों के लिए महात्मा गांधी की जन्मभूमि पोरबन्दर और गुजरात की राजधानी गांधीनगर की सिफारिश न करके राज्य के साथ घोर अन्याय और पक्षपात का रवैया अपनाया गया है। मंत्री जी ने ढेर सारी आसमानी घोाणाएं कर इस बजट को ढपोरशंख बना दिया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 20 हजार वाटर-बॉडीज का निर्माण करने की घोाणा इसमें की गयी है। इसका मतलब है कि देश के 6 लाख गांवों में 20 हजार वाटर बॉडीज बनेंगी अर्थात 30 गांवों के बीच एक छोटा सा तालाब बनाया जाएगा। इससे क्या होगा? इसी तरह से शौचालय निर्माण के लिए 50 रूपए दिए गए हैं। गुजरात का समुद्र तट बहुत बड़ा है, वहां इतना बड़ा बन्दरगाह है जहां से सारे देश के माल का वहन होता है। वित्तमंत्री जी ने गुजरात के साथ अन्याय करना चाहा है और अन्याय करने के लिए उन्होंने समुद्र तट के प्रति अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित नहीं किया है। इस तरह गुजरात का जो विकास हो रहा है, उसे इनडायरेक्टली रोकने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। सरकार द्वारा घोति 15 पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास की योजना में पोरबन्दर और साबरमती को भी शामिल करते हुए विकसित किया जाए क्योंकि यहां से महात्मा गांधी ने अपना काम शुरू किया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I am calling another hon. Member. Please conclude.

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा : आप लोग महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं और महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर बुश को ले जाते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप मेरी बातों को सुनकर इस देश के गरीब किसानों और नवयुवकों के लिए कुछ करेंगे। आज देश का युवक कहता है कि मैं बेरोजगार हूँ, मुझे रोजी-रोटी दो।

*चूंकि भारत अब वैश्विक स्पर्धा में है तथा हमारा आंतरिक ढांचा भी बहुत ही विस्तृत है लेकिन इस संदर्ब में सरकार की नीति बहुत ही निराशानजनक रही है। ऊर्जा शक्ति क्षेत्रों में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 2005 तक ऊर्जा वृद्धि की दर 4.7 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर सन् 2006 के दरम्यान यह दर 6.5 प्रतिशत हुई है। इसी तरह अन्य प्रमुख उद्योगों जिसका आंतरिक सुविधाओं से सीधा सम्बंध है, जैसे कोयला, कच्चा तेल, पैट्रोलियम रिफाईनरी एवं सीमेंट इत्यादि में अप्रैल 2005 से दिसम्बर 2005 तक की विकास दर 4.5 प्रतिशत आंकी गई है जबकि सन् 2004 से अब तक के दरम्यान विकास दर 6.4 ही है। एक वर्ा के अन्तराल में 2 प्रतिशत की कमी सरकार की असफलता का द्योतक है। 1990 के दशक के बाद पहली बार राजग सरकार ही अर्थ तंत्र को सुदृढ़ कर उच्च स्तर पर लाने में सफल रही थी। परिणाम स्वरूप वर्तमान सरकार को राजग सरकार द्वारा खड़ा किया गया मजबूत आर्थिक ढ़ांचा मिला लेकिन यह सरकार उसका सदुपयोग करने में असफल रही।

गुजरात सरकार ने जिस पैटर्न से अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई के लिए िवदेश में भेजकर जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है, वैसा ही अन्य राज्यों में हो, वैसा निर्देश केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा करना चाहिए। आज अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए छात्रावास एवं आश्रमशाला की कमी है। इसलिए देश के प्रत्येक जिले में (रेसीडेन्सियल स्कूल) महिला एवं पुरुाों के लिए खुलने चाहिए। जो एनजीओ हैं, उन्हें सामाजिक एवं राट्रीय हित के लिए जो बाहर से डोनेशन मिलेगा, उस पर भी उन्हें ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत जो धनराशि आबंटित की गई है, वह बहुत कम है। 15500 करोड़ दो सौ डिस्टिक में बांटा जाएगा। इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है और यह योजना गरीबों के लिए मजाक बनकर रह जाएगी।

….. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने आंकड़ों के मायाजाल में देश के लोगों को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया है। एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है लेकिन उससे डबल इम्पोर्ट बढ़ा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे लघु उद्योग ठप्प

हो गए हैं। छोटी इकाई नट हो गई है। आज हर चौराहे पर विदेशी वस्तुएं बिक रही हैं। चाईना, ताईवान, कोरिया ने बाजार में अपना जाल बिछा दिया है। *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*** ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)*** ...

** Not Recorded.

श्री सीताराम सिंह (शिवहर) : यह बजट कुल मिलाकर सभी क्षेत्रों में किसानों, उधमियों, व्यापारियों, मजदूरों कपड़ा व्यवसायियों, आर्थिक क्षेत्रों, सामाजिक क्षेत्रों,, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्रों में विकास के क्षेत्रों में उठाए गये आपके कदम सराहनीय हैं।

महोदय, हमारा देश किसानों का देश है, जहां 70 प्रतिशत जनता गांव में बसती है। जहां का मुख्य आधार कृाि पर आधारित है। लेकिन किसानों के हित में ज्यादा कल्याणकारी कदम नहीं उठाए गये हैं, ये अफसोस की बात है। किसान अपना सब कुछ खेती पर लगाता है और जब उसकी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है तो किसान हताश हो जाता है। इतना ही नहीं किसानों की फसलें बाढ़, सुखाड और प्रकृतिक आपदा में बर्बाद हो जाने के बाद किसान कर्ज में डूबता जा रहा है, जिसके कारण देश में किसान आत्महत्या करते जा रहे हैं। इसीलिए महोदय, किसानों के हित में उसकी उपज का उचित मूल्य, समर्थन मूल्य और किसानों के हित में कल्याणकारी कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। देश में बाल मजदूरी प्रथा रोकने हेतु कानून बनाए गये हैं लेकिन उसका ठीक ढंग से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

बालश्रम कानून को और चुस्त-दुरुस्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही राजीव गांधी पेय जल मिशन के तहत देश में सभी गांव में जरुरतमंद लोगों को चापाकल हलवाने की योजना है लेकिन सरकार की योजना का ठीक से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस योजना को त्वरित रूप से सुचारू ढंग से लागू किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत सरकार गरीबों को गृह निर्माण का कार्य कराती है, लेकिन महोदय, देश में इस योजना का लाभ देश में के सभी गरीबों को नहीं मिल रहा है। बी.डी.ओ और मुखिया की

मिली बगत से इंदिरा आवास योजना का बंदरबांट किया जा रहा है, जबकि यह पैसा केन्द्र सरकार का है। महोदय, देश में गरीबों के हितों में कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं,लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनका लाभ सही मायने में गरीबों को नहीं मिल पाता है। बिचौलया उसके पैसे को अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से खा पका जाते हैं। महोदय, बिहार राज्य विभाजन के बाद सभी उद्योग कल कारखाने झारखंड में चले गये हैं। बिहार ि वभाजन के समय बिहार को विशेा राज्य का दर्जा दिए जाने की बात कही गयी थी।

लेकिन बिहार राज्य को उचित आर्थिक मदद नहीं दी जा रही है। राज्य से मजदूरों और कामगारों का

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

पलायन हो रहा है। राज्य में बेरोजगारी चरमसीमा पर है। इसीलिए बिहार राज्य को विशेा राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए ताकि बिहार राज्य का विकास हो सके। कहने के लिए कई बातों लेकिन समय कम है, फिर भी मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा उठाए गये कदमों की सराहना करता हूं।

यह बजट वर्ा 2006-2007 देश में जारी आर्थिक सुधारों को दिशा देने वाला है। इससे निवेश तथा स र्वांगीण विकास को मदद मिली है।

इस बजट में शिक्षा और सामाजिक ढांचे के विकास पर जोर दिया गया है।

देश में बिजली, बंदरगाह, सड़कों आदि के विकास पर जोर दिया गया है जिससे विकास दर 8 प्र ातिशत से बढ़कर 10 प्रतिशत करने का जो लक्ष्य है, वह बड़ी बात है।

कैंसर, एडस जैसी भयानक बीमारी व जीवन-रक्षक दवाओं की कीमत में कमी से आम लोगों को जानलेवा बीमारी का इलाज कराने में आसानी होगी, यह सराहनीय कदम है।

यह बजट सामाजिक क्षेत्र व राजकोाीय घाटे को नियंत्रित करने के फैसले के लिए भी सराहनीय है।

सीमा शुल्क में कमी किए जाने से उद्योगों को काफी बढ़ावा मिला है।

देश में प्रखंड स्तर पर अनाज भंडार केन्द्रों की स्थापना किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

किसानों के हित में ऋण जैसी आवश्यकता पर सरकार ने नरमी दिखाई है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। साथ ही इसमें और नरमी किए जाने की और इसे सुलभ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

देश में श्रम सुधार जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, जिस पर ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

देश में काम करने वाले बीड़ी मजदूरों के हित में कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

देश में विशेाकर बिहार में बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के तहत देश के सभी गांवों को बिजली की सुविधा देने पर जोर दिया जाए।

देश में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे गुजर करने वाले सभी गरीबों को बिजली की सुविधा मुफ्त में दी जाए।

देश में अनुसंधान एवं विकास के क्षेत्र में और कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मध्यम वर्ग के व्यापारियों के लिए बजट में रियायत नहीं दी गयी है जिसे दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

देश में बुनकरों के हितों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाई जाएं।

श्री वीरचन्द्र पासवान (नवादा) : महोदय, मैं आम बजट 2006-07 का समर्थन करता हं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने विद्वता का परिचय दिया है। इसके लिए उन्हें मध्यम वर्ग से सहारना भी मिली है। परन्तु भारत के गांव, किसान एवं मजदूरों की समस्या के समाधान एवं उनके आर्थिक विकास की दिशा में कोई सार्थक प्रयास नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, यह देश है गांव का, यह देश है किसानों का, यदि हम देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो गांव एवं किसानों के विकास के लिए सार्थक प्रयास करना होगा। मात्र किसानों के ऋण पर कुछ ब्याज कम कर देने से किसानों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। इस बजट में लगभग 25 करोड़ अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास एवं कल्याण हेतु मात्र 2902 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है। यह सरकार अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को एक सौ रुपए-सवा सौ रुपए में विकसित करना चाहती है। यह सरकार का सरासर हास्यास्पद कदम है। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस तरह इन वर्गों को ठगने का काम न किया जाये क्योंकि गरीब भले ही झोंपड़े में रहते हैं, परन्तु बड़े लोगों की हर राजनीतिक चाल एवं रणनीति की समझ गरीबों को है। आज अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों, किसानों, गांवों एवं मजदूरों की उपेक्षा कल

प्रतिकूल परिणाम लायेगी। आप इन वर्गों को नजरअंदाज करना अपनी विद्वता समझते हैं, तो मेरी सलाह है कि यह भूल न करें। आप शहरों की विकसित करें, किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं। परन्तु किसानों, मजदूरों एवं गांवों की उ पेक्षा बहुत बड़ी भूल है। आशा है. सरकार किसानों, मजदूरों एवं गांवों के समग्र विकास की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठायेगी।

इन् शब्दों के साथ मैं आपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं तथा बजट 2006-2007 का समर्थन करता हूं।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उन्नाव) : महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि र्वा 2006-07 के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी श्री पी. चिदंबरम जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह लोकलुभावन बजट है और इस बजट में जन-आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने का भरपूर प्रयास किया गया है।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आम बजट देश के विकास की रफ्तार को तेजी से बढ़ाएगा, किसान को सबसे ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाएगा, आम आदमी की जिंदगी को आसान बनाएगा और देश के विकास की नींव को मजबूत करेगा।

यह भी खुशी की बात है कि इस बजट में किसानों को दिए जाने वाले कर्ज पर ब्याज की दरें भी कम की गयी हैं और खेती-किसानी के काम आने वाली चीजों पर भी बजट में राहत दी गयी है।

यह एक अच्छी बात है कि किसानों के लिए सस्ते कर्ज का इंतजाम हो सकेगा। शहरी उपभोक्ता के मुकाबले किसान को इस मामले में अब तक अन्याय हो रहा था। फिर उन तक सरकारी कर्ज की पहुच भी कम बनी हुयी है। इससे उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि रियायती कर्ज से देश के किसानों के कुछ दुख दूर होंगे और वे सूदखोरों के मारक जाल से बच सकेंगे।

यह भी एक अच्छा कदम है कि आयकर को न बढ़ाते हुए इसकी अन्य शर्तों को शिथिल किया गया है। इससे मध्यम और निम्न मध्यवर्गीय लोगों को खास फायदा पहुंचेगा।

यह खुशी की बात है कि रोजगार के लिहाज से बड़े उद्योगों - जैसे कपड़ा, वाहन और खाद्य प्र ासंस्करण के लिए सरकारी समर्थन और आर्थिक रियायतें दोनों का इंतजाम बजट में किया गया है।

यह भी एक अच्छी बात है कि उदारता के बावजूद राजकोाीय और राजस्व घाटे के लक्ष्य कानूनी सीमा में रहने वाले हैं और किसी अधिभार का सहारा नहीं लिया गया है।

यह प्रसननता की बात है कि कमजोर वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाने के कदम भी इस बजट में उठाए गए हैं और आम आदमी के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली चीजें सस्ती की गयी हैं। वास्तव में बजट से ढांचागत विकास में तेजी आएगी।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

यह भी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि शिक्षा, विज्ञान उड्डयन, पेट्रोल, पर्यटन और उद्योग जगत को मजबूती देने वाले बहुत से कदम इस बजट में उठाए गए हैं तथा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी को भी नहीं छेड़ा गया है, जो एक अच्छी बात है।

इस बजट में कृाि को सिंचाई, सस्ते कर्ज, विविधीकरण और बाजार के जरिए उत्पादक बनाने की बात कही गयी है और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों मे महिला प्रकोठ के संचालन में विशेा रूचि ली गयी है, जो एक अच्छा

कदम है।

यह खुशी की बात है कि नौंवी कक्षा में बालिकाओं के दाखिले के लिए तीन हजार रूपए के अनुदान का इंतजाम किया गया है और दलित-आदिवासी बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति बांधी गयी है एवं तीन यूनिविर्सिटीज को 100-100 करोड़ रूपए दिए गए हैं और छोटी कारें, साफ्ट ड्रिंक्स, जूते, लैंप, डीवीडी ड्राइव, फ्लैश ड्राइव, प्रिंटिंग और लिखने का कागज, कैंसर और एड्स की दवायें, प्लास्टिक, एल.पी.जी. गैस स्टोव, कपड़े, खनिज धातु तथा खाद्य पदार्थ सस्ते हुए हैं।

हालांकि बजट में योजनागत व्यय में 20.4 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की गयी है। लेकिन कृषि, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और रोजगार के लिए जितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की जानी थी, उतनी नहीं की गयी है और राट्रीय किसान आयोग की अधिकांश सिफारिशें को नकार दिया गया है।

बजट में अरबपति और करोड़पति पर अतिरिक्त टैक्स लगाने का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है तथा सर्विस टैक्स का दायरा ही नहीं, उसकी दर भी बढ़ा दी गयी है, जिसका बोझ अंततः उपभोक्ता पर पड़ेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त फिजूलखर्चियों में कटौती करने के लिए कोई गंभीर प्रयास नहीं किए गए हैं और न काले धन को बाहर निकालने, उसे नियंत्रित करने एवं उसे पैदा होने से रोकने या भ्रटाचार पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए कोई गंभीर प्रयास किया है।

हालांकि इस बजट में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रदर्शन प्रशंसा योग्य है, लेकिन ऐसे किसी मैकेनिज्म की चर्चा नहीं है कि जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि बजट में दी गयी राशि योजनाओं के लिए ठीक ढंग से खर्च हो और वांछित नतीजे प्राप्त करें।

इस बजट में जिस तरह से सर्विस टैक्स की दर और दायरा बढ़ाया गया है, उससे निश्चय ही आम-आदमी प्रभवित होगा तथ इससे मंहगाई में भी इजाफा होगा। मकान की कीमतें और बढ़ सकती हैं, जिससे लोगों को ज्यादा होम लेने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा।

इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए था कि हाल के अरसे में रीयल एस्टेट की कीमतों में 50 से 100 फीसदी तक की बढ़ोत्तरी हुयी है। ऐसे में अगर आम आदमी को मुश्किल में डालते हुए सर्विस टैक्स की दर और दायरा, दोनों बढ़ाए जाते हैं, तो इनमें मुश्किलें भी बढ़ेंगी। लोग छोटी-छोटी सेवाओं पर भी लगने वाले सर्विस टैक्स से परेशान हैं। इससे कुछ राहत मिलनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन उल्टे इसकी दर बढ़ा दी गयी है।

इस बजट में चैरिटेबिल संस्थाओं को मिलने वाली अनाम दान राशियों पर जिस प्रकार उच्च दर से टैक्स लगाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, उससे हो सकता है कि दान पर चलने वाले अस्पतालों और शिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए समस्यायें खड़ी हो जाएं। इससे जहां लोग इस तरह के दान से परहेज बरत सकते हैं, वहीं धन का कोई संकट दान पर चलने वाली संस्थओं के सामने खड़ा हो सकता है। अच्छा होता कि दान से मिलने वाले धन पर टैक्स लगाने की बजाय कोई और उपाय सोचा जाता।

इसके बावजूद भी हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह एक संतुलित, जन हितैाी और मंहगाई को बढ़ावा न देने वाला बजट है। कृाि, इन्फ्रास्ट्रॉक्चर, ग्रामीण विकास, शिक्षा और सेहत पर इसका फोकस भी एकदम सही है।

यह कहने में कोई अतिश्योक्ति नहीं है कि यह बजट इकॉनमी के शानदार प्रदर्शन की पृठभूमि में पेश हुआ है। इस बजट में 10 प्रतिशत विकास दर का लक्ष्य रखा गया है और वित्तीय स्थिति मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश की गयी है।

लेकिन समाज के गरीब तबके के सशक्तीकरण के लिए इसमें जितने पैसे दिए जाने चाहिए थे, उतने नहीं दिए गए हैं। यह देश के दलित एवं गरीब लोगों के साथ् अन्याय है। कमजोर वर्गों और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए जितनी चिंता दिखायी गयी है, उसके अनुरूप धन का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

यदि वास्तव में सरकार यह चाहती है कि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार हो और देश के दलित एवं गरीब वर्ग के लोग राट्र की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ें तो उसे ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करनी ही होगी कि केंद्रीय योजनाओं पर अमल सही ढंग से हो। ताकि देश के दलित और गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को उनका वाजिब हक मिल सके। निःसंदेह यह कार्य तभी हो सकता है, जब राज्यों का प्रशासन केंद्रीय सत्ता के साथ सहयोग करे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वर्तमान में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है और यही कारण है कि केंद्र द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ दलित और गरीब वर्ग को समुचित रूप से नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

यह अच्छी बात है कि आम बजट में ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिए अच्छे इरादे प्रकट किए गए हैं, लेकिन उनसे राज्यों को भी प्रेरित करने की आवश्यकता है। यह एक मुश्किल कार्य अवश्य है, लेकिन असंभव नहीं है। इस मुश्किल कार्य को प्रशासनिक सुधारों के जरिए आसान बनाया जा सकता है।

यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार न तो केंद्र सरकार के एजेंडे में शामिल नजर आ रहे हैं और न ही राज्यों के। इसलिए बेहतर यह होगा कि प्रशासनिक सुधारों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाए। वास्तव में यही वह मार्ग है, जिससे बजट प्रावधान आम-आदमी की उम्मीदों और साव ही सरकार की अपेक्षाओं पर खरे उतर सकते हैं। इस संदर्भ में यह विस्मृत नहीं किया जा सकता कि ज्यादातर बजटीय प्रावधन दस्तावेजों में दर्ज होकर रह जाते हैं। निःसंदेह धीमी गति के सुधारों से भी अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है, लेकिन यह तभी संभव है, जबकि सुधार के प्रयास सभी क्षेत्रों में हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ् मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और साथ ही यह भी उम्मीद करता हूं कि मेरे द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर गौर करके जरूरी कारगर कदम उठाए जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Nikhil Kumar will speak.

श्री निखिल कुमार (औरंगाबाद, बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे आगामी वर्ा के बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ।

Sir, I rise to speak on the Budget to support it. I have heard some hair splitting on the Budget by some hon. Members. I could explain those points and can answer the questions raised by them. But that would take a long time. So, I wish to confine myself to only what I had proposed to speak on.

I support it because, I think, it is a good Budget. It is a good Budget because there are some landmark achievements mentioned in it. The revenue receipt has been Rs. 3,71,000 crore last year which is more than Rs. 100 crore than the previous year. This is quite an achievement. I compliment the Finance Ministry for that. Secondly, this year the revenue receipts are expected to go up to Rs. 4,40,000 crore. I am confident that the Ministry will be able to achieve this target. When it does, we will be in a position next year to compliment the Ministry and the hon. Finance Minister[r39]. What is very important is something that has not been mentioned by any of the hon. speakers. But it is a significant and a crucial point in the Budget. I quote from the Budget:

> "The Revenue Deficit is estimated at 2.1 per cent of the GDP and the Fiscal Deficit is estimated at 3.8 per cent that is less than 4 per cent."

I do not wish to compare these figures with the figures in the past. But obviously, these are extremely good figures and they go to show that the economy is in good hand. We should compliment the Finance Minister for this.

Sir, I will digress a little and recall to you the nuclear deal that was signed last week between us and the United States. It is a landmark deal, a very big deal because India has finally managed after 35 years to get into select group of nuclear nations. When we get into this select group, we shall guard our sovereignty, our integrity, with our own discretion to use it to our intent. I quote here from the hon. Prime Minister's statement:

"The House can rest assured that India retains its sovereign right to take all appropriate measures to fully safeguard its interest."

It goes on to say that:

> "The autonomy of our research and development activities in the nuclear field will remain unaffected."

I repeat, this is a landmark achievement of the UPA Government and for this, I wish to compliment the Chairperson of the UPA, Shrimati Soniaji, and our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji. We wish them all success in the implementation of this accord hereafter. I also recall here the statement made by the United States' President during his recent visit to Delhi. He referred to India a global power. Now, we want to be a global power and we are well on the way to becoming a global power. If, we intend to be such a power, we cannot do with a second-grade economy. Everything connected with the economy has to be first-rate. Each sphere of our activity must measure up to world standard, whether it is the agriculture sector, the manufacturing sector, the services sector or matters relating to infrastructure like road, power, railways, ports, airports or telecommunications. Sir, this is possible only if there is a friendly environment for investment. This environment will have to be conducive to it and especially to FDI. If we are to be a global power, then we should see what others are doing. Again, I quote from the United States' Annual Report, and the State of the Union addressed by the United States' President, in which he referred to only two Asian countries as countries which are coming up very fast and that Americans should be aware of them. The two Asian States mentioned by the United States' President were China and India. Now, let us see what China is doing about the FDI. It is really mind boggling that China has an annual FDI of US $ 50 billion. What is ours? It is a mere pittance when compared to this or rather contrasted with this. It is only $ 5 billion. This will not do. This will have to be increased and I am fully supportive of the efforts by the Finance Minister and the UPA Government to invite as much FDI as is possible in our own economy.

The other thing connected with this relates to infrastructure. I just want to cite one instance, and that is an instance of quality of roads that are constructed. I am aware of some roads which have been constructed with foreign collaboration. Their

quality has been extremely good. I am not saying that we cannot do it. But then, we will have to compete. If we have to compete, it will have to be an open environment which is another reason why I say that there should be FDI in India. FDI will create the right atmosphere for competition, rivalry that will lead to much greater quality. Seen against this background, I am also saying that the Budget is very satisfying. I will quote a little from the Budget papers that the hon. Finance Minister has given us.

The allocation for our flagship programmes of the UPA Government has increased by 43.2 per cent. It is not a minor, not a very small amount. It is bound to have its effect in taking India on to a developing graph. Here, I refer now to one little point about Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. I was planning to speak on education. But since our young leader Shri Rahul Gandhi has already spoken at length on it, I will not repeat what he has said. But I will just mention two points.

One is that while there has been an increase in the allocation for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - we welcome it - we must put in place a monitoring mechanism which will see that the amount that has been allocated for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan reaches the target. I am aware personally that there is a great deal of unhappy and unsavoury activities going on at the grass-roots level. There is just no control. I would like to request the Bihar Government, through this House, Sir, that it must pay attention to the actual, the correct and just expenditure of the amount allocated for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. In my constituency alone, there is something like Rs.12 crore given to us for refashioning and re-building the school buildings. But I find that when I toured the constituency that this money has not been spent at all. This money will have to be spent in a most useful manner. For this there has to be a monitoring mechanism. So, I would request the Government of India to set in motion some kind of mechanism. I know it is basically a State subject but since this money is coming from the Centre, the Centre should reserve its right to see that it is spent properly. This money, if it is spent properly, will go a long way in improving the educational standards in our rural countryside.

The second thing is about the National Rural Health Mission. The hon. Health Minister, when he was replying to the debate on Health, made a very special mention of ASHA. Indeed, there is a great deal of recruitment going on in Bihar. But, unfortunately, this recruitment is not drawing the best people because of a great deal of

favouritism that is going on. Once again, this is exposed to a lot of unsavoury activities. Here also, I suggest there should be a monitoring mechanism. Without that, it will not be possible for the ambitious scheme of the National Rural Health Mission to be a success.

In this connection, the another suggestion that I want to make is about rural sanitation. There is a great deal of importance given to rural sanitation.… (*Interruptions*) A great deal of attention is paid to rural sanitation and there is a mention of providing individual household toilets. This is indeed most praiseworthy. But that is going to take time. Till such time that is in position, my request to the hon. Health Minister is that he could kindly consider, under the head of sanitation, providing public toilets. It is a real curse to go into our villages and see our womenfolk being put to tremendous inconvenience. There is lack of amenity. It is a shameful thing. So, I would very earnestly urge upon the hon. Health Minister to kindly pay attention to providing public toilets.

Sir, I will not take much time. I would like to particularly compliment the hon. Finance Minister for the increased allocation he has made for farm credit. This is something very necessary. Contrary to all the apprehensions that have been expressed by some hon. Members here, I am all for it. This 28 per cent increase to Rs.1,71,000 crore from Rs.1,41,500 crore is extremely welcome[R40]. It will do a lot of good to our farmers but I would like to sound a warning bell here. There are complaints of harassment of farmers by the bank staff. All kinds of demands are made. I am not saying that the bank staff is guilty of graft or any other thing but the fact is that it is a common complaint in the rural countryside that they do not behave properly. They make unnecessary demands. At the same time, they are unable to discharge their duties properly. So, my request is that the rural banks should shed their urban bias and attempt to deal with the applications made by the farmers in a sympathetic and a positive manner. This is possible.… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Sir, there are demands by the bank staff… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already there are so many speakers.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Why can these not be publicised? If this is done, the farmers will be totally happy. … (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with me.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Secondly, there is a very serious problem about the tenant farmers. Hon. Finance Minister has himself highlighted it. He said that the tenant farmers are not considered creditworthy. It is agreed. But, then we must find a way of helping them out. That is also possible if we consider their right to get some credit as a right. For example, we give loans to students without any assurance that they will pass and do well. So, why can there be not a legal provision to consider tenant farmers' rights as a right? That should be taken as a collateral or taken as an asset… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : With reference to Bihar, the question of procurement of food grains is very important. Unfortunately, the food production and food procurement in Bihar has not been up to the mark. I will not mention here the quantum of food production but the quantum of food grains procured. It is really very sad that in 2003-04, Bihar had only 3.65 lakh tonnes of food grains procured by the FCI as against Haryana, which had procured 66 lakh tonnes, and Punjab, which had procured 1,76,00,000 tonnes of food grains. If this is the worst situation in Bihar, it is because in many districts the FCI does not have godowns. It does not have a godown in my own district.… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am calling another Member.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : I am very grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Raghunath Jha that he has mentioned the power position in Bihar. It is dismal. It has to improve… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate. Now, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Hon. Finance Minister has provided for five mega power projects in the country. I am greatly saddened and disappointed that the Nabinagar Super Thermal Power Project is not there. This is an old power project which was first conceived of in 1989. Now, 16 years have gone by and this project is yet to take of. I believe it is now in the final stage. It is awaiting the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. When that comes through, it must be given Central assistance and for that I would request the Finance Minister to kindly include this as another mega super power project because this will do a great deal of good to the whole State of Bihar. Without this, Bihar will never be able to improve.… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Thank you very much. This is too much.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : The Finance Minister has been compassionate… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called another Member.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : But, he must give some consideration to people over 70 years of age. They are not in a position to meet the expenditure on their medicines and hospital expenses. In many cases, it has come to notice that their children are also reluctant to help them. So, Sir, would the hon. Finance Minister show some compassion to those who are above 70 years of age and exempt them from the payment of Income Tax? Without this… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy. Nothing will go on record. Please, I have called another Member.

(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Sir, the Ministry of Highways has a very ambitious plan to completely transform the National Highways in Bihar. But unfortunately National Highway 98, which is one of the important National Highways of our country that runs

from Bengal to Maharashtra passing through Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, is in a very bad shape. The traffic on this National Highway, both goods as well as other, is very heavy. I would request that adequate fund allocation should be made to widen this National Highway.

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* Not Recorded.

श्री आलोक कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : महोदय, यूपीए सरकार का तृतीय प्रगतिशील बजट 2006-07 सराहना योग्य है, जिसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों का खास तौर से ग्रामीण भारत के विकास का पूरा-पूरा ख्याल रखा गया है।

कृषि ऋण पर ब्याज कम करने और आंशिक रूप से ब्याज की माफी, देश के किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने की दिशा में एक अच्छा कदम है।

आठ प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों क्रमशः सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, मध्याह्न भोजन योजना, राजीव गांधी राट्रीय पेयजल मिशन, ग्रामीण स्वच्छता अभियान, राट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन, समन्वित बाल विकास सेवाएं, राट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना और जवाहरलाल नेहरू राट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन में लगभग 50,015 करोड़ रूपये का व्यापक निवेश के अलावा "भारत निर्माण" राजीव गांधी वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं महिलाओं की कल्याण योजना, कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय योजना, पूर्वोत्तर रेल योजना तथ जम्मू-कश्मीर

पुनर्निमाण योजनाओं को और तेज करने करने के लिए अतिरिक्त आवंटन, देश में विकास की आज तक की सबसे लम्बी लकीर खींचेगा।

सरकार ने इस बजट के माध्यम से यह संदेश दिया है कि उसके लिए इस देश का आम आदमी महत वपूर्ण है और सरकार कल्याणकारी व्यवस्था एवं धर्मनिरपेक्षता को अपनी प्राथमिकता में रखे हुए है।

अतः मैं आम बजट 2006-07 का इस अपेक्षा के साथ समर्थन करता हूं कि आने वाले दिनों में देश के किसानों, मजदूरों में समृद्धि आएगी और आम आदमी अपनी जिंदगी को और आसान बना सकेगा।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (NALGONDA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe that the Budget Discussion is a very good occasion for discussing various problems the country is facing, but unfortunately, year after year, the discussion is getting reduced and now also, unfortunately, due to the forthcoming Assembly Elections in five States, the Budget Session itself is being cut down and Demands for

Grants relating to several Ministries will be guillotined. This is a very unfortunate thing.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram has presented his Budget like a seasoned magician. We have all heard his eloquent Budget speech, but after the magic is over, when the things are getting unfolded, we feel very disillusioned. I think, this is not a Budget which we expected and not a Budget which we suggested. This is definitely not a Budget that flows from the National Common Minimum Programme. Despite the rhetoric, there is no action programme to tackle several crises the country is facing, particularly in the agricultural field. The Budget allocation to agriculture is very nominal and there is no remedy to arrest the decline in the bank credit to small-scale sector.

Sir, the budgeted capital expenditure as a proportion to total expenditure shows a decline. The Budget, in general, is disappointing and highly distressing. The suggestions of the Left Parties and trade unions are cynically rejected by the Finance Minister. In the Budget, more things have been stated in an implicit way than explicitly. The Left Parties have suggested a 12-point resource mobilisation plan for bringing an additional Rs. 1.6 lakh crore. We have given a suggestion to tax the rich, super-rich, affluent sections as also the high-profile corporates for raising resources for investment to turn the wheel of economy for more jobs, to generate more resources for investment in housing, healthcare, education etc., but unfortunately that has not been taken care of.

The income tax is the same as also the corporate tax. In fact, the corporate tax is reduced. The tax burden will remain the same for all the rich and middle classes. Income tax collection is projected to increase from 13.47 per cent to 16.86 per cent and corporate tax collection is likely to grow by only 3 per cent. The customs duty has generally been reduced from 10.5 per cent to further lower levels. The tax GDP growth is extremely weak. It is too weak to assist the development plans meant to meet the aspirations of the people. There are several industries in the public sector which have been closed down and there is no special mention about them or special fund allocation

to re-open the closed industries. There is a dip in the industrial production up to 0.8 per cent[k41]. Mobilisation of resources in the primary market is only Rs.30,391 crore and it is nearly down by Rs.5,000 crore comparatively. There is a decline in the production of power generation, which is far from satisfactory and nowhere near the demand of the country.

Sir, in the agriculture sector, there are lot of problems. The rainfall is erratic. Sixty per cent of the crop land area is dependent on the rain, but the amount that is made available for irrigation from the Centre is very limited and it is not going to solve the problem in any way. The problem of the slow growth of agriculture is going to have an effect in the overall GDP growth. Fifty-seven per cent of the workforce in India is still dependent on the agriculture.

I would like to mention here that the hon. Finance Minister has not taken this very important factor into consideration. Between 1991 and 2001, according to the population census, about 70 lakh agriculturists disappeared from this profession. This is a very serious crisis and though more amounts are given for agriculture, that is nowhere near to the necessity and it is not going to solve the problem of agriculture crisis in any way. Though some relief is given in regard to interest, it is not going to give real relief to the entire agriculture as such.

The hon. Finance Minister is silent on the subsidies and on the cost of fertilizers. There is no word about Price Stabilisation Fund to give some sort of remunerative price to the peasants. There is no proper price for either food grains or for the commercial crops.

The unemployment problem is very serious. I believe, the Government has not taken note of the serious situation in regard to the unemployment in the rural and urban areas and men and women. Take, for example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It was expected that a sum of Rs. 40,000 crore are to be spent, but only a sum of Rs. 11,700 crore is allotted for this. There are a very large number of people who register their names in this work. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, about 20 lakh people are expected to register their names, but about 34 lakhs have registered their

names. A sum of about Rs.1,000 crore is allotted and a sum of another Rs. 2700 crore are necessary. Whatever is allotted here by the hon. Finance Minister is not going to meet the needs of this demand.

Earlier also, there were schemes for the rural employment. All these schemes are integrated and whatever amount is additionally given is very small. We do not know whether the Government is really serious in implementing the Common Minimum Programme and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which is given a very wide publicity throughout the country.

As far as poverty alleviation programme is concerned, unfortunately, I would like to say that about 40 crore of the population is poor and 24 crore of the population is very badly poor. They are unable to have two square meals a day and the budget allocations for the poverty alleviation is very small.

Under the glare of the stock market zoom, the short-term foreign exchange reserve, boom in real estate and upswing in the service sector, urban affluence, shining glittering cities, the Finance Minister has forgotten the crores of people in the backyard of the economy, spared, 440 billionaires, 70,000 crorepaties and the people having more than ten lakh rupees of income, refuse to broaden the tax base and forgotten to put his fingers on the black money, that has grabbed nearly 40 per cent of the economy. The hon. Finance Minister has been modest to the corporate sector and immodest to the working people.

There is no serious effort to unearth the black money which could have yielded an additional amount of Rs.5 lakh crore. On the one hand it is being argued that we need a trail from the banking transaction tax (BTT) and PAN, and on the other hand we are giving up where a trail may be easily visible. How would computerisation and PAN work succeed if a lot of people with high incomes simply drop out of the tax net? It is said that only 85,000 individuals file tax returns showing an income of more than Rs. 10 lakh per annum in this country. I would like to know whether it is a fact. Is it a correct figure? Will it satisfy the prevailing situation in this country?

Regarding health and education also, the allotment, of course has definitely increased as compared to last year but it is definitely not anywhere near the demand. So, Sir, in these circumstances, we feel that this is definitely not a Budget of *aam*

aadmi. The Finance Minister should set right the things. This way, this Budget is not going to solve the problems of the country. By an increase in the Sensex in Mumbai, with the high prices of gold and silver, we cannot feel that the country is advancing. The basic needs of the rural poor and the urban poor people are to be satisfied. I believe the way in which India is moving, this Budget is not going to satisfy our needs.

Sir, I believe that at least after this discussion, the Finance Minister will set right the Budget to some extent. Please put more tax on those who can pay and reduce the tax on those who cannot pay. Please spare the poorest sections of the society. UPA Government is a Government with several promises. Poor people of this country, working people in this country, and agriculturists have a lot of expectations and hopes. Unfortunately, all these hopes are gone with this Budget. I am very sorry to say this and I hope that there will be some corrections made at the end of his Budget reply. Please allow me to lay the rest of my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay. Rest of the speech will form part of the proceedings.

*SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY : Expenditure to social sector has gone up nearly by 13 per cent in the last two years. As such, Human Development Index has slipped from 124 to 127 in the international survey.

There is a sharp increase in expenditures on education and health. This is welcome, but is it adequate? The state of education is suffering from lack of funds. Reports suggest that many programmes are on paper since money is siphoned off and data are cooked up. For the Mid-Day Meal scheme for 12 crore children the expected expenditure is Rs. 5348 crore or Rs. 445 *per capita*. For each working day, it would amount to about Rs. 2 per day. Of course, this is something, but at today's prices it would not even fetch a cup of tea in an urban setting. More funds are necessary for these types of schemes. There have been several pro-poor announcements but no budgetary allocations have been made. There is reduction of tax on cars, ice creams and increase of tax on umbrellas. There is 16 per cent tax on country-made detergent soap. If the country is to advance with high growth rate, we need to fully utilise our human resources. Half a billion plus population in our country is not having adequate work. The Budget has got no solution to this problem. On the one hand sensex goes

up, gold and silver prices go up, on the other hand poor people's miseries are on the increase.

Hence we are very unhappy with the Budget, angry with this Budget and demand that the general policy of the Budget should be changed. We strongly protest the way in which the Budget is prepared.*

---- This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

डॉ. राम लखन सिंह (भिंड) : महोदय, मैं वर्ा 2006-2007 के बजट का विरोध कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि इस बजट ने बहुत चालाकी से आम आदमी की जेब से पैसा निकालने का काम किया है क्योंकि सभी जरूरत की चीजों पर सर्विस टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। इस कारण से सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ जाएंगी। आजादी के बाद से लगातार सरकारें कहती आ रही हैं कि हमारी सरकार किसानों की सरकार है, हमारी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, इस देश का असली भारत गांव में बसता है, लेकिन किसानों और ग्रामों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया। पहली बार जब हमारे नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के नेतृत्व में सरकार वर्ा 1998 में बनी तब इस ओर ध्यान दिया गया। आदरणीय अटल जी के नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए की सरकार ने पहली बार इस देश के ग्रामों की तरफ ध्यान दिया और जहां आज भी लाखों गांवों में आने-जाने के लिए रास्ता नहीं है, पहली बार 25 दिसम्बर, 2000 में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना लागू की गयी। इस योजना के मुताबिक वर्ा 2007 तक 500 तक की आबादी वाले गांव को जोड़ने की योजना थी, लेकिन इस बजट में यूपीए की सरकार ने सिर्फ 1000 तक की आबादी वाले ग्रामों को वर्ा 2009 तक सम्पर्क मार्गों से जोड़ने की बात कही है। मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जो इस योजना कि तहत वर्ा 2007 तक 500 तक की आबादी वाले गांवों को सम्पर्क मार्ग से जोड़ने की बात थी, उसके बदले अब 1000 की आबादी वाले गांवों को वर्ा 2009 तक जोड़ने की बात कही जा रही है, इस पर भी यह कहा जा रहा है कि यूपीए सरकार किसानों और ग्रामों की शुभचिन्तक है।

इसमें स्वजल धारा योजना के तहत पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही गयी है, जबकि इस योजना के तहत जिन लोगों ने 10 प्रतिशत पैसा जमा गया था, वह भी वापस कर दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि पानी को लेकर जो कई योजनाएं आप चला रहे हैं, उन्हें बन्द कर दिया जाए और सिर्फ यह एक योजना और एक लक्ष्य कि सभी को पीने का पानी देंगे और जलस्तर को ऊपर उठाएंगे,

लेकर चला जाए अन्यथा वर्ा 2020 तक पीने के पानी को लेकर झगड़े शुरू हो जाएंगे और सरकार को इस देश में पीने के पानी हेतु भी राशन काड्र्स बनाने पड़ेंगे।

महोदय, अभी हमारे एक युवा साथी माननीय राहुल गांधी जी ने शिक्षा के ऊपर अपनी बात रखी, मुझे खुशी हुई कि कम से कम इनको अनुभव भले न हो, परन्तु शिक्षा की जो स्थिति है, उसके बारे में उन्होंने इमानदारी से अपनी बात रखी है। शिक्षा तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल समाप्ति की ओर बढ़ रही है।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

भले ही आप बजट आवंटन बए दें या मध्यान्ह भोजन दे दें, लेकिन सत्यता यह है कि आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में शिक्षा को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। अगर इमानदारी से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो आज जो अनेक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, उनको बन्द करके एक ही कार्यक्रम, एक ही लक्ष्य लेकर चलना होगा और इस देश में समान शिक्षा लागू करनी होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय संसद सदस्य श्री राहुल गांधी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक प्राइवेट बिल समान शिक्षा को लागू करने के लिए लाएं, हम इसका समर्थन करेंगे।

SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON (LUDHIANA): Thank you, Deputy Speaker Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the General Budget 2006-2007. The development of any country depends mainly on Agriculture and Small-scale industry. But, in this budget, both these sectors have been totally ignored. By ignoring both these sectors, you are playing with the development of the country. It does not augur well for the progress of the country.

Sir, In Punjab, the farmers are in a miserable condition. The farmers of Punjab were harbingers of the Green Revolution. They made India self-sufficient in the

production of foodgrains. Punjab is the largest contributor of foodgrains in the Central Pool. But the minimum support price of wheat and paddy has increased only marginally. On the other hand, prices of all items related to agriculture have gone up. The price of diesel has sky-rocketed. The price of fertilizers has increased. Water-table is going down in Punjab. Every year, farmers have to bore their tube-wells deeper and deeper to tap the ground water. Agriculture is being neglected by the Government. Per hectare production of foodgrains is going down. Farming has become a loss-making venture. But, farmers have no alternative. They are heavily in debt. As a result, they are committing suicide. More than 30,000 farmers have committed suicide in the last few years. As per an estimate made by Punjab Agriculture University, there is a total debt of 22,000 crores on the farmers of Punjab. 80% loan has been taken from the Private Financiers and 20% loan has been taken from Government agencies. Farmers who fail to return the loan are put in jail and money lenders grab their land. There is a lot of talk regarding diversification of crops.

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* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dhillon, you are reading your speech. If you are reading the whole speech then you can lay it.

SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON : Sir, I will not take much time. Markets have not been provided for the produce of the farmers. Remunerative Minimum Support Price has not been given to the farmers. Private companies are cheating the farmers.

I have a few suggestions to make. Loans of small and marginal farmers of Punjab should be waived off. Interest rates on loans being given to farmers should be reduced further. The Central Government should enact a law on contract farming to safeguard the interest of farmers. If a company goes back on the agreement it has

entered into with a farmer, action should be taken against that company, and the farmer should be fully compensated.

In Punjab, farming is mechanized. The cost of mechanized farming, pesticides and fertilizers in Punjab is higher as compared to the cost of these things in other states. The Government should grant a package to the farmers of Punjab. There is an urgent need to establish an agro-based tinned-food plant in Punjab. Special facilities should be provided to the agriculture and small industries sectors. Indo-Pak trade should be further encouraged at the Wagah Border and Husainiwala Border. Vegetables and fruits can be exported to Pakistan and other countries.

I would like to know from the Government the details regarding the status of small-scale industry in India in the last two years. Industrialists have been moving out of Punjab. Many industries have closed down. Please provide the details. The Budget is silent about this. Ludhiana, which was earlier called the Manchester of India, is in ruins. Industrialists are moving out of the state and setting up their factories in the neighbouring states. If financial assistance can be

provided to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, why is this being denied to Punjab? If the centre continues to ignore Punjab, this gem of a state will be ruined. The Government must provide an economic package to Punjab for the revival of its industries. The loans of the farmers should be waived off.

सभापति महोदय : आजमी जी, आपके दल के सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। केवल तीन मिनट बचे हैं।

श्री इलियास आज़मी (शाहाबाद) : मैं सिर्फ पांच मिनट बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : केवल एक-दो मिनट।

श्री इलियास आज़मी : सभापति महोदय, मैं यूं तो बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं क्योंकि मेरी नज़र में बजट को न अच्छा कहा जा सकता है और न खराब। सर्विस टैक्स एक ज़ालिमाना टैक्स है। यह इंसपैक्टर राज को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। जिस समय कमी आई...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के सदस्य 17 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, इसलिये आपके लिये समय शेा नहीं फिर भी जितना संक्षेप में कहेंगे, अच्छा होगा.।

श्री इलियास आज़मी : क्या सभी बी.एस.पी. के सदस्यों के साथ ऐसा होगा?

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी आप संक्षेप में बोलिये।

श्री इलियास आज़मी : जब बी.एस.पी. के सदस्य बोलने के लिये खड़े होते हैं, उनके लिये ऐसा कहा जाता है और टाइम गिना जाता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Kindly be brief.

श्री इलियास आज़मी : सभापति जी, सर्विस टैक्स का रेट भी बढ़ गया जिनमें बहुत सारी सर्विसेज शामिल की गई हैं। क्या हम लोगों का सिर्फ यह काम रह गया है कि हम ऊल-जलूल टैक्सों पर हाथ उठावें और गरीबों का खून निचोड़ें। वह पैसा सिर्फ लुटेरों, भ्रट अधिकारियों, दलालों में बंट जाये। हम लोगों का गला चीखते चीखते सूख गया है क्योंकि जब से हम लोग आये हैं, किसी गलत आदमी की हम मदद करें कि वह गरीबों का खून निचोड़ ले । इसमें चाहे एन.डी.ए. की सरकार रही हो या आज यू.पी.ए.. की सरकार रही हो या युनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार रही हो, उन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है। उनका काम यह रहा कि गरीबों का खून निचोड़कर हम लोग सरकार की मदद करें और वह पैसा कुछ लाख लोगों पर लुटा दें। मैं खासकर गांव में विकास के नाम पर पैसे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। भारत सरकार की स्कीम के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है। यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। लोक सभा में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कह देते हैं कि हमने इतना करोड़ रुपया बढ़ा दिया, इतने हज़ार करोड़ रुपये विकास के लिये दे दिये लेकिन विकास दिखाई नहीं देता।

सभापति जी, हर आदमी जानता है कि राट्रीय़ साक्षरता मिशन बिलकुल अधिकारियों के लूट का जरिया है। मैं बराबर सात साल से लोक सभा में इस बात का विरोध करता रहा हूं कि इसे खत्म किया जाये लेकिन सब धर्पमग्रन्रथों की तरह हर सरकार उसे मान लेती है कि लुटेरों को पैसा देने के लिये ये योजनायें चलती रहें। उसमें डकैती पड़ती रही और गरीबों का खून निचोड़कर टैक्सों के नाम पर होता रहा है। इसका एक सामाजिक पहलू यह भी है कि जो लोग सरकारी नौकरियों में जाते हैं, उन विभागों में जिसे लूटा जाता है, एक नया धन्नासेठ गांव में जाकर अपना जाल फैलाता है। उनकी देखादेखी जब गरीब लोग उनके लड़कों या नौजवानों की तरह अपनी जिन्दगी नहीं तैयार कर पाते तो गलत रास्ता अपनाते हैं और वे चोरों, डकेतों और माफिया के चंगुल में फंसकर अपनी जिंदगी बरबाद कर लेते हैं। उनके बराबर आने के लिए देशद्रोही या आतंक वादियों के हत्थे चढ़ जाते हैं। जो देखते हैं कि एक मामूली सरकारी कर्मचारी ठाट से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहा है और वे नहीं, तो एक सामाजिक पहलू बन जाता है।

बी.पी.एल. और अन्त्योदय योजना गरीब लोगों को सस्ता अनाज देने के लिये थी जो लोकसभा में स्कीम आयी थी। हम ने उस स्कीम का इसलिये समर्थन किया था कि गरीबों को सस्ते दर पर अनाज मिले। आज 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये डकैत और चोर मिलकर लूट रहे हैं लेकिन मेरे बार बार कहने के बाद भी 50 प्रतिशत योजनाओं की लूट होती है, जिन्हें खत्म किया जाना चाहिये [RB42]। क्यों नए नए टैक्स लगाते हो? सर्विस टैक्स लगाने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। 25000 करोड़ रुपये में से गरीबों तक सिर्फ दो-तीन हज़ार करोड़ रुपये पहुंचते हैं। बाकी सब लूट लिया जाता है। एक बार फूड फॉर वर्क पिछले साल चला, उसमें हजारों हज़ार करोड़ रुपये दिये गये। जिन 150 जिलों में वह लागू हुआ, अगर उसके सीडीओ, डीएम और संबंधित राज्य सरकार की जो निर्माण एजेन्सियां हैं, यदि उनके अधिकारियों के घरों पर इनकम टैक्स अधिकारियों को भेजा जाए तो पता लगेगा कि ये नए धन्ना सेठ फूड फॉर वर्क के ज़रिये बने हैं।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में दो जिले हैं हरदोई और लखीमपुर खीरी। उत्तर प्रदेश के हरदोई में किसी हद तक काम हुआ। वहां एक मॉनीटरिंग और सतर्कता कमेटी हमारे मंत्री जी ने बनाई है। मैं उसका अध्यक्ष हूँ। वहां किसी हद तक काम हुआ। दूसरा ज़िला लखीमपुर खीरी है। वहां राज्य की सत्ताधारी पार्टी के एक एम.एल.सी., दो विधायकों, निर्माण एजेन्सियों के कुछ जे.ई., ए.ई. तथा डी.एम. और सीडीओ मिलकर उस 30 करोड़ रुपये में से अगर तीन करोड़ रुपये का काम भी दिखा दें तो जो सज़ा काले चोर की होगी, वही आप मुझे इसी लोक सभा में दें। पूरा पैसा लुट गया। मैंने पूरी तफसील से लिखकर ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री को भी दिया लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। उनका पत्र आ गया कि हम प्रभावी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक एक चिड़िया भी नहीं पकड़ी।

एसजेआरवाई में बहुत बड़ी रकम दी जाती है। वह जिला पंचायत, ब्लाक पंचायत और ग्राम पंचायत में जाती है। मेरे दोनों जिलों में 35 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाते हैं और एक ज़माने से जा रहे हैं। 35 रुपये का काम भी अगर हमारा मंत्रिमंडल दिखा दे तो मैं कहूंगा कि हाँ कुछ बात है। सब पैसा लुट रहा है, लेकिन वह कार्यक्रम चलता जाएगा। मालूम होता है कि जैसे ऊपर वाले ने थोपा है या सब धर्मग्रंथों में लिखा है कि कितना ही लुट जाए, लेकिन तुम जनता को चूसते रहो और इन लुटेरों को पैसा लुटाते रहो। ...(व्यवधान) बार बार कहने का कोई असर इस सरकार पर नहीं हो रहा है।

मिड डे मील स्कीम को बिल्कुल पवित्र स्कीम की तरह सरकार चला रही है। शायद सरकार को पता नहीं है कि जितना पैसा उस पर खर्च हो रहा है, उसका 10 या 15 प्रतिशत पैसा ही गरीब बच्चों के भोजन में लग रहा है, बाकी सब घोटाले में जा रहा है। जहां खर्च करना ज़रूरी है, उसके लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। यह एक सच्चाई है जिसको चाहे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हों, लैफ्ट फ्रंट के लोग हों, कांग्रेस हो, बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी हो या समाजवादी पार्टी हो, इस सच्चाई को सब लोग मानते हैं कि माइनॉरिटीज़, खास तौर से मुसलमान शिक्षा में बहुत पिछड़ गए हैं। इस पर बहस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। सब लोग मानते हैं, चाहे मुसलमानों के दोस्त हों या तथाकथित दुश्मन कहे जाने वाले लोग हों, इस सच्चाई को सब मानते हैं कि मुसलमान शिक्षा में बहुत पिछड़ गए हैं। इतनी लंबी जद्दोजहद, इतनी भागदौड़ और प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री से मिलने के बाद एक डिमांड थी कि मौलाना आज़ाद फाउंडेशन के कॉर्पस में एक बार 1000 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठा रख दीजिए। उससे फायदा पहुंच रहा है। वे अच्छे लोग मिल गए हैं, वहां एक पैसे का भ्रटाचार नहीं हो रहा है। उससे फायदा पहुंच रहा है, लेकिन उसके लिए पैसा नहीं है। लुटाने के लिए हज़ारों करोड़ रुपये हैं लेकिन काम के लिए एक पैसा नहीं है। बड़ी मुश्किल से इस साल वित्त मंत्री जी ने 1000 करोड़ रुपये की डिमांड पर 200 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ilyas Azmi, please conclude. Now, I am calling another Member, Shri Bikram Keshari Deo. You have already taken ten minutes.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री इलियास आज़मी : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। यह एक सच्चाई है। मैं पूरे सदन से कहना चाहता हूं, चाहे मेंरे दाहिनी ओर बैठने वाले लोग हों या बाईं और बैठने वाले लोग हों, अपनी अंतरात्मा से सोचें कि क्या 10-15 लाख जनता हमें चुनकर इसलिए भेजती है कि हम टैक्स लगाकर उसका खून निचोड़ें और लुटेरों और डाकुओं में उसको बांट दें[h43]। और उसकी कभी मोनीटरिंग न हो। हमें दिल की गहराइयों से सोचना चाहिए कि जो लोग सत्ता में हैं, उनकी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है। मैं किसी एक आदमी को जिम्मेदार नहीं मानता। एक बात चल पड़ी है कि जो स्कीम बना दी, उस स्कीम को कुरान और गीता समझ लिया, उसमें कोई तब्दीली नहीं हो सकती।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your speech is not going on record. Shri Bikram Keshari Deo to speak now.

(Interruptions) ...*

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* Not Recorded.

SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA (MANGALORE): Sir, The budgetary estimates for the fiscal year 2006-07 is presented with the back drop of the report of the economic. Survey report published by the government a day earlier. The Survey report indicates that the growth parameters are very good. The GDP is slated to grow at around 8.1%. there is buoyancy all around in the market with a growth rate of 7.8% on industrial front also. But expectedly, the growth in the farming sector is pegged at 2.3%. The Finance Minister had a great opportunity to utilize these positive indicators to be very radical and innovative in the budget for the coming year. But unfortunately his hands seem to be tied down by the left parties who are going to face crucial elections in about a few weeks time from now. Other wise the Finance Minister should have taken drastic steps to give a facelift to the agriculture of the country. It is to be noted that our Prime Minister is stating in many public forums that for a healthy and balanced growth, the primary sector (Agriculture) should achieve and exceed a growth rate of at least 4%. I would say that finance minister has disappointed many and that would include the PM also, by not giving any serious thrust in this front.

Sir, in the five year plan proposals presented long back I am given to understand that the govt support to agriculture and rural India has to exceed 3,00,000 crores over the plan period. If we take this into consideration, the allocation to this segment has to be around 60,000 crores every year. I am of the firm opinion that the present finance Minister has not been able to achieve this target in the last two years. If the statistics are to be believed I am of the opinion that in the first year the UPA allocated around 17,500 crores only which is abysmally low. The figures for the current year are not very clear but I suspect these do not add up to the required level this year also.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, I would like to remind that the UPA govt came to power by stating during election that it would give top priority to agriculture and rural India. But if the budget proposals are any indication, I feel that the govt has disappointed or should I say that it has left in the lurch the 'AAM ADMI'.

We are a country which dreams of being among the top five economic powers in about 15 years time. If the economic growth that we have been able to achieve over the last ten years are any indication, none wound deny that this is realistic. We along with China, Brazil and Russia are considered to be the growing economies in the world. It would be very pertinent to compare ourselves with our neighbouring China on the agriculture front. In the recent budget proposals of China, the premier of the country states that he is taking up reforming the agriculture of the country on top priority. His budgetary allocation for the farming sector is 42,5 billion US dollars which is an increase of over 14.2%. Over the previous year. Rural health care will sea a 7 fold increase in budgetary support this year. Even on the education front which is vital for the growth of the rural area, his allocations are nearly double this year. I would like our FM to take a leaf out of this and make changes in the budget which will correspond to almost similar levels in our budget also.

The NREGP scheme is allotted 14,300 crores in the budget. I do not want to question the efficacy of the project about which our party has our own reservation. I doubt weather this meager amount would suffice to make any changes in the rural India. There is a vew that any Employment guaranty scheme to be effective would need a fund of 25,000 plus crores of rupees. But we should realize that what is expected of the govt is not mer employment generation to uplift the poor. This course may have effect at a point of time but over a period of time, the government is required to do something totally different to change the facet of the primary sector. The inputs by way of technology and modernisation are the requirement of the day.

Sir, the country stands very poor 127th in the human index report of the UN report published about 6 months back. More growth rate of 7% is never sufficient to change the real life conditions of the masses. Government should set a target of lifting this rating to around 95-100 in the near future and improving the economy on this basis should be the core policy of the government. Hence under this context I would like to

say that a mere NREGP scheme and more funds for rural credit are insufficient to achieve this target. I am happy that the FM has stated that around 1,72,000 crores of rupees will be available for rural credit. But what is required is a paradigm shift in the nature of rural credit. As an MP from rural Karnataka, I should impress upon the finance minister that major portionof rural credit is currently being used for direct consumption and for short term investment. The government should see that there is a shift towards investment based loans in this area. To modernize the agriculture the credit for investment on land and development has to be practically considerable.

Now the most important sector where the budget could have shown more vision is the power sector. The infrastructure development has been the bane of our economy since so many years. It is said in the economic survey report that annual loss due to the shrtage on power front is a whopping 3,00,000 crores. The government needed to have taken radical steps to improve the power supply both qualitatively and quantitatively. The notion that the power and agriculture are a drag on the central budget could be easily changed positively if the government has the determination to make changes in these two vital sectors. Again I also feel that allocation of 9940 crores is insufficient for the development of roads. This should have been much higher to make transport sector one of income generators for the government. Our state Karnataka which has been totally neglected in the Railway budget over last two years needed more funds to improve the roads.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (KALAHANDI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to speak on the General Budget for 2006-2007 placed in this House by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has tried to place a healthy Budget. But, at the same time, there are a lot of anomalies in the Budget in every sector. He inherited an economy whose foundation was laid during the NDA Government where the FDI investments improved and FII investments came in. Besides, it was a rural economy-favourable Budget during the last Government whereby industries like the steel sector, cement sector showed an upward trend. This climate had prevailed during the NDA Government. This UPA Government has just inherited it and has tried to maintain the growth rate at 8.1 per cent.

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16.52 hrs. (Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav *in the Chair*)

Here, on this 8.1 per cent growth rate, my question is that with the incoming of FDIs and foreign investments, it is okay that in future we would be able to achieve even a higher growth rate. But, I would like to know that how much of this growth which is going to take place will accrue to the *per capita* income of each and every citizen of this country. That is a very moot point to be understood because money will come. With the FDI investment, state-of-art manufacturing processes will come into line, bigger industries will be set up and more investment will come. But how much of that money will accrue to the poor man, to the *aam aadmi?*

Still we have 26 per cent people living below the poverty line. At the same time, we have 17,000 billionaires in the country. So, the gap between the rich and the poor is so much that to close this gap the Government has to think of some innovative and creative programme.

The hon. Minister of Finance has given a speech. It is okay. He has tried to stabilise the economy. But, from where will he get the money? Today, take the public debt. In PSUs it is over 50 per cent. How would you get further investment for development of the infrastructure like ports and other infrastructure required like electricity? In electricity you are supposed to achieve 6.5 per cent growth; but you have achieved only 4.5 per cent. This is abysmal. Today electricity is the engine of growth. Without electricity you cannot go forward. The hon. Prime Minister has taken a very good initiative by signing this deal with America for developing nuclear energy which comprises of about three per cent of the total energy generated. But here, I have got another question. This programme will be over in 2014. In 2014 the population must have doubled, the industries would have doubled, the consumption of electricity must have trepled. So, even the contribution to the energy sector would only increase by 1.5 per cent and also if it nuclear energy. So, you cannot call it a historic agreement. Yes, it can be called a historic agreement as far as international relations go, our ties with America will strengthen who helped us during the Green Revolution in the beginning and we could achieve it with scientists like Dr. Swaminathan who came to the forefront and we could achieve the Green Revolution with their technology. This technology import is welcome. But, at the same time, we would like to see here that our mainstay

is agriculture. Today the hon. Minister of Finance has said that agriculture's contribution to GDP has grown from 1.4 per cent to 2.3 per cent[krr44].

I was reading the book Expenditure Statement. There it is written that agriculture has grown with other allied agriculture industries and other allied plantations. Sir, plantations come under the Ministry of Commerce and are regarded as industry. They are not regarded as agriculture. The plantation industry pays tax and has to abide by labour reforms and Companies Act. It is not there in agriculture. How could you tag agriculture and plantations together? Though it is an agricultural crop and plantations are grown on the soil, it does not contribute much to the GDP. By clubbing these two, you have shown that agriculture's contribution to GDP has gone to 2.3 per cent. This is not fair. I feel that this is juggling with figures.

The Finance Minister in his speech has not made a mention of Orissa. He has said that they will develop ports. They are developing ports only in West Bengal because Left Front is ruling there. They will develop ports in that State, but every year they spend thousands of crores of rupees on dredging the Haldia Port, which is virtually being choked. Why do they not develop Gopalpur Port on the East Coast? Why does the Port Authority of India not take up this port and develop it into a deep port because the hinterland of Gopalpur and Paradip are filled with iron ore and bauxite, which are two major contributors to the metal industry in the State and for the country.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that today there has been a fall in the mining sector as per the report of *The Economic Survey*. These mining sectors are located in the backward regions. If these sectors could come up, it would improve these backward regions also. In the same vein *The Economic Survey* says that there was a deceleration in the mining sector and quarrying due to the damage caused to the Mumbai High Platform due to fire and accidents. Why do they not develop ports of Eastern India and especially the ports of Orissa which offers a very big coastline of 720 kilometres. That could be developed and made into a prosperous area because as per the report of *The Economic Survey*, Orissa is the poorest State in the country, with 47.7 per cent people living below the poverty line. So, why is the Central Government not taking interest to boost the economy of that State?

I am sorry to say here that the repeated requests of the State Government to release funds in the infrastructure sector, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, have not been acceded to. The State Government has already spent the money in Orissa. The third phase and fourth phase moneys have already been spent, but it is very sad thing that the Central Government has not reimbursed the money till yet, despite repeated requests of the State Government of Orissa. How do you expect the Orissa Government to go forward and develop its infrastructure?

Orissa has 75 per cent of mineral ores of this country, from chrome ore to iron ore, manganese and gem stone. It is heartening to hear that to boost the gem and jewellery sector, the Finance Minister has said that he will call experts and talk with them to see the future of gem industry. Here, I would like to suggest that in Budget of 2005-06, excise duty of two per cent was levied on jewellery having brand names or trade names affixed on it. I would like to submit that still jewellery industry or business is in its infancy stage, but it has got a very bright future. The foreign exchange earnings from export of jewellery is the maximum for our country, India. It is at number on in foreign exchange earnings. My only request is that it is in infancy stage and should be encouraged. It is not a big industry. It is more of a crafting process. It involves *karigars* and crafting where small people are involved in the art of lapidary where they process gem stones. In places like Jaipur and Surat, it is a big industry. It is a clean industry and does not emit any pollutants into the atmosphere and earns the maximum foreign exchange for the country[reporter45].

17.00 hrs.

So, this industry should be encouraged at the places where gemstones are found. … (*Interruptions*) specially in Western region of Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deo, please conclude your speech.

श्री बिक्रम केशरी देव अभी तो मेरा बहुत मैटर बाकी है, मैं पांच मिनट और लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : सभी मैम्बरों को बोलना है। आपकी पार्टी के 20 माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, मेरे पास लिस्ट है।

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : I am saying this because it is more of a crafting process rather than a manufacturing one. So, the excise duty of 2 per cent imposed on the branded names in the gem industry should be made to pay only a simple tax of 1 per cent. I think that this would be better step in allowing the industry to grow. A lot of poor people and mining sector people will get benefited, and the State Government will also get a lot of revenue from it.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the water resources. The Finance Minister has promised us that one crore acres will be brought under irrigation. I do not know how he is going to achieve it. I am saying this because every year we receive 4,000 billion cubic metres of water that precipitates during monsoon and snowfall, but we have only been able to harness 29 per cent of it till date.

You have also not worked out a water policy. You should have a national rivers programme where inter-State rivalry is not there. The dream project of the last Government, namely, the NDA Government of inter-linking the rivers was there. I am very happy that the UPA Government has also supported this move, so that India, as one country, can shine with the help of inter-linking of rivers. If it is implemented, then there will be no backward region left in the country where people die of floods, drought, etc. Floods constantly affect states like Bihar, etc. This long-term programme will generate a lot of employment, and that money will also go to the poor man.

The Government has tried to give money and infrastructure, but I am very sorry to state that the AIBP programme -- which has been launched -- is not going on in full swing. I can say this because I am also a Member of the Standing Committee. I am not supposed to quote this here -- as per Parliamentary precedence -- as I am a Member of the Standing Committee. But I will fail in my duty if I do not say it because the farmers of this country will die or they will migrate or they will starve to death. The AIBP has to be implemented in its right perspective, and implemented on time. There should be some accountability fixed for it. There is no accountability fixed for any delayed projects.

Today, so much of money is lying in Orissa as the grants -- which were given for backward regions like KVK, etc. -- have been converted into loans. Why is this being

done in this manner? It is being done because we do not have the resources to implement it. So, you should help the poor States with implementation of the programmes quickly. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister, through you, that the grants should only be treated as grants for development, and not as loan. I am saying this because you have made a policy that if the grants under the AIBP programme are not spent within two years, then it will be converted into loans. Sir, this is a highly criminal step towards the farmer, and towards the promise given to the poor man or the agriculturist. This is the reason that the allied sectors in agriculture are not growing as per your optimum requirement.

Your programme of drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation for the farmers at subsidised rates has also not been implemented properly. The programmes only come to the States, but they are not being implemented because of lack of agriculture extension at the grass-root level, at the ground level, and at the *panchayat* level. Therefore, this has to be strengthened through the Panchayati Raj, and I am saying this as the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj is sitting here.

Sir, please give me another five minutes. Therefore, I would like to say that for the … (*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : आपके पांच मिनट खत्म हो रहे हैं।

श्री बिक्रम केशरी देव : दो मिनट और दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के बहुत से मैम्बर्स बोलने वाले हैं।

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Lastly, I would like to talk about the retired employees of the Government in the health sector. I hope that the Rural Health Mission succeeds, and the doctors stay in the hospitals.

I would request the hon. Minister to raise the exemption limit on Income Tax in respect of medical expenses, which is Rs. 1,500 per year in regard to retired employees, and it is very less. I am saying this because of the exorbitant price of medicines, which have gone up.

The monthly limit for medical treatment for employees under section 17(2) of the IT Act should be raised or increased to Rs. 50,000[ak46]. Then only, our senior

citizens and retired employees will get some benefit. It is highly criminal if only Rs. 15,000 is given. With just Rs. 15,000, they cannot do anything. In order to encourage the use of infrastructure and medical facilities, deduction should be allowed to all sections of the population, especially for senior citizens.

Today, we have signed an agreement with America for a nuclear energy deal, but at the same time, the same America is not putting its signature on the Kyoto proposal. It is letting out Greenhouse gasses and polluting the atmosphere. So, the Government of India should take a strong stand on this and stick to this point.

Tiger is the national animal of this country which resides in about 200 sanctuaries throughout the country. They should be preserved because the Tiger habitat is being destroyed, and the tiger products and parts are being smuggled out of this country. I would request the Government to increase the budgetary allocation for preservation of tigers and declare further reserve forests as National Parks and Game Sanctuaries.

I would also suggest that the Forest Department or the Forest Ministry should come under the Concurrent list. It should not be in the State List; it should come under the Concurrent list. Then only, our forests could be saved because the State Governments are financially drained out and they cannot manage their forests properly. Today, these Sanctuaries and the National Parks have become a haven for naxalites. The situation in the forests is such that there is only one security guard who looks after 205 kilometres of forest-land. Is it humanely possible to do so? It is not humanely possible to do so. That is why, our forests are disappearing. Therefore, awareness has to be created among the people so that the environment, which is vital for our subsistence, and for the tribals who depend on minor forest produce, is protected.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a very good move. That is the brainchild of the NDA Government. We made it compulsory and a fundamental right for children to study from the age of six to fourteen. So, you are bound to give monies to *Sarva*

Shiksha Abhiyan. From Rs. 7,150 crore, you have raised it to Rs. 10,000 crore and that is fine. You have also mentioned that you are going to give an additional amount of Rs. 1.5 lakh for the appointment of teachers and you are going to provide for five lakh classrooms.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The hon. Member was saying that plantation growth should not be included in agriculture. The former Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, is here and Shri Yerrannaidu is here. There was a constant demand from the Standing Committee on Agriculture that plantation growth should be included in agriculture. But the reason why we have not included it in agriculture is because the price of plantation products fluctuates and it depends upon the international market. Therefore, the Government wanted to give subsidy to it, and for this reason, it is with the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Thank you, Sir.

Regarding *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, we made it a fundamental right. Here, the big problem is and you must also be facing this problem, Sir, because the schools under the Tribal Sub Plan are totally neglected, so quarters should be provided for at least 3 teachers to reside.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I give the floor to Shri L. Rajagopal.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Sir, please allow me to lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

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* Not Recorded.

*SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Sir, it appears that the UPA Government has learnt the lesson that different political decisions need to be taken offline, worked on behind the scenes and implemented when consensus is built. This explains why the Budget is silent on further reform in more difficult areas like FDI, PSU Disinvestment, cutting subsidies, labour market reforms and so on.

My first point is about infrastructure. Finance Minister has taken advantage of the favourable economic tailwind to hike spending in agriculture sector while at the same time pruning the fiscal Budget to 3.8 per cent of the GDP and the revenue deficit to 2.1 per cent. However the great, what opportunity they missed, to my mind, was on account of lack of pronouncements and spending on infrastructure projects whether it be roads, ports, power, airports, housing, transportation etc. There were references to road-building projects under the NHDP and rural roads and electrification but given the scale and quantum of the infrastructure deficit in India, this was a golden opportunity to publicly shape the Government's priorities in this area.

My second point is about Taxation. It is also necessary to correct the present liquidity shortage, which will be only partly overcome with tax exemption of over five year bank deposits. It is important that the tax structure remains stable. The 'no change' approach in respect to direct taxes adopted by the Finance Minister is welcome. He has also rationalized the FBT to ensure equity. A similar approach is necessary in respect of indirect taxes as well so that investment in different industries and services can be planned without being confronted later with surprise.

My third point is about Pharma sector. The pharmaceutical industry has been completely ignored by the Finance Minister. The industry had been seeking an extension of the weighted average deduction of 150 per cent on in-house R&D by another 5 years, and wanted to expand the scope of the weighted average

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…. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

deduction to include clinical trials and patient filling. It had also proposed lower duties on R&D consumables, equipment and duty-free import of enabling technologies to promote collaborative R&D and was looking forward to a reduction in excise duty on formulations from the present 16 per cent to 8 per cent. These have not been touched

upon. The Ministry of Chemicals itself had recommended increasing the weighted average deduction to 200 per cent apart from the extension. The *status quo* regarding excise duties will mean high prices for drugs for the common man.

Silver lining is that the health care spending has been increased to 22 per cent, however, the Budget has accounted for the industry demand of reducing the custom duty on import of life saving drugs. Custom duty on 10 anti-AIDS and 14 anti-Cancer drugs has been reduced to 5 per cent and on certain life-saving drugs, kits and equipment from 15 per cent to 5 percent. These drugs have also been exempted from excise duty and Countervailing Duties (CVD). The industry sees this as a boon for the patients although the benefits would go largely to MNCs who import these drugs into the country. The industry has demanded 'zero custom duty' on imported Naphtha used in the basic chemical industry, while the Budget has allowed zero custom duty on Naphtha imported for the plastic industry and not for the pharma industry. It seems as if the Government does not consider the pharmaceutical industry as a major economic contributor. If research is not encouraged then there will be a flight of R&D projects from India to overseas.

My fourth point is about steel industries. The Finance Minister has re-imposed 5 per cent custom duty on iron and steel melting scrap. This is to rise the cost of production of steel producers who use scrap in their electronic arc furnaces. This 5 per cent duty would lead to additional annual outgo of about Rs. 12 crore to Rs. 15 crore. The price of steel will rise between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 as the international scrap prices have shot up from $ 235 a tonne till last month to $ 270 per tonne now.

Apart from the duty increase on scrap metal, the firming of global steel prices may see a further rise in steel prices even by integrated steel producers who do not use scrap but produce steel through the blast furnaces route. It is bound to feel the impact of the increase in Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) by 2.5 per cent which an expanding steel industry will not be able to recover in 7 years. The industry had hoped for some relief in the excise duty, especially, on products that go into the construction. This has not happened.

My fifth point is about non-conventional energy. My one disappointment is with regard to the lack of focus on non-conventional energy. He did allocate Rs. 597 crore and that is welcome. But, there was no proposal for incentives to companies to engage in R&D and for consumers to shift away from fossil fuels to renewables.

I say it is surprising because Finance Minister's speech clearly shows that he is in consonance with the existing duty and fiscal anomalies and the importance of restoring the marketing companies to financial health. He refers pointedly to New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and the Rangarajan Committee but provides no details. The constraints on the Finance Minister were exemplified by his approach to the subsidies. Infrastructure inadequacy constitute constraint of full potential for India's resurgence, peak up investment and buoyant exports. The growth of power generation during April – December, 2005 at 4.7 per cent was not lower than annual target and also the 6.5 per cent achieved in the same period of the previous year. The industries like coal also, the overall index of Rs. 6 crore industries coal, electricity, crude petroleum refinery throughput, steel and cement, which have direct bearing on infrastructure, registered a growth of 4.5 per cent, which was lower than the 6.4 per cent registered during April-December, 2004. There is also reduction in the crude oil production and there was deceleration in growth of coal, electricity and steel sector.

My sixth point is about National Highways. On the broader infrastructure front, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), which is implementing the highway development programme seen by many people to have hit a road-block under this Government, is to be revamped and allowed a wider spectrum of resources to help it implement the programme better. But, the most significant initiative in this area is not backed by money.

The Finance Minister has done well to allow Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) to invest more in Government securities and corporate bonds. This will ease the liquidity crunch and thereby fend off any sharp increase in interest rates – which could choke growth. But, looking at the message in some of the Budget numbers, does the

Finance Minister know more than he is letting on about the economy slowing down next year after three years of 8 per cent growth?

My next point is about power. In infrastructure, while there was considerable genuflection towards public-private partnership (PPP), when the chips are down (as in electric power) the bulk of the action will apparently continue to be in the public sector. There is nothing wrong with this, but as they say, we have seen this movie before. The dreaded phrase 'open access' is no longer mentioned. Instead, the Minister modestly referred to the need for 'deep and durable' reform in transmission and distribution. Similarly, to the extent that many economists believe it is labour legislation that holds back the growth of labour-intensive manufacturing both for export and for home market. This too was among the unmentioned. In the area of small-scale reservations, only incremental progress continues to be made.

The Finance Minster is one who is ruled by politics and not by vision. To appease the Left he makes no major proposals. He talks a lot about social expenditure but has neither significant increase nor stated outcomes. It has little

for infrastructure except for the old Vajpayee programme. Agriculture, which has suffered from declining public investment for two decades, receives more words than funds. Much of the Finance Minister's speech was about programmes for the poor. But, the expenditure increases on agriculture, health care and education are modest. So, he dreams in words not in deeds.*

श्री मुंशी राम (बिजनौर) : महोदय, मैं वर्ा 2006-07 के बजट में राट्रीय लोक दल जिसके नेता चौधरी अजीत सिंह साहब हैं, की ओर से खड़ा हुआ हूं। सरकार का यह मानना कि यह बजट आम आदमी, किसान, मजदूरों के लिए लाभकारी बजट है। मैं अपने निम्न विचार रखना चाहता हूं।

खेतीः

सरकार का मानना कि इस वर्ा खेती में 2.3 प्रतिशत विकास दर तक की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। यह न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम की देन है, जबकि ऐसा नहीं है। दो तिहाई खेती मानसून पर ही निर्भर करती है। कुछ क्षेत्रों में अच्छी वर्ा होने के कारण खेती की विकास दर बढ़ी है। जिसके कारण पांच लाख मिलियन हैक्टेयर भूमि में खेती का उत्पादन अतिरिक्त हुआ है। सरकार के द्वारा 215 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। जबकि 205 से 210 मिलियन टन अच्छी वर्ा एवं किसानों की मेहनत के कारण हुई है। सरकार का मानना है कि हम देश की विकास दर 7-8 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 10 प्रतिशत तक ले जाना चाहते हैं, यह विकास दर तभी संभव है जब खेती की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत होगी। खेती की विकास दर को आप कैसे 4 प्रतिशत करेंगे? जब कि हम अपने देश की भूमि का एक तहाई भाग को ही सीमित साधनों से सिंचित करते हैं। अर्थात् दो तिहाई भाग भूमि असिंचित है। यूपीए की सरकार ने प्रथम बजट में यह बात रखी थी कि वर्ा ऋतु के पानी को वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग कर देश की अधिकांश भूमि को सिचिंत कर लेंगे। पूर्व बजट के अनुसार इस प्रकार की योजनाएं 13 राज्यों के 23 जिलों में बीस हजार जल स्त्रोतों को काम में लिए जाने की योजना पर इस वर्ा 2350 करोड़ रुपए सिचिंत योजनाओं में खर्च के लिए रखा गया है जोकि आवश्यकता से काफी कम है। सरकार ने किसानों को इस बजट में कम ब्याज पर जो ऋण राशि रखी है, वह राशि काफी कम है। स्वयं सरकारी सर्वेक्षण अनुसार राट्रीय स्तर पर किसान 43 प्रतिशत से अधिक निजी क्षेत्र को ऋणदाताओं पर निर्भर है, जिसके कारण किसान उस ऋण की अदायगी न कर पाने की दशा में देश में आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं।

सरकार ने 2 फरवरी से राट्रीय ग्रामीण गारंटी रोजगार योजना प्रारंभ की, जिसे मात्र देश के 200 जिलों में प्रत्येक परिवार के एक सदस्य को साठ रुपए प्रतिदिन के अनुसार वर्ा के 365 दिनों में से 100 दिनों का रोजगार दिए जाने की गारंटी की योजना चलाई जा रही है। जिस पर सरकार द्वारा वर्ा

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

2006-07 में रुपए 11 हजार तीन सौ करोड़ खर्च किया जा रहा है। इसी के साथ-साथ ही इस वर्ा में सरकार द्वारा संपूर्ण ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए देश के बाकी चार सौ जिलों में खर्च किए जाने का प्रावधान रखा है। क्या इस प्रकार से सरकार की नियत सभी ग्रामवासियों को रोजगार देने की स्पट होती है? अर्थात संपूर्ण ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत धन का आवंटन बहुत कम किया गया है।

सरकार के द्वारा पिछले वर्ा से लगाया गया टैक्स है। इस टैक्स का उद्देश्य अधिक मेहनत कर अधिक धन कमाएगा, वही सरकार को अधिक टैक्स देगा। अर्थात् व्यक्ति अधिक मेहनत न करे, यह सरकार की मंशा है, जिसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा टैक्स की प्रतिशत भी बढ़ाई गई एवं क्षेत्र भी। अतः सर्विस टैक्स कम लिया जाए।

सरकार द्वारा निम्न मदों पर अनुदान का प्रावधान रखा गया है। खाद्य, फर्टिलाइजर, पेट्रोलियम 24 हजार करोड़, 17 हजार करोड़, 3 हजार करोड़ कुल अनुदान 44 हजार से 46 हजार करोड़ के लगभग रखा गया है, जबकि सरकार का वार्कि बजट व्यय 5 लाख 64 हजार करोड़ रुपए के लगभग दर्शाया गया है। अर्थात् अनुदान कोई महत्वपूर्ण राशि नहीं है। यूरोपीय देशों में किसानों को इससे काफी अधिक प्रतिशत में अनुदान दिया जाता है। उपरोक्त अनुदान किसानों, कमजोर वर्गों, अनुसूचित जाति, अल्पसंख्यक, अति पिछड़ी जाति वर्ग के लोगों को दिए जाने हेतु निकाला जाता है।

परन्तु यह अनुदान ऐसे जरूरतमंद लोगों को न पहुंचा कर खाद्यान्न, फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया में भ्रटाचार को भेंट हो रहा है। फर्टिलाइजर, अनुदान किसानों को न मिल कर अधिकारियों एवं खाद निर्माताओं की मिलीभगत के कारण व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों को पूरा कर रहा है। इसी प्रकार पेट्रोलियम अनुदान, गरीबों के स्थान पर देश के चंद अधिकारियों एवं लोगों की जेबें भर रहा है। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि अनुदान प्रणाली को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। अनुदान सीधा-सीधा किसानों, अनुसूचित जाति, अति पिछड़ीजाति एवं अल्पसंख्यकों को सीधा गरीबी भत्ते के रूप में दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि आपके द्वारा नियुक्त समितियों ने भी सिफारिश की है। केवल सरकार को अमल में लाने की आवश्यकता है।

27 फरवरी से 28 फरवरी होते ही चंद पूंजीपति लोगों की संपत्ति बढ़ी है, जिसके उदाहरण हैं- मुकेश अंबानी - 228 करोड़ रुपए, अनिल अंबानी - 184 करोड़ रुपए, सुनील मित्तल

- 172 करोड़ रुपए, कुमार मंगलम बिरला - 145 करोड़ रुपए, राहुल बजाज - 112 करोड़ रुपए। इससे स्पट है कि आपने मुट्ठी भर लोगों को अमीर बनाया है, एवं आम नागरिकों पर 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए के नए कर लगाए हैं। अर्थात मेरे सुझाव को सरकार गंभीरता से ले। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ राट्रीय लोक दल की ओर से मैं पुनः बजट 2006-07 का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI M. SHIVANNA (CHAMRAJANAGAR): Sir, at the out set I would like to thank you on behalf of the people of Karnataka for taking a final decision to install in our Parliament Complex the statue of Kittur Rani Chennamma, a great warrior, freedom fighter and a revolutionary of Karnataka State.

Sir, I welcome the General Budget 2006-07 presented to the House by the Hon. Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram. Among so may educational systems agriculture is the best education according to the great poet and philosopher of Karnataka, Sarvajna. Farmer is the back-bone of our country's economy. He is not only the back-bone but also the front bone because we can count the ribs of farmer. That is the condition of farmer in our country today. The Hon. Minister has allocated Rs. 14,300 crores for the poverty alleviation programme and to provide employment in the rural areas. But this is not at all sufficient looking at the pathetic condition of the farmers today.

I urge upon the Hon. Minister to double this amount and provide at least Rs. 28,600 crores for this purpose. The prices of Industrial products have increased enormously during the last ten years. The Government employees who were drawing ten thousand rupees per months as salary ten years ago are getting thirty thousand rupees today. Unfortunately agricultural products like tender coconut water, milk and others have got a very nominal increase in their prices. Therefore, The Centre should come to the rescue of farmers and provide them remunerative prices for their produce. They should not be arrested if they have not repaid the bank loans. The Centre should direct the banks and cooperative societies to increase the farmers credit limit. I hope the Finance Minister will consider this matter seriously and announce many concessions to the farmers while replying to this debate.

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* English Translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Kannada.

This budget has not extended any concrete help to the Government employees. Karnataka Government employees are already on strike demanding increase in their salaries. The central Government employees are demanding for setting up Sixth Pay Commission. In fact sir, you will be surprised to know that some recommendations of the Fivth Pay Commission have not been implemented till today. For example one of

the recommendations of the Fivth Pay Commission is to give second assured career progression (IIACP) after 24 years of continuous service. Only Home Ministry has implemented this recommendations. Other Ministries, Autonomous bodies have not implemented this and they are not prepared to interpret this recommendation in favour of the Central Government Employees.

Now I will deal with the problems of my constituency Chamarajanagar which became a new district seven years ago. Till now the district head quarters and the entire district has not received any financial help from the Centre for its development. I am repeatedly reminding the Centre for constructing a sports stadium in Chamarajanagar. So far, there is no response from the Centre. The hospital building has to be constructed and it has to be expanded. The number of doctors, nurses and other employees has be increased. I have appealed to the Centre to provide financial help for this purpose. Drinking water problem is always there and other civic amenities have not been provided to Chamarajanagar. I am demanding the Centre to help the state of Karnataka to change the Socio Economic face of the Rural Hinterland. We can achieve this goal only when centre comes to our help. An Ice cream plant and a powder plant have to be set-up in Chamarajanagar immediately because it is one the most backward districts in the country. The labourers in the entire district are facing peculiar problems. At present they are not getting the minimum wages. The jobs of these daily wage labourers must be regularised and they should get proper salary.

My constituency has many other serious problems including tourism, transport, etc. All these problems have to be tackled before it is too late. The functioning of BSNL is also not satisfactory. Substantial funds have to be provided for clearing the pending Railway Projects like Chamarajanagar to Mettupalyam and others. Centre should assist Karnataka to successfully implement the adult education programmes. Implementing all the above mentioned programmes require a substantial financial assistance.

I therefore sir, request the Hon. Finance Minister to provide at least one thousand crores of rupees as special grants for the development of my constituency during the

financial year 2006-07. I also hope that the Hon. Minister would respond favourably to all my genuine demands mentioned above. I thank you sir, and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (VIJAYAWADA): Sir, while I rise to support the Budget, I recollect the great words of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He said that *Gram Swaraj* will come not only by acquisition of authority by a few, but also by acquisition of capacity by all to resist the authority when it is abused. This UPA Government, under the guidance of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, with the active support of the Left Front, and under the stewardship of Dr. Manmohan Singh, through the Budget presented by Shri Chidambaram, tried to address the major issues of how to build capacity, how to build infrastructure and sources of living for one and all in this

country[R47]. That is the reason why in this Budget and its earlier Budget, the UPA Government only spoke about Bharat Nirman.

The major requirements of the people of this country are electrification, rural road connectivity, telephone density, irrigation and so on. We allocated Rs.12,000 crore for Bharat Nirman in the last year's Budget. That has been increased to Rs.18,000 crore in this year's Budget. That is a 50 per cent increase over the last year. The UPA Government has identified eight flagship programmes for implementation, like elementary education, rural development, urban development, increase of irrigation facilities, ICDS, mid-day meal and National Rural Health Mission. These flagship programmes of the Government have been allotted Rs.50,000 crore which is 42 per cent more than the allocation last year of Rs.35,000 crore.

Coming to the issue of revenue, my friend Shri Sudhakara Reddy of CPI said that substantial measures were not being taken to increase the revenue. I asked him what exactly he meant. He said that we should increase the revenue to Rs.1,30,000 crore. In this Budget the revenue collection has increased to Rs.4,40,000 crore from the last year's collection of Rs.3,70,000 crore. It is an increase of Rs.70,000 crore in one year. The Centre's share alone is Rs.4,00,000 crore. That happened in spite of reduction in customs duties, maintaining both corporate and individual tax rates, and excise duties being cut down. In spite of all these, we have increased tax collection from Rs.3,70,000 crore to Rs.4,40,000 crore. So, this Government has taken many measures on the one hand to increase the tax net to bring in more people, to increase the revenue, and on the other hand to allocate more to social sectors.

We have seen a substantial increase in allocations for Bharat Nirman and eight other flagship programmes. In spite of all these things, we need to try and understand if that is enough for the villages in the country. The allocation in this year's Budget for Rural Development is Rs.31,400 crore. We have more than 12 lakh villages in this country. When you divide the allocation by the number of villages, it comes to about Rs.2.5 lakh for village. Is it enough to build infrastructure in villages?

Take the example of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was increased year after year from Rs.2,000 crore prior to 2004 to Rs.4,400 crore. In the current year's Budget it has been increased to Rs.10,040 crore. However, when you divide that allocation among 12 lakh habitations, it comes to less than a lakh

per habitation. Would it be enough for a village? That means, it is going to take several years for building infrastructure in the villages under this Scheme. There are many schools in rural areas, tribal areas and backward areas. We need to build proper infrastructure there so that children can get proper education.

Budget for ICDS has been increased from Rs.3,300 crore last year to Rs.4,000 crore this year. Still, is that enough? Are the conditions favourable for children in villages to go to school and get proper education? I myself have visited many *Anganwadi Kendras* and saw the facilities available there. When you divide the allocation of Rs.4,000 crore among all the villages, it comes to Rs.30,000 per village out of which at least Rs.20,000 goes for the salary of the Caretakers there. That means, what is left is only Rs.10,000 for the entire population of children there.

So, we need to try and see how we can increase all this. It is easy to say, like our friends from the Left are saying, "Why cannot we get more people into the tax net? Why cannot we increase the taxes?" There is a substantial amount of black money in the economy of the country. We have two economies today in the country – black and white. All of you understand what these black and white are[KMR48].

The official value of the real estate transacted in this country is Rs.3,00,000 crores. But the unofficial value of real estate is more than Rs.6,00,000 lakh crores. That is, more than Rs.6,00,000 crores is changing hands every year on account of only real estate. We have to bring this money into the net. It is not easy. But it will take a lot of time. It is very easy to say but when it comes to practice, there are many difficulties to face.

The most important thing is the administrative reforms. We need to bring in administrative reforms. Our Finance Minister used to say that it is not outlay, it is outcome, which is important. In the last two years, we increased the Budget by more than Rs.1 lakh crores for the social programmes. What is more important is that these outlays have to be transformed into outcomes. To achieve that, we need to see as to how we would bring about better administrative reforms.

Here, I would like to remember my childhood days. When I was a 10-year old kid, I used to live in a small hut. I used to see my grandmother as to how she functioned. She was a good economist. I always used to say that my grandmother was a very good economist. She used to sell milk, butter milk. Not only that, I used to wonder as to how she used to sell even cow dung in order to earn money. I used to ask her as to why she sells all these things. She used to reply that we cannot waste anything. In this country, the most valuable thing is the human resource. Secondly, we should not waste a single minute of our time. If we take care of these two things and put them together in a proper time frame, definitely we can rise to any situation. I am sure, this Government would try to create such a situation. We have seen that in the last two years.

Prior to 2004, economy was derailed. There *Bharat Nirman* was temple *nirman,* places of worship *nirman,* and destruction of places of worship. They had a totally different focus. This Government brought everything back on track and on focus. Under this Government, we have only talking of gender budgeting. Their Government also talked of gender burning. But this Government not only talks of gender budgeting but has also allotted Rs.29,000 crores. We have eight lakh Self-Help Groups in the country, who are lending Rs.4,800 crores. Andhra Pradesh alone contributes Rs.1,500 crores in terms of Self-Help Groups for women. So, we need to see as to how we can bring about more women groups and try to bring in credit link to ensure that their produce is not only sold in India but also abroad. We need to have a market arm so that the produce of Self-Help Groups are marketed by an umbrella, not only in India but also all over the world. We need to take steps in this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : I would take just one minute. I value time. I do not want to take much of the time of the House because as I stated time is the most important thing.

Apart from this, when it comes to agriculture, I would like to say that this Government has increased the credit to the agriculture sector from Rs.1,41,000 crores to Rs.1,71,000 crores. But I would like to inform the hon. Finance Minister that we need to correct one thing. We treat district cooperative society or the cooperative bank

on par with any other commercial bank. We need to understand here that people have more faith in nationalised banks. When it comes to putting money in the cooperative society, they have lesser faith. We need to give more interest for the depositors. For that reason, I feel that we cannot treat these cooperative banks on par with any other commercial bank. I want the Finance Minister to take note of this situation and try to see as to how he can correct the same.

Finally, I would like to say that Shri Chidambaram by giving priority to outcome for outlays has created a more transparent system so that everybody could see as to what the performance is. Dr. Manmohan Singh talked about performance over promises. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi's perception is that not only human face is required, but human heart also is required. … (*Interruptions*) Soniaji has voluntarily said that she does not want power. She chose people over power. She is the only person in this country who has chosen people over power. Let us not forget that. … (*Interruptions*[s49]) I am not for promotion. I was the first person who said that first time MPs do not require Ministership. I do not require power; I do not require Ministership. I came here voluntarily. I had been to Gujarat in December 2002. I saw the condition in Gujarat. I saw the situation in Gujarat, the way the Government was functioning. … (*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : क्या यह आप बजट पर बोल रहे हैं ?

…(व्यवधान)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : People like me came to public life so that we could strengthen the hands of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I am very happy that this Government would talk about performance and development. They do not talk about building places of worship or destroying places of worship or burning women in the name of *Sati,* trying to build temples of *Sati,* trying to glorify the burning of women. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has given a human heart to this Government.

Finally, I would like to say that if this Government functions like this, I am sure, this India, this Bharat, will definitely become a place of opportunities.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not happy with this Budget presented by the Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram for the year 2006-07.

This Budget cannot be termed as common man's Budget. The Indian economy is moving ahead to achieve 8.1 per cent growth. But the growth is not likely to generate enough employment. This is the truth. We are happy that the Indian economy is growing at 8.1 per cent. We are creating wealth. Whatever wealth we are creating, the benefit of that should trickle down to the poorest of the poor, the common man of this country. We have to improve the per-capita income of the people, otherwise, there is no meaning of the growth in the GDP. That is why, the Government of India should think of major policies so that the wealth should be passed on to the common man.

Take the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. This Act has come into force from 2nd February, 2006. What is the promise given by the UPA Government in the Common Minimum Programme? They have said that it will be implemented as soon as possible. As per the Act, this scheme should be implemented from 2nd February, 2006 in almost 200 districts. In another two years, how is it possible to cover other 400 districts under this National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme? For this Scheme, they have merged two major schemes, the Sampoorna Rozgar Yojana and the National Food for Work Programme. Previously, these two programmes were extended to the whole country. Everywhere people want employment. We could provide employment under these two schemes. But after merging of these two schemes under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, it covers only 200 districts and there is no scheme for the poor people. If poor people in a district approach the Collector, he says that there is no scheme to provide employment as there is no Food for Work Programme, there is not Sampoorna Rozgar Yojana. My demand, through you, is to extend this scheme throughout the country. This is the commitment of the UPA Government under the Common Minimum Programme. There is no help provided to the poorest of the poor people.

Regarding the National Rural Health Mission, Southern States are not included. Under the Prime Minister's Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, the two major hospitals in

Andhra Pradesh, the NIMS in Hyderabad and the SVIMS in Tirupati, have not been included under the Scheme[p50].

The previous NDA Government had earmarked Rs. 100 core for the improvement of NIMS under the National Rural Health Mission. They went in for the names like NIMS and SVIMS on the lines of AIIMS. But even the NIMS and SVIMS are not covered under this year's Budget. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that along with the NIMS which we are creating in so many States, for Andhra Pradesh he should upgrade the NIMS and SVIMS as per AIIMS standard..

Sir, the *Antyodya Anna Yojna*, is a beautiful scheme. Under this scheme, we have been creating food security to the poorest of the poor in the villages of the country. But after the UPA Government came, this scheme is not being implemented properly. They have even decided to reduce the quantity of rice, which is being given under the *Antyodya Anna Yojna.* Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that as this scheme is exclusively for the poorest of the poor, the quantity of rice under this scheme should not be reduced at any cost. The food security is very, very important. It should be the primary objective of the Government. Under the Directive Principles of our Constitution, we have to provide health, education and food to everyone. These are the basic obligations of our Indian Constitution. That is why I would again request the hon. Finance Minister that the quantity of rice under the *Antyodya Anna Yojna* should not be reduced at any cost.

Similarly, about the Mid-Day Meal, it is a good scheme. It was started by the previous Government, and it is running well. Then, about the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, they are increasing the funds; that is a good thing. They are getting income. They are increasing the plan and non-plan expenditure also. Simultaneously, they are increasing the funds on each sector. But about the Mid-Day Meal scheme, which is a very good scheme and which is the world's largest scheme, the students up to only VII standard are covered, I would humbly request the hon. Finance Minister to include students of VIII to X standards also. Then, it would benefit lakhs of students. It is because, we all know that the poorer sections of our society cannot afford on students

of VIII to X standard. So, these students should also be included under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Regarding the drinking water and sanitation, if we go through the figures given in the Budget which the hon. Finance has presented, everything is arithmetic jugglery. You go through the villages, you would find the real position. What has been said in the Budget is that: "Only 10,000 villages are remaining in the country to provide drinking water." But this is not at all correct. Even in Andhra Pradesh, you would find that a large number of people in the districts like Nalgonda, Mahboob Nagar, Guntur, or even the coastal areas of Srikakulam to Nellore, are suffering from Flourides and Arsenic diseases. Some areas are suffering from the blackish water. There is no potable water, safer water available to the fishing community. That is why, I would appeal to this Government that the allocation of Rs. 5,600 crore, which they have earmarked is not at all sufficient, and it should be increased.

Sir, they are providing, as per the parameter, one bore-well for a population of 250. But this is not at all sufficient. There is a need to decrease the population criterion. It should be one bore-well for a population of 150. Even 20 years back, for a population of 500, there was one bore-well. Then, after 10 years, it was reduced to one bore-well for a population of 400. Later, it was made one bore-well for a population of 250. Some bores are having enough water but some bores do not have any water. That is why, this norm of one bore-well for a population of 250 should be made as one bore for a population of 150. Then only, we would be able to provide potable, drinking water to the common man.

Sir, regarding SCs, STs, minorities and OBCs, I would submit that it is all right that there are Special Component Programmes for SCs and STs. For minorities also, the UPA Government has announced a 15-Point Programme. This is a good thing. I am also very happy and I am congratulating the UPA Government for having such programmes. But what about the 'Other Backward Classes' in this country? More than 60 per cent population of the country constitutes 'Other Backward Classes'. But what is the Budget allocation for the OBCs in this year's Budget? It is only Rs. 65 crore for the OBCs of the entire country! There are no special programmes for the OBCs, in general. There are no special programmes for the OBC students. That is why, I am demanding from this Government that they must increase the

Budget on the development of OBCs on par with the population. That is why, the OBC students in the majority areas are not coming to the student. They are not offered the higher education and other things[KD51].

Like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minorities, the Government has to announce special programmes for the welfare of other backward classes. I would request the Government to form a Parliamentary Standing Committee for the welfare of Other Backward Classes. There is a Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is such a Committee on women but there is no Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes. Reservations suggested in the Mandal Commission were implemented by Shri V.P. Singh and 27 per cent reservation was given to the backward class people. There is no Parliamentary Standing Committee to monitor as to how it is being implemented in various States. This Standing Committee does not need any additional Budget. Hon. Speaker can recommend to the Government and the Government can arrange for it.

Another important aspect is agriculture. Agricultural growth in the country has dropped since the beginning of year 2000. Through this House, I demand the Government that there should be a separate Budget for Agriculture Ministry, just like the Railway Budget. In India 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas and they depend on agriculture. So, there should be a separate Budget.

My friend, Shri Rajagopal has mentioned about the cooperative sector. What is the necessity for the Finance Minister to amend section 80 (c) of the Income Tax Act to exclude cooperative banks from its purview?… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yerrannaidu, please conclude.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Cooperative banks are functioning at par with the other commercial banks, which do not endow tax. This is a completely incorrect statement. The Government has to change the mindset of the rural people. The cooperative banks, even the primary cooperative credit societies are lending money to the poorest of poor and marginal and small farmers even if they have only one acre of land. The Government is now exempting them from this. I request the Government to drop the proposal to amend section 80 (c). The commercial banks are lending money to big corporate, big industrial sectors. The cooperative banks are now in doldrums. Vaidyanathan Committee is there to take care of the cooperative banks. There is a

problem everywhere and they go on strikes. I humbly request the Finance Minister to again go through this amendment of section 80 (c), otherwise the cooperative sector will not be able to serve the farming community.

So far as irrigation is concerned, inter-linking of rivers is the need of hour. By inter-linking rivers we can even achieve more than 10 per cent of the GDP. We can not only provide for irrigation, but also drinking water, generate more power and create employment. This year, under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme the Government has provided Rs.11,000 crore exclusively for 200 districts. If we extend this programme for 600 districts it requires another Rs.20,000 crore. We can provide employment throughout the country for excavating canals. We can produce power and also provide for irrigation. There is no mention of inter-linking of rivers. This should be given priority by the UPA Government. Shri Chandrababu Naidu submitted a report. He was earlier the Chairman of the task force.... (*Interruptions*) He has submitted a report on micro irrigation in toto. It is a fact. Can the Minister deny it[R52]?... (*Interruptions*)

I am talking about the previous Government. The NDA Government constituted a Task Force under the chairmanship of Shri Chandrababu Naidu. He has submitted the report. I demand that this report should be implemented in *toto* for the benefit of the farming community, particularly in dry land areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : As regards textiles, the weavers are facing a lot of problems. More than 50 persons have come to Delhi from Andhra Pradesh by walking 2400 kilometres. Around 442 weavers have committed suicide so far. There are some starvation deaths also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down. Now, Shri Vijoy Krishna to speak.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : The Government of India has reduced the subsidy from 30 per cent to 10 per cent. That is why, the whole industry has collapsed. Therefore, I would request that the Government of India should restore the subsidy for the weavers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing would go on record now.

(Interruptions) ...*

सभापति महोदय : येरननायडु जी, आपका भााण रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। श्री विजय कृण जी। केवल विजय कृण जी का भााण रिकार्ड में जाएगा।

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* Not Recorded.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (PURULIA): Sir, due to paucity of time and direction of the Chair, I would like to lay my speech on the Table of the House.

We support the Budget but are not quite happy with the Budget proposal. The Budget has failed to address to redress many of the vital problems of the common people, particularly, the peasantry and the unemployed. The proposed outlay of agriculture, health and employment generation is low and inadequate for meeting the CMP goal.

Despite more allocation, the education share fell from 3.74 per cent to 3.49 per cent of the GDP, though UPA promise was 6 per cent of GDP.

PDS has not been extended in spite of growing evidence of food scarcity and human deaths across the country. Finance Minister has actually reduced the budgetary allocation for food subsidy. It is stated that inflation is under control. In the market, prices of *dal* and *roti* have been increased; onion by 46.7 per cent, pulses by 19 per cent, wheat by 10.7 per cent, potato by 58 per cent, vegetables by 39 per cent and gram by 25 per cent.

Now, let us look at *bijli, sadak and pani.* Growth of power fall 4.7 per cent and average power shortage is 8 per cent. Golden Quadrilateral has been held up for want of land acquisition in many States. Drinking water continues to be a serious problem. Tele-density remains low just 2 per cent. The problems of farmers have been ignored.

Cutting down the interest rate of farm loans to 4 per cent is also ignored. The Government had set up a National Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Swaminathan. I am unhappy about the fact that hardly any major recommendations have found place in the present Budget.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

Loan to farmers to be made available at 7 per cent, of course, is a relief. Sir, 22 per cent of agricultural population is dependent on loan from private moneylenders and only 27 per cent have access to institutional finance and half of the population engaged in agriculture does not have access to agricultural credit.

NREGA has been launched in 200 districts. There is no mention where the rural unemployed will get work in other districts.

श्री विजय कृण (बाढ़) : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जी का समय समाप्त हो गया है और आपकी आज्ञा से मेरा समय शुरू हो रहा है। यूपीए सरकार ने माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है,

उसका आम जनता ने स्वागत किया है। इस बजट की खास बात यह है कि जनता पर बोझ डाले बिना सरकार की आमदनी में भारी मुनाफे का अनुमान लगाया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : विजय कृण जी के भााण को छोड़कर कोई बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

...(व्यवधान) ...*

श्री विजय कृण : राजस्व और राजकोाीय घाटा संतुलन में है। इस कारण से इस बजट को संतुलित बजट कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन विपक्ष के प्रभावी नेता माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने यह आशंका जाहिर की कि इससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : येरननायडु जी, आपका दो मिनट का भााण रिकार्ड नहीं हुआ है, आप अपना शेा भााण सभा पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री विजय कृण : मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और वामपंथी दल के लोगो ने कहा कि कृाि संकट और बेरोजगारी दोनों ही अर्थव्यवस्था के ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां कई समस्याएं हैं। इस बजट में दोनों क्षेत्रों को समुचित प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गयी है। मार्क्सवादी पार्टी और वामपंथी दलों की इन आशंकाओं की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे, मेरा उनसे यह अनुरोध है। सरकार को चलाने वाली पार्टी जब कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम के आलोक में जब कुछ बातें रखती हैं तो उन पर विचार करना चाहिए। मोटे तौर पर यह बजट संतुलित है और इसकी कई महत्वपूर्ण विशेाताएं हैं। दस प्रतिशत विकास का लक्ष्य आपने रखा है और आयकर की दरों को जस का तस रखा गया है, यह एक अच्छा कदम है।

शिक्षा के लिए राशि बढ़ाई गयी है, इसे पहले से चल रहे शिक्षा के कार्यक्रमों में व्यवस्थित किया जाए, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान के तहत बिहार और उत्तर भारत के कई राज्यों में राशि को जिस ढंग से व्य वस्थित किया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है और गांव में, गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल जिस ढंग से बनने चाहिए, वे नहीं बन रहे हैं। इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा सकती है, इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

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* Not Recorded.

रक्षा बजट आपने 60 अरब रुपये बढ़ाया है, देश की जनता ने इसकी प्रशंसा की है। हर मोर्चे पर रक्षा बजट का बढ़ाया जाना एक अच्छा कदम है।

आपके बजट से जीवन-रक्षक दवाइयां सस्ती होंगी और गरीब तबके के लोगों की पहुंच में होंगी, इसका आम लोगों ने आप पर भरोसा किया cè[r53]। आप जानते हैं कि एड्स, कालाजार, कैंसर और कुछ अन्य बीमारियों की दवाएं बहुत मंहगी हैं। बिहार में कालाजार से बड़ी संख्या में लोग मर जाते हैं। आम गरीब आदमी जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहता है, आपके इस कदम से हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह इन जानलेवा बीमारियों से अपनी जान बचा पाएगा। मैं समझता हूं कि जो प्रयास आपने किया है, इस दिशा में और भी कुछ करने की जरूरत है। शहरों के लिए भी आपने कुछ किया है। मध्यम-वर्ग के लोगों के लिए कार सस्ती करने का प्रयास किया है। इस प्रयास की कितनी प्रशंसा हो और कितनी निंदा हो, इस पर आप खुद विचार करेंगे। आपने किसानों के लिए सात प्रतिशत पर ऋण देने की बात कही है, उसकी हर जगह प्रशंसा हुयी है और हर क्षेत्र में प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए। आपने ग्रामीण भारत को अहमियत देने का काम किया है। आपने किसानों के ऊपर कृाि ब्याज की दर में दो प्रतिशत की कटौती की, सिंचाई के लिए रकम में बढ़ोत्तरी की और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उत्पादों पर शुल्क की दर में कटौती की। आपके इन कदमों की भी प्रशंसा हुयी है।

हमारी पंजाब प्रांत के लुधियाना के साथी कह रहे थे कि कई जगह भूख से मरने की स्थिति पैदा हुयी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा होती है? आज जब किसानों का गेहूं बाजार में आने वाला है, तब ऐसी कौन सी मजबूरी है कि हमें बाहर से गेहूं को आयात करने की स्थिति बन गयी है? वित्त मंत्री जी इस आशंका से आपका भविय जुड़ा हुआ है। आम-आदमी सोच रहा है कि आखिर कौन सी ऐसी स्थिति है, जब किसानों का गेहूं बाजार में आने वाला है, फिर गेहूं के आयात की स्थिति क्यों बन रही है? आप इन आशकाओं को दूर करने का काम करें। यूपीए का एक सदस्य होने के नाते मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि बटाईदार किसानों के लिए आपने काम किया, बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में बटाई के किसान रहते हैं, जोत के लिए वे समूहों में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए आपने ऋण देने की बात कहकर एक अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन आज भी खासकर उत्तर बिहार की नदियों में बाढ़ आती हैं, उनके बचा व के लिए नेपाल के साथ समझौता होना चाहिए। आप इसके लिए कौन सी पहल कर रहे हैं - यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। प्रत्येक साल जो नदियां बिहार से आती हैं, वे कहर ढाती हैं और किसानों को जानलेवा परेशानियों से जूझना पड़ता है। मध्य बिहार का इलाका, जो खासकर कृाि क्षेत्र है, टाल का इलाका है, टाल और दियोरा क्षेत्र के लिए जो विशेा व्यवस्था उत्तर भारत के लिए की जानी चाहिए थी, वह व्यवस्था नहीं हुयी। इससे बिहार राज्य के किसान बहुत सशंकित हैं। बक्सर से लेकर भागलपुर, दियोरा, बक्सर से पटना, पटना से मुंगेर, मुंगेर से फरक्का इनके विकास के लिए कौन सी अग्रिम राशि या कौन सी व्यवस्था आपने करने की कोशिश की है, वह कहीं नजर नहीं आ रही है। जो जलजमाव के क्षेत्र हैं, मध्य बिहार के खासकर मोकामा, बढ़ैया, फतवा का टाल क्षेत्र, जो 12 सौ वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है, जो पूरे बिहार को और उत्तर भारत को दलहन दे सकता है। उन इलाकों के लिए कोई समेकित योजना इस बजट में नहीं मिली। यह कहा गया कि आप उन क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई क्रमांकित राशि उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। इससे बिहार के किसानों और विशेा रूप से मध्य बिहार के किसानों को आशंका है, जो आपके वोटर रहे हैं, जिनकी बुनियाद पर आप खड़े हैं, उनके मन में यह आशंका पैदा हो गयी

है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप इन आशंकाओं को निर्मूल करने का काम करेंगे और खासकर टाल क्षेत्र और उत्तर भारत का जो दियोरा का इलाका है, इनके लिए, उत्तर बिहार में, नेपाल के साथ मिलकर एक योजना बनायी जानी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल के साथ् मिलकर के किसानों की जो हर साल बाढ़ से बर्बादी होती है, इसका कोई स्थायी निदान हो। बाढ़ और सूखे के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के परिप्रेक्ष्य में कोई समेकित व्यवस्था किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। इन इलाकों में जानलेवा परेशानियां हर साल बढ़ती गयी हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इसलिए आप इसे करने का काम करेंगे। यह बात मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं।

कई क्षेत्रों में आपने अच्छा काम किया है, उन कामों की चर्चा भी हुयी है, लेकिन सर्विस टैक्स को आपने 10 से बढ़ाकर 12 प्रतिशत कर दिया है, यानी दो प्रतिशत की इसमें बढ़ोत्तरी की है। इससे आम आदमी, जो 15 या 20 हजार रूपए कमाता है, उस पर 500 रूपए अधिक बोझ पड़ेगा। यह आम-आदमी पर पड़ने वाला बोझ है। इस बोझ को न बढ़ाया जाए। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप इसे वापस लेने का काम करेंगे, क्योंकि इससे आम-आदमी प्रभावित होने वाला है, गरीब आदमी प्रभावित होने वाला है, मध्यम वर्गीय आदमी प्रभावित होने वाला है, जो आपका मतदाता है, जिसकी बुनियाद पर आप खड़े हैं। इसलिए हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं और आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि आप इस पर विचार करें[c54]।

आपने केन्द्रीय योजना में पिछले साल की तुलना में 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए की बढ़ोत्तरी की है परन्तु रुपयों की दृटि से मात्र पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई। यह साफ संकेत करता है कि केन्द्र राज्य पर निर्भर रहने की बजाय खुद ये योजनाएं चलाएगा। ऐसा आपका मंसूबा है जो एक अच्छा कदम है। मजदूरों के कल्याण और उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा पर कोई विशेा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसकी तरफ स्पैशल अटैंशन होना चाहिए था लेकिन वह बजट में कहीं दिखायी नहीं देता है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो शोाति वर्ग हैं, उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाएगा। मजदूरों की वैलफेयर के लिए अनेक स्कीमें बना कर बजट में प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा। आपने इस बार नहीं किया है। अपनी गलतियां से सीख लेनी चाहिए। आगे आकर इन कामों को करना चाहिए।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बजट उत्साहित नहीं करता, वह निराश ही करता है। आपके आलोचक ऐसा अनुभव करते हैं। कई लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि इससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी। मैंने खास तौर पर एक बड़े नाम की चर्चा भी की है। आप इन आशंकाओं से अलग होंगे और नए सिरे से बजट को व्यवस्थित रूप देंगे ताकि आगे आने वाले दिनों में अनुकूल परिस्थिति बने। आपने किसानों की अवस्था सुधारने की बात कही है। मैंने बाढ़ और सुखाड़ के संबंध में अपने सुझाव दिए हैं लेकिन फल-फूल, सब्जी, गन्ना और दूसरी क्रॉप्स का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन राशि देनी चाहिए, ऐसी आशा की गई थी लेकिन बजट में इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। लाभकारी मूल्य देने के बारे में भी कोई बात नहीं की गई है। वृद्धावस्था पैंशन को 200 रुपए बढ़ाया गया है। यह 2 प्रतिशत आबादी को मिलती है। इस पर विशेा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस राशि को दुगना करना चाहिए। पिछड़ा जिला निधि में आपने पैसे देने की बात कही थी और आश्वासन दिया था कि 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएंगे लेकिन इसके लिए पैसे का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। एनटीपीसी का बाढ़ में कारखाना लगा, लेकिन उसकी गति धीमी है। इसके लिए जो राशि आवंटित होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई। नवीनगर का जो सुपर थर्मल पावर प्लांट है. वह अधर में लटका है। बरौनी मर रहा है। इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आप एक

तरफ बिजली के लिए प्रावधान कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ बिजली परियोजनाओं की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। दोनों बातें साथ-साथ नहीं चलेंगी। हम वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि सिगनल और मैसेज गलत नहीं जाना चाहिए। जिस ने बिहार को बांटा, चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के लोग रहे हों या विपक्ष के रहे हों, जिन की अगुवाई में बिहार को बांटने की कोशिश हुई हमने उनको चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कहा था कि ऐसा मत करो। एनडीए के लोगों ने कहा था कि हम बिहार को विशेा पैकेज देने का काम करेंगे परन्तु बिहार को आज तक विशेा पैकेज देने की बात नहीं हुई जो एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। बिहार के लोगों ने पूरी ताकत के साथ यूपीए की सरकार को सत्ता में लाने का काम किया है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि बिजली सैक्टर, दूसरे सैक्टर्स और विशेा तौर पर पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में तथा जिन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा हुई है,उनको अधिक राशि देने का काम करेंगे। मध्य बिहार के लोगों के बीच यह मैसेज नहीं जाना चाहिए कि उनकी उपेक्षा हो रही है। यहां राम कृपाल जी बैठे हैं। उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत की और चारों तरफ आन्दोलन चलाया। एम्स की बात चली। उसका आदरणीय उपराट्रपति जी ने शिलान्यास किया था लेकिन एम्स के लिए कोई राशि नहीं दी गई। हजारों बिहार के लोग अपना इलाज करवाने के लिए दिल्ली दौड़े चले आ रहे हैं। दिल्ली का एम्स बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारे चलता

है। हमारे यहां के एम्स को पैसा न मिले, इसे चालू न कराया जाए, यह ठीक बात नहीं है। यूपीए की सरकार के होते हुए यह सब हो. ठीक बात नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए। मैं आपका भााण यहीं से समाप्त कर दूंगा।

श्री विजय कृण : नेशनल हाई वे के लिए पैसे का आवंटन हुआ लेकिन कोई काम नहीं हुआ। नेशनल हाई वे 30, 31, 38,77, 83, 88 जो पूर्वोत्तर भारत को जोड़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदयः सब के साथ मुझे इंसाफ करना है।

श्री विजय कृण : इन हाइवेज की पूरी उपेक्षा हो रही है। सभापति जी, बहुत सारे कागजात हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप उन्हें ले कर दीजिए। अब मैं आपका भााण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री विजय कृण : मुझे और भी बातें कहनी थी लेकिन मैं आपका अनादर नहीं कर सकता हूं। मैं बाकी के प्वाइंट्स सदन के पटल पर रखता हूं[R55]।

*महोदय, शिक्षा के लिए राशि 31.5 बढ़ी है। कृाि उत्पाद सस्ते किए गए हैं। 40 हजार गांवों का ि वद्युतीकरण, गांवों में नौ लाख मकान तथा गांवों में पांच करोड़ फोन देने की बात कही है। शहरी लोगों के लिए

कार सस्ती की गयी है। किसानों और ग्रामीण विकास पर खास मेहरबानी तथा किसानों को छोटे ब्याज दर में सात प्रतिशत देने की घोाणा की है। न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम के तहत शुरू की गयी आठ फलैगशिप योजनाओं को धनराशि देने की बात कही गयी है। राट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लिए 8207 करोड़, मिड डे मील के लिए 4813 करोड़ रूपये और बाल विकास योजना के लिए 4007 करोड़ रूपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

अल्पसंख्यकों का बजट में खास ध्यान रखा गया है, बीस हजार छात्रवृत्तियां देने तथा मौलाना आजाद शैक्षणिक फाउण्डेशन की संचित निधि दुगुना कर 200 करोड़ करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। विकास दर बढ़ाने के लिए ढांचागत विकास पर धन खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। बिजली, सड़कें, टेलीकॉम के लिए बजटीय सहायता बढ़ायी गयी है। इस बजट की खास बात यह है कि जनता पर अधिक बोझ डाले बगैर सरकार की आमदनी में भारी इज़ाफे का अनुमान लगाया गया है। एक और खास बात है कि राजस्व घाटा और राजकोाीय घाटा नियंत्रण में है।

इसके अलावा आयकर में कोई बड़ा बदलाव नहीं किया गया है, केवल सावधि जमाओं को बचत योजनाओं में शामिल करने के साथ ही छः मामलों में रिटर्न भरने की अनिवार्यता समाप्त की गयी है। अप्रत्यक्ष करों में बदलाव से कार डीवीडी आदि सस्ता होगा, परन्तु सेवा कर में देयकर की बढ़ोत्तरी और सेवाओं का दायरा बढ़ाने से इस राहत का बढ़ा हिस्सा चला जाएगा। इससे कुल मिलाकर 6000 करोड़ रूपये का अतिरिक्त बोझ जनता पर पड़ेगा।

त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के लिए 7121 करोड़ रूपये, 20,000 जल निकायों के नवीनीकरण के लिए 4481 करोड़ रूपये तथा ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के लिए 4000 करोड़ रूपये दिए गए हैं।

छोटी कारें, साफ्ट ड्रिंक, जूते, लैंप, प्रिंटिंग और लिखने का कागज, आइसक्रीम, माँस-मछली, पोल्ट्री प्रोडक्ट्स, डिब्बाबंद फूड, सोयाबीन की बड़ी, पोंगल, इडली, डोसा, गुलाब जामुन, गैस स्टोव, एड्स और कैंसर की दवाओं आदि को बजट में सस्ता किया गया है।

सिगरेट, छाता, चश्मा, टहलने की छड़ी, मेंहदी, जनता साबुन, स्कीम के तहत बने साबुन, पैंसिल, कम्प्यूटर, बिस्कुट, चीनी, इम्पोर्टेड वनस्पति, शहद, घरेलू वस्तुएं काँच से बना सामान और बर्तन इत्यादि महंगे हुए हैं।

….. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

एटीएम समेत 15 नयी सेवाओं पर कर लगाया गया है। पांच वर्ा से अधिक बैंक जमा पर आयकर में छूट दी गयी है। योजनागत खर्च के लिए कम बजट के प्रावधान पर वामदलों ने निराशा जाहिर की है। मेरा निवेदन

है कि सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

यह बजट एक संतुलित बजट है। शिक्षा के लिए ज्यादा धन और उर्दू भााा के लिए अलग धन नेकनीयती मानी जाएगी।

कृाि संकट और बेरोजगारी दोनों ही अर्थव्यवस्था के ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां काफी समस्याएं हैं। इस बजट में दोनों क्षेत्रों को समुचित प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गयी है। वृद्धावस्था पेंशन केवल दो प्रतिशत को ही मिलता है, इसे बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मार्क्सवादियों की इन आशंकाओं के निदान का समुचित प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। *

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (HANAMKONDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on behalf of the Telengana Rashtriya Samiti on the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 2006-07.

At the outset, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for presenting an all-encompassing Budget which has covered many micro and macro level issues. The hon. Minister has succeeded in proper fiscal management and fiscal consolidation. Therefore, he was able to contain the revenue deficit to 2.1 per cent and fiscal deficit to 3.8 per cent. This should be appreciated by one and all.

Through his third Budget and of the UPA Government, the hon. Finance Minister has rationalised the direct taxes and the indirect taxes to ensure the growth of economy as well as the growth of revenue collection.

Coming to the flagship programme of the UPA Government, that is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, I would like to say that it is immensely helping the backward region in Andhra Pradesh, that is Telengana. I would like to mention here that all the nine districts of Telengana region are being covered under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. This vindicates our stand and our struggle for a separate State. We have been telling that this region is the

most backward region in this country. You are well aware that the Planning Commission fixes the criteria for backwardness. All the districts of this region have come under this Programme. So, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of my colleagues here that this region is the most backward region in the country and it deserves the kind attention from the Government. … (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramdas Athawale, I am not allowing you to speak. Please take your seat.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Sir, the Government and the district administration thought that they would get around one or one-and-a-half lakh applications. But as on today, they have received four lakh applications. My friend Shri Sudhakar Reddy has just now mentioned that in Andhra Pradesh the number of applicants has gone up to 34 lakhs. But this Programme has a continuous enrolment. I feel that this may go up to fifty lakhs in Andhra Pradesh. So, in this context I would like to say that the allocation of Rs. 11,000 crore for this Programme is not substantial. I would request the hon. Minister to increase the allocation.

In fact, day before yesterday I read a news item, according to which the hon. Finance Minister had said that this is a new Programme and one cannot expect more than Rs. 11,000 crore. I feel that some further funds should be earmarked for this Programme.

Due to paucity of time I am unable to express many of my ideas. But I would like to speak something on rural credit. By rural credit, the bankers think that they should give loan to agriculture alone. It should not be the case. They need education loans also. I read a few days ago that in the next two decades, 60 to 75 per cent of the population would be below the age of 20 years. So, new generation is coming up and they have to be educated. Many students are coming to Members of Legislative Assemblies and Members of Parliament in order to get education loans. In the rural areas, bankers are not giving education loans to the rural people. As on today, education loan is being given to middle class and upper class students and students belonging to urban towns. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to direct the

bankers to earmark some education loans to the rural poor. There should be a direction to the effect that each rural bank should at least give ten education loans to the students of the rural areas[r56][r57].

Each rural bank has to give, at least, 10 education loans to the students who pursue their higher education. The Finance Minister has announced five Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 megawatt each. Unfortunately, my State has not been included in this category. Sir, Andhra Pradesh was not given such an opportunity to have an Ultra Mega Power Project. Telengana region is gifted with large reserves of coal, which are located just adjacent to the Godavari River. This part deserves to have an Ultra Mega Power Project. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to have one more such project and that should be established in this region. We feel that, at least, something will happen in the backward region.

My next point is that the Access Controlled Expressways with certain traffic intensive sections were also mentioned. I would like to say that not any such road is being identified in Andhra Pradesh. You are well aware that Hyderabad-Vijayawada section is one of the heavy-traffic roads in the country. I would request that this road should also be included in this Access Controlled expressways.

Lastly, I would like to say about the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which was announced. Sir, Andhra Pradesh has around more than 8 crore people. In Andhra Pradesh, as a whole, only three cities were identified, that is, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. Unfortunately, Warangal City missed the criterion. They kept one million population as the criterion. As Warangal has around 8.5 lakh population, it missed the bus. I would request the hon. Minister to include it.… (*Interruptions*) The criterion should be changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : It is a request that the criterion of 7.5 lakh population may be evolved. Today, I met the concerned Urban Development Ministry people. They said that if the population of 7.5 lakh is taken, another 15 cities are going to be included. I would request the Finance Minister just to change the criterion so that some more cities may come under this. Warangal city which falls under backward region may also be taken up.

With these words, I would like to lay this paper.… (*Interruptions*)

*Sir, it is also noted that other social sector programmes like rural employment, health, education, mid-day meal and urban renewal, have got 43 per cent increase in allocation which, I suppose, has become possible through better fiscal management. Therefore, our party is of the view that only prudent fiscal management paves the way for meaningful and required allocation for social sectors.

But some ground level constraints remain still unaddressed. Sir, I am of the view that some technological innovations are required to provide some last minute connectivity to the beneficiary. For example, the payments to the beneficiary are required to be made only through his bank account, which should be opened by the nearest bank branch to the village. Why I am bringing this issue is that similar employment guarantee scheme being implemented in Maharashtra for the last twenty years was not able to achieve the desired result due to payment of cash to beneficiary through muster rolls, which were manipulated. Such manipulation is only avoidable by payment of wages through beneficiary's bank account. For this purpose, the banking system in the country should be geared up to network all their rural branches at the earliest to link with the District/State Headquarters so that electronic transfer of funds takes place directly to beneficiary's account. Such procedure would also serve bringing many villagers into banking fold thereby serving the broad purpose of financial inclusion.

In this context, I would also like to further add that the Special Project for Restoration of Water Bodies should also be dovetailed with this National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme so that backward districts of Telengana would get their water bodies restored for increasing the irrigation potential at local level with the help of annual average rainfall.

…. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, our party humbly requests hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister to take note of our suggestions on technology as well as linking Water Bodies Restoration Project in implementation of NREG Scheme on pilot basis in the nine Districts of Telengana.

Our party is again grateful to hon. Finance Minister for acknowledging severe difficulties being faced by farmers during the last two years and showing compassion to farmers by going extra mile to the aid of farmers in spite of fiscal constraints. Hon. Finance Minister should be again lauded for granting 2 per cent relief/rebate to the farmers who have availed crop loans from banks for Khariff and Rabi 2005-06 and for announcing 7 per cent interest cap on all short-term loans being availed by farmers from banking system up to Rs.3 lakhs. These measures would again bring immense relief to millions of farmers in the backward districts of Telengana and other backward districts of the country. However, these measures are helpful to the farmers to some extent, but do not address the complexity of Rural Credit in an integrated manner.

In this context, while responding to previous year Budget, our party had clearly advocated comprehensive measures for tackling the issue of Rural Credit in a wholistic manner. Therefore, our party again reiterates that the issue of Rural Credit requires critical look by the UPA Government for its sustainability. Though hon. Finance Minister set the target of Rs.1,75,000 crore for farm credit and addition of 50 lakh farmers to their portfolio, our party is not sure whether these targets are really being achieved as there is no measurable mechanism in place. On the other hand, Credit/Deposit (CD) ratio in many backward districts of the country is still below 50 per cent and the Rural and Semi-Urban CD ratio is still below 45 per cent as per the statistics provided by the Reserve Bank of India through its Quarterly Publications. These statistics do not match with the achievements of doubling the rural credit. So, I humbly request hon. Finance Minister to obtain District specific Credit/Deposit Ratio in general and District specific Rural and Semi-Urban CD ratio in particular to assess and monitor the credit flow to farm sector at grass-root level.

Sir, with regard to Rural Credit, hon. Finance Minister has quoted the findings of NSS 59th Round Survey which revealed that Institutional Rural Credit only reaches only 27 per cent of cultivator households in the country. This startling revelation by

hon. Finance Minister is a challenge to think tanks and policy makers of the country. We reiterate that issue of Agriculture and Rural Credit needs to be tackled on a mission-mode approach and time for us is very short. For a long time, these issues have been evading solutions for their complexity. Time has come to look for out-of-box solutions. Agriculture is mainly dependent on rural credit and water resources. Rural Credit is the Central Subject, whereas agriculture and water are the State Subjects. On the other hand, 70 per cent of population is dependent on agriculture with all its diversity and complexity. Therefore, our party urges UPA Government that time has come to bring the most important agriculture and water sector under Concurrent List of State and Central Government so that collective wisdom and resources of Nation are focussed and utilized in harmony for bringing rapid improvements in the agriculture and water management so that the fate of 700 millions of rural population becomes overriding national priority.

In this context, I would like to conclude my today's speech by quoting the architect of the first Green Revolution, respected Shri M.S. Swaminathan, the Chairman of National Commission of Farmers in "The Hindu" dated 1st March 2006.

> "Agriculture being a State subject, I hope the State Budgets will fill the serious gaps. The Union Budget has, however, failed to convey the message that if agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right."

Therefore, I once again humbly request hon. Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji; hon. Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singhji; and hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram Garu, to focus all their energies on agriculture during the remaining period of UPA Government in order to win the people's mandate once again during the 2009 elections.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to share our feedback on Budget 2006-07.*

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH (TUMKUR): Hon. Sir, I would like to place before this House the following:

While welcoming the hon. Finance Minister in respect of the concessions given to the farming community for short-term loans up to a ceiling of Rs.2 lakh but the same is to be extended for the benefit of long term loans also. It will boost the agricultural production to a great extent. It is the need of the hour to take into consideration of the problems being faced by the middle class people as also the agricultural sector, who have not provided with an incentive for savings and it is the middle class people who are depending upon savings. The hon. Finance Minister should have considered the benefit of the middle class people while increasing the contribution towards pension fund from Rs.10,000 to Rs.1,00,000 and it should have to be at least Rs.2,00,000 under section 80 C of IT Act. The Banks Fixed Deposit of 5 years and above will not at all benefit the deposit with the limit of Rs.1 lakh, unless the exemption under section 80 C of IT Act is kept out of the purview and the limit has to be enhanced at least to Rs.2 lakh. The imposition of tax on ATM transactions will give further burden on the public and it should be withdrawn forthwith. The introduction of ATMs was an

overwhelming step but the present step of introduction of tax is a retrogatory step and it is much against the principles and policy adopted by the hon. Finance Minister.

Similarly, the imposition of tax on profit of Cooperative Banks needs reconsideration, as it will harm and erode the basic ethics of cooperative movement which is strong and vibrant. We have to encourage the growth of cooperative movement. As per the Common Minimum Programme of the Government, the Government has to encourage the agriculturists in developing the production and also earn foreign exchange through their products.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that it is high time to offer incentives for the technocrats, artisans, and village industries. No steps have been taken for export of agricultural products including dairy products through our agricultural sector which is quite capable of competing at international market. It is a pity that the inflation is not reflected in the graph of Consumer Price Index which indicates a committed and prudent step to reach the benefit of the economic reforms to the common man in spite of the claim of the hon. Finance Minister.

I once again urge upon the Finance Minister to consider the above points for the benefit of the common and middle-income group people and make necessary amendments for the benefit of the public at large. So, I would like to submit the following points:

(i) Electricity should be supplied 8 hours every day.

(ii) Water should be supplied to every field.

(iii) Proper price should be fetched for food grains and their commodities.

(iv) Northern districts are in want of basic facilities such as education, water for drinking, water to agricultural fields.

(v) No roads are well maintained in north Karnataka and also old Mysore.

(vi) For Drip irrigation, money should be liberally granted to all agriculturists.

(vii) Houses to be given to poor people.

(viii) Primary education should be given top priority in education field.

I press more for this aspect, and I conclude my speech.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU (ARUNACHAL WEST): Sir, this Budget for 2006-07 presented by the hon. Finance Minister with great fanfare has brought smiles on the face of some people, but brought tears in the face of many, many people. There is not much reason to celebrate. Crores of people across the country today are in a gloom. The Budget is very purposeful and meaningful for a section of people, probably which constitutes 10-12 per cent of the population of the country. It is still disheartening to see that 38 per cent of the poor people living below the poverty line in the world are our own countryman, the Indians. I will not go into the dynamics of economy but I will just pinpoint some of the core areas where it is in the area of my interest, for example, the budgetary provision for the Ministry of ARI.

Khadi is one of my favourite subjects. I am very, very sad to see that not a single paisa has been increased for the interest subsidies for the khadi products. As regards the flagship programme of the ARI Ministry, the Rural Employment Generation Programme, in fact, the provision has been reduced from Rs.369.95 crore to Rs.334.48 crore this year. This will weaken the khadi sector. We must strengthen the KVIC, which is carrying forward the work of national pride and symbol[mks58].

18.00 hrs.

I would now talk about sports. In the international arena of the sporting world, India is in the bottom of the list. Many people say that one billion people cannot bring any gold medal from the Olympics event. Some other people say that the Indians are genetically a weaker race. But if this kind of a Budgetary support of only Rs.669 crore is provided, how can we bring any gold medal from the Olympics event? Hysteria has been created in the country for the Cricket game alone which is damaging most of the competitive sports in our country, the Olympics which brings laurels to the country.

In the impending discussion on sports infrastructure in the country, all the hon. Members, including my friend Shri Naveen Jindal, have been repeatedly urging the Government to provide proper fund, to allocate adequate fund for sports in the country. But it is very sad to see that only Rs.669 crore has been allocated and it has to take care of the 2010 Commonwealth Games which is going to be hosted by New Delhi. This is a very sad state of affairs.

The total foreign tourist arrival in India during the last year is less than 4 million people. This is less than half of what a small City State like Singapore received. The Incredible India Campaign launched by the Ministry of Tourism will not be successful with this kind of a Budgetary support. A State like Arunachal Pradesh, which has been declared as the hottest bio-diversity spots in the world, has not been included in the tourism map. The allocation to the tourism sector this year is very much minimum. We expected to raise income of at least Rs.35,000 crore for the country from the tourism sector. But I do not think we are going to achieve the target with this kind of a Budgetary support. We need a separate package for the North-East to develop the tourism potential in the region.

In respect of agriculture, there are many subjects but I would just like to request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to pay attention to one important thing. Shifting cultivation is a major problem in the North-East because of the topography of the terrain. A financial package must be provided to bring these people for terrace cultivation. The shifting cultivation is damaging environmentally. It is going to have a negative impact throughout the region although 78 per cent of Arunachal Pradesh is still covered by the forest. But it is dwindling very fast.

Regarding culture, I think the hon. Finance Minister does not have much attachment to culture. This year, we are going to celebrate the 2550th Anniversary of Buddha Jayanti. Lord Buddha was born in this country. India is central to Buddhism in this world. People look at India, especially the Buddhist community. I have mentioned earlier also that during His Excellency the President of India's Address to both the Houses of Parliament, he has not mentioned about this. I expected that the hon. Finance Minister would come out with a package for the celebration of the *Mahapari nirvana.* There has been a Committee constituted. It is headed by the hon. Prime Minister as its Chairman, the hon. Minister of Culture is the Vice-Chairman. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the hon. Finance Minister himself are all the Members of that Committee. We already have held a meeting. The hon. Finance Minister could not attend that meeting. But I expected a lot from the hon. Finance Minister to come out with the necessary support in this financial year to celebrate this *Mahapari nirvana*.

सभापति महोदय : अगर सदन की सहमति हो तो सदन की कार्यवाही दो घंटे के लिए बढ़ा दी जाए[R59]।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रियरंजन दासमुंशी) : सदन 8 बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाये। मेरी इतनी विनती है कि सदन में जिन मैम्बर्स ने बोलना है, वे संक्षेप में बोल सकते हैं। जो नये मैम्बर्स हैं, उन्हें मालूम नहीं तो वे अपनी स्पीच ले कर दें। जब डिबेट में प्रिंट होकर आयेगा तो उसका फायदा होता है। इससे सब को मौका मिलेगा। सब सहयोग करेंगे, ऐसी विश्वास है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समय का ख्याल रखें और कम से कम समय में अपनी बात रखें।

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, I am coming to my favourite subject of road transport. In Himalayan belt, in a State like Arunachal Pradesh, there is no air connectivity, no railways and no inland waterways also. How to substitute that? We have only one means of transportation and that is road transportation. We expect that Government

should at least come up with a great help to the relief of the people who live in mountains. I am actually happy that the Government has framed a policy for Special Accelerated Road Development Programme, which is estimated at Rs. 12,120 crore and out of which Rs. 9,952 crore is to be budgetary support and rest to be mobilised through private sector participation. But the problem is that under SARDP NE Phase-"A", out of estimated Rs. 4,618 crore, only Rs. 550 crore is provided this year. Even if we complete the project in a normal way,

smoothly on time also, it is going to stretch beyond ten years. How can a project be accelerated when you are going to stretch such a vital connectivity programme in ten years time? There should be more considerate opinion from the Government, particularly, from the Finance Ministry to see that Arunachal Pradesh is not left behind vis-à-vis rest of the country with regards to road connectivity. The Borders Road Organisation is to be strengthened, which is the lifeline of the people of, particularly, border areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : I will leave some of the points. I will just come to the last point because not much time is left.

I would like to point out here that every time the Government comes out with a population criterion, it is not applicable to the mountain region. How can we come up with the rest of the people? There has always been an attempt to segregate us from the development process. How can you go against the nature? Guidelines should follow the nature. But, you are trying to make nature follow the guidelines, the population criterion for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, and all other schemes like Indira Awas Yojana. The transportation cost alone is five-six times more than that of the plain areas and you expect us to construct a house out of Rs. 28,000. How is it possible? You expect roads will be connected only where population is more than 500. How is it possible? You cannot have one thousand people living in one place in such high mountainous areas. I need your protection because I am probably

the first speaker from the North-Eastern Region. So, I would just request you to give me five minutes extra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes only.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Today, the literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest in the country. I expect a special package for the development of educational infrastructure, particularly, in my State of Arunachal Pradesh. As regards allocation of 10 per cent share of each Ministry for North-East is concerned, I feel that it should include all the Ministries and Departments and not only a few. Why are you exempting some Departments and Ministries? Because they are not pertinent to North-East, you are penalizing the North-East for not having any work out of those Ministries. I feel that the excluded Ministries must be included. At the same time, the unspent balance amount, which is kept in notional pool, that is a mystery. It is because the unspent balance should be handed over to the Ministry of DONER so that it can be included in the next year's budget as an additional amount. That is a mystery[a60].

That is a mystery. I do not know where that money goes. The allocation for the Department of North Eastern Region is Rs. 700 crore. Out of that, Rs. 100 crore is for BTC and Rs. 90 crore is given for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. What are we left with then? The Finance Minister says that he is increasing the Budget allocation for us, but actually he is decreasing it. He is increasing the budgetary allocation by 3 per cent, but if we calculate the inflation, it is actually a reduction.

18.11 hrs. (Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, I will not take much time. I will take only two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude within one minute.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : All right, Sir. Let me complete my speech now.

Sir, this Budget will increase the gap between the rich and poor, between backward areas and forward areas. I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that the sails of the vessels of the people of North East are unfurled, but his wind is not blowing. We are waiting for that, the people of North East are waiting for the wind to blow and we also want to march forward with the rest of the people.

श्री कृणा मुरारी मोघे (खरगौन) : महोदय, इस बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अनेक घोाणाओं के माध्यम से भारत निर्माण की बात कही है। मैं कोई अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूं, मगर जनता के बीच रहता हूं और सरकार की घो-ाणाओं के क्रियान्वयन में जो कठिनाई आती है, उससे मैं भली-भांति परिचित हूं। इन कठिनाइयों के ही कारण आम आदमी वहीं का वहीं बना रहता है। आज मैं उन्हीं कठिनाइयों की यहां पर चर्चा करूंगा।

इस बजट में यह बात जरूर स्वागत योग्य है कि जीडीपी की दर इस वर्ा 8.1 प्रतिशत हो जायेगी और आने वाले वर्ाों में इस लक्ष्य को 10 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है। किन्तु यह कैसे होगा, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है। हम सबसे पहले कृाि पर बात करें। सरकार ने इस वर्ा 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर पर किसानों को ऋण देने की घोाणा की है, किन्तु यह कैसे उपलब्ध होगा ? आज भी राट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं गांवों में नहीं हैं, जहां किसान रहता है। इस संबंध में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोई उपाय भी नहीं बताया। मैं मानता हूं कि जो हालत किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की हुई, वही गति इसकी भी होगी। 80 प्रतिशत किसान को-आपरेटिव व सोसायटी से ऋण लेता है। नाबार्ड अपेक्स बैंक को, अपेक्स बैंक को-आपरेटिव बैंक को और को-आपरेटिव बैंक सोसायटी को ऋण देता है। प्रत्येक इकाई अपना दो प्रतिशत ब्याज लेती है और किसान को उसी

ऋण के लिए 14 से 16 प्रतिशत ब्याज क्रेडिट कार्ड पर देना पड़ता है। वही गति इस ऋण की भी होगी, जिसे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर से किसान को देने की घोाणा की है।

किसान को सस्ता ऋण देने की योजना तो तब सफल होगी जब सरकार सीधे सोसायटी को राशि उपलब्ध कराये अन्यथा वर्तमान ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के सिस्टम में ब्याज दर यही रहेगी और आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराट्र की तरह किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर होते रहेंगे। किसान का सस्ता ऋण मिले व उपज का ठीक मूल्य भी उसको मिले, इसके लिए सरकार समर्थन मूल्य घोाित करती है। किन्तु किसान की आवश्यकता अनुसार उपज की खरीद नहीं होती। माननीय कृाि मंत्री जी ने सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि वे इस संबंध में प्रयत्न करेंगे। अब आप सरसों को ही देख लें। इसकी उपज गोडाउन और किसान के पास पड़ी है। सरकार ने अभी तक उसको खरीदा नहीं है। परिणामतः उसे दलालों ने सस्ता खरीद लिया और बाद में केन्द्रों पर दे दी। दलालों ने बीच में दलाली का पैसा कमाया। किसान अपने मोल को लेकर उसके उचित मूल्य के लिए मारा-मारा फिरता रहा। आज भी सरसों का यही हाल है।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

सरसों उत्पादक क्षेत्र के हमारे माननीय सदस्यगण रोज चक्कर ही लगा रहे हैं। मैं इसे देख रहा हूं। इसी प्रकार गेहूं, चना, सोयाबीन, धान, मसूर की उपज को जब तक पूरा समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदने की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, किसान को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा तब तक किसान गरीब से गरीब होता जायेगा।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भााण में 56270 आवासों एवं 140,000 विद्यालयों को पेयजल प्राप्त कराने की बात की। आश्चर्य होता है कि आजादी के 58 वर्ा बाद भी इस देश की जनता को पीने का शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिलता। इस देश में बहुराट्रीय कम्पनियां 1000 करोड़ रुपये के पीने के पानी का धंधा करती है। इस बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 4,680 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान पानी के लिए किया है। विद्यालयों में पानी उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 300 फीट बोर कराने के हिसाब से गत वर्ा राशि आवंटित की गयी। वहां पानी 400 से 500 फीट पर है। मैंने कहा कि यह बोरिंग नहीं केवल जमीन में गड्ढे खोदे गये हैं। वहां बोरिंग सूख रहे हैं। आज प्रतिवर्ा जल स्तर नीचे जाने के कारण बोर की लाइफ अधिकतम तीन वर्ा है।

अमेरिका में 30 से 35 इंच वर्ाा होती है किन्तु मैनेजमैंट ठीक होने के कारण पानी की कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। इसलिए पानी का मैनेजमैंट ठीक करना होगा। प्रत्येक गांव में तालाब, कुंआ व पानी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। मैं यहां यह भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि एनडीए सरकार की नदी जोड़ने की एक जो योजना थी, वह क्यों समाप्त की गयी ? पानी की समस्या का निदान तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक स्थाई व्यवस्था पर विचार नहीं होगा। आज भी गांवों में आदिवासी मजरे-टोलों में शुद्ध पेयजल नहीं है जिसके परिणामतः बीमारी फैलती है।

इसलिए मात्र बजट बढ़ा देना समस्या का निदान नहीं है। अभी तक मैंने पानी व अप्रत्यक्ष करों के बारे में बात की। अब मैं प्रत्यक्ष कर के बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्ति करना चाहूंगा।

आज व्यापारी धंधा कम, कागजों से ज्यादा जूझता है। अनेकों प्रकार के टैक्स हैं जैसे- कस्टम, एक्साइज, सर्विस टैक्स, वेट, आयकर, मंडी टैक्स और वेल्थ टैक्स इत्यादि। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी कितने प्र ाकार के टैक्स हैं जिन्हें याद रखना भी कठिन काम है। इसलिए टैक्स दायरा कम किया जाना चाहिए। इन्सपेक्टरराज समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। टैक्स का सरलीकरण किया जाना चाहिए। व्यापारी जो रिटर्न पेश करता है, उसमें विशेा कारणों को छोड़कर मान्य किया जाना चाहिए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस तथ्य पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि आयकर देने वालों की संख्या 3 प्रतिशत ही क्यों है ? मैं नहीं मानता कि लोग टैक्स देना नहीं चाहते। 5000 रुपये आयकर देने से बचने के लिए वह 10,000 रुपये वकील की फीस देना पसंद करता है इसलिए व्यवस्था ऐसी बनानी चाहिए जिससे करदाता प्रोत्साहित हो। इसका यह भी एक उपाय है कि आयकर को सम्मान व प्रतिठा के साथ जोड़ा जाये। इससे आयकर प्रदाता के प्रतिशत में निश्चित रूप से वृद्धि होगी। इससे राट्रीय आय बढ़ेगी, काला धन कम होगा और राट्र का विकास होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (ROHTAK): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise today in support of the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram.

Sir, the Budget Statement is a clear reflection of the rational change that the UPA Government has been able to usher in, in favour of the *aam aadmi*. In the recent two years, we have moved away from a highly unequal, pro-elite growth to a more equal, all-inclusive development for all Indians, we have moved away from 'India Shining' for a few rich men to 'Bharat Nirman' for all *Bharatvasis* and we have moved away from a period with an average growth rate of 5 to 5.5 per cent to a period, under the UPA Government, with an average growth rate of about 8 per cent. Now, from a naked eye, that may not be seeing much, but the fact of the matter is that even with the current growth rate, we will be able to double the incomes of our people, two times as that of what the NDA Government could have managed with their growth rate. So, does it mean that we are doing and the economy is doing twice as better as the NDA Government did? No, Sir. I think, we are doing better than that.

Sir, under the able stewardship of our hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, I believe that our economy is stronger than it has ever been. Our hon. Finance Minister has been able to usher in a fiscal discipline and prudence due to which our fiscal deficit stands at 4.1 per cent today. This has partly helped us to keep the inflation at a moderate level of about 4 per cent, which, in turn, has helped the banks keep the interest rates at low levels which have reduced the cost of capital. All this has led to a spurge in investment and we see a record-high investments in our economy. When we combine this with a high saving rate, we see a new model of growth that has been ushered in by the UPA Government, a model of growth in which we have been able to expand and increase our expenditure in the social sectors, without having to pass on the burden on the *aam aadmi*, in the form of taxes etc. Talking about taxes, it is highly commendable that our tax to GDP ratio has grown above 10 per cent.

Sir, the last macro-economic indicator that I would like to talk about before I talk about some of the sectoral allocations is about the employment numbers. Our hon. Prime Minister had famously said once that we have inherited a hi-tech jobless growth. He could not be more right. The employment elasticity, the rate of employment generation per incremental GDP growth point has crashed from 0.5 to about 0.1 under the NDA regime. With the galloping manufacturing and services sectors today, I strongly believe that, perhaps, this has rebounded and I would like to urge our hon. Finance Minister to furnish the numbers on the employment elasticity, if it is feasible, in his reply.

With regard to sectoral allocations, the first sector that I would like to focus my attention is on power infrastructure. I would like to bring an anomaly in the pricing of power and agricultural products to the kind notice of this august House. In a nutshell, this is a burden that a power-deficient, foodgrain-surplus State has to bear when it pays a high, unregulated price, a price that is fixed by State Regulatory Authorities to purchase power from power-surplus States to produce foodgrains[k61]. The [r62]very food grains that the State has to sell at a low centrally regulated price to the Central food grains pool.

महोदय, जब 70-80 के दशक में हिंदुस्तान में अनाज की कमी के बादल मंडरा रहे थे, तो पूरे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर हरितक्रांति चली। कुछ प्रदेश इस हरितक्रांति की लहर में सबसे अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़े थे। हरियाणा और पंजाब उन प्रदेशों में सबसे आगे थे। हरियाणा, पंजाब के किसानों ने पूरे हिदुस्तान की जो अनाज की भूख थी,

उसे मिटाने का काम किया। मगर जब हमने पूरे हिंदुस्तान को अनाज पहुंचाने का काम किया तो जहां अनाज की कमी ज्यादा थी, जो खास कमी वाले क्षेत्र थे, हमने कभी उस कमी का फायदा उठा कर ज्यादा चार्ज नहीं किया या सरप्लस चार्ज नहीं किया। आज परिस्थिति दूसरी है। आज हिंदुस्तान में बिजली की कमी है। जब हरियाणा जैसे प्रदेश या जिन प्रदेशों में अनाज पैदा करने के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता है, वह दूसरे प्रदेशों से बिजली लेते हैं या मांगते हैं, तो दूसरे प्रदेश उस बिजली के लिए सरप्लस हाई डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी प्राइज़ लगाते हैं। बिजली की कमी का फायदा उठाते हैं और हाई प्राइज में बिजली देते हैं।

Sir, I believe that even Adam Smith would agree with me on this point that this is an economically unviable situation. Our customer is also a supplier in this case. When he supplies us electricity, he is allowed to charge a discriminatory price, but when we supply food grains, we are not allowed to charge any kind of discriminatory price. In fact, we give a subsidised price.

In view of this, I have three recommendations to make to the hon. Finance Minister to rectify this anomaly. Firstly, there should be a mechanism at the national level to rationalise the power charges for all States, especially the inter-State transactions should be brought under a central authority.

Secondly, in the Government of India's power projects, the incremental share should be given to those States which do not have natural resources to produce power. हरियाणा प्रदेश में न तो झरने हैं कि हाइडल पावर पैदा कर सके, न कोयले की खदानें हैं कि हम पिट हेड पर अल्ट्रा मेगावाट पावर प्लांट लगा सकें। जब सेंटर के प्रोजेक्ट्स हों तो ऐसे प्रदेशों को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।

Thirdly, an *ad-hoc* financial package of Rs. 1100 crore be dispensed to the State of Haryana considering the fact that the State is supplying food grains at a low regulated price to central food grains pool, while paying high price to other States for power to produce these very food grains.

आज सदन के माध्यम से, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारे किसानों की, हरियाणा प्रदेश की बिजली की समस्या का निदान होगा, तो हमारे देश का अनाज के मामले में जो आत्मनिर्भता का गौरव है, हमारा किसान इस आत्मनिर्भरता के गौरव पर कभी आंच नहीं आने देगा।

Sir, I would like to make a few comments now on the agricultural sector. My generation of urban Indians used to think of Mr. Chidambaram as Finance Minister who patented the Dream Budget, but I have to say that from 28th February, 2006, he

has ensured that people of my generation start viewing him as a farmers' Finance Minister. I wonder if ever before the Union Budget lent such a helping hand to the agricultural sector and I commend all the increased allocation for various segments.

I would like to, now, point out a couple of suggestions and recommendations that I have for various segments under agriculture. First, let me touch upon the issue of import duty on agro products, starting with oil seeds, specifically palm oil and soya oil. The case of palm oil is specifically peculiar. WTO allows us to raise the import duty on palm oil to about 300 per cent. But today, we have an import duty of about 80 per cent to 90 per cent in our country. The farmers of Rajasthan and Haryana together contribute two-third in production of mustard seeds and the economies of these farmers are very badly hit because of the fact that we are importing a lot of palm oil from other nations. I think, the last year's number was over five million tonnes[r63].

Sir, we need to very urgently raise up the import duties. The second point relates to the duties on soya oil for which already we are at the WTO bound limit of 45 per cent. I believe, what we need to do is to impose qualitative restrictions of not allowing genetically modified oil seeds to enter our markets.

Regarding irrigation, I have a couple of observations as well. Time and again, various studies have shown, the one recently by Jeffery Sachs, the noted Economist, how deep is the correlation between human well-being and apt allocation of water resources. This has been an aspect of our economy which was overlooked by NDA regime. In fact, during their entire tenure, the total irrigated land out of our all arable agricultural land stood steadfast at 40 per cent stable like a plateau. I commend our Finance Minister for increasing allocations for this sector, be it through AIBP or restoration of water bodies or encouragement of micro irrigation facilities. For example, he has reduced duty on plastics which constitutes the raw material for micro irrigation, drip irrigation products from 15 per cent to 5 per cent which will be having a bearing in lowering of that cost. I would further recommend that we will take another step forward in this direction and can reduce the levies and taxes on micro irrigation products even further. I am informed by the experts that if we do that we can lower the cost of micro irrigation products by up to 46 per cent. Today, we give out subsidies on purchase of these products to the tune of 50 per cent. We can on the same side, keep reducing both in a phased manner.

I would like to touch on agriculture credit too. A very special dispensation has been made for the farmers in the current year and I commend the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for this. The Government has decided to ensure that the farmer gets the credit at about 7 per cent. We need to watch this closely to ensure that the goodness in the intent of the scheme reaches the poorest of the poor farmers. We have to take a hard look at our agro-credit chain. I am sure, Sir, that the Finance Minister is very well aware of the excruciating long agro-credit chain that we have from NABARD to the Regional Rural Banks to the cooperative societies and eventually to the farmers. We have to see that 7 per cent rate does not increase. As is the case today, it increases by about 60 per cent to hundred per cent from what the rate the NABARD charges.

I have a couple of recommendations for this. The first recommendation I have is that a High Level Committee should be set up to examine the feasibility of deconstructing and shortening our agro-credit chain. The second recommendation that I have is that the Committee should also look at feasibility of reconstructing the cooperative societies similar to commercial banks. I have another suggestion for National Agriculture Insurance Scheme. Mr. Finance Minister noted that the Scheme will continue in its same form for the next year. But, there are some holes existing in this Scheme that need to be plugged. One of the holes that I am going to point out is from a first hand experience. First of all, the settlement process is too small and all the affected farmers are not being compensated. For example in a particular area, mustard growers are compensated but not gram growers because the Scheme is implemented on a block level and not on a crop level. So, the mixed farming is not protected in this Scheme. Something needs to be done about it.

Now, Sir, let me first of all congratulate our Members from Punjab for the acknowledgement and grant they receive for Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana for the contribution it made in the Green Revolution. I would also like to point out that I am afraid to say that this also disheartened the scientists of another premier agriculture university in our country, Hissar Agriculture University, Haryana. The fact is that Hissar Agriculture University had produced and patented more than 150 seed varieties more than any other University. The fact is that Hissar Agriculture University was a part and parcel of Punjab Agriculture University at the time of the Green Revolution when Haryana was a part and parcel of Punjab. The fact is that Hissar

Agriculture University pipped Punjab Agriclture University to be named as the best agriculture university in India just last year by the Indian Council of Agriculture. While we hope that the Finance Minister would acknowledge the contributions that have been made by Hissar Agriculture University in his reply, we also hope that he will be generous enough to kindly give us some grant for this. Due to paucity of time, I would like to make the final comment on agriculture, on horticulture and animal husbandry.[r64]

After studying the Budget statements, it looks to me that the progress that we have made specially in the horticulture area has not been very well reflected in the agriculture growth numbers. So, without going into the details, I would just ask the Finance Minister if he can take a look at the horticulture numbers to make sure that those are reflected in the agriculture growth numbers in his reply.

I would like to make a few points on the social sector spending on education. First of all, I would welcome the 43 per cent hike in spending for eight flagship programmes. Having said that, one of the flagship programmes is the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. In this, my recommendation and suggestion is this. One of the cities that is included is the city of New Delhi. With New Delhi, we should also consider including the entire NCR because it is a stated policy of the Government to de-congest New Delhi, and the Municipal Committees of Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ghaziabad should be included as a part of the National Urban Renewal Mission. … (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : Sir, it is my maiden speech. I would like your guidance and cooperation.

Sir, I would like to make a couple of points regarding the education sector before I conclude my speech.

I would like to commend the expenditure in the education sector by 37 per cent but there are a few suggestions. We have to take a hard look at the rural urban divide and the divide between the public and the private sectors as was very aptly noted by my colleague, Shri Rahul Gandhi.

The Budget emphasizes on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme. Perhaps we need to seriously think beyond the Navodaya schools to have a chain of public schools in the rural areas on a sustainable basis affiliated to renowned schools in our country.

Studies after study has revealed that the effectiveness of our expenditure is more in the private sector when we talk about education sector. So, I would like to request our hon. Finance Minister that a part of the incremental allocation for education should go towards scholarships and vouchers that should be handed over directly to the poor students, and let the poor students decide whether they want to go to a private school or public school.

In the end, I would just say this. Join F. Kennedy, one great American President had once said: "It is for the statesmen to decide whether they want to take their nations towards the future or towards the past. It is for the statesmen to decide whether they take their people towards economic prosperity or towards economic peril." Twenty-two years back, one great Indian Prime Minister took the decision and chose to take our nation to the 21st Century, to take our nation towards economic prosperity and to take our nation towards the future. Today, Sir, I think, we are ready to reap the seeds that were sown by our great Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and this Budget takes us a step closer to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Though your speech is a maiden speech, it is an excellent speech and I appreciate you. You spoke like a matured Member.

Now, Ms. Mehbooba Mufti.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): Sir, I rise to extend my whole-hearted support to the Budget presented for the year 2006-07. I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for presenting this growth-oriented and far-sighted budget which has been hailed by all sections of the people.

After going through the Budget speech and other Budget papers, I feel that this Budget bears the stamp of Shri Chidambaram's expertise of skillfully balancing the needs of various sectors, the rich experience of our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the commitment of UPA and the vision of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi.

It is for the first time that the national Budget holds the promise of economic growth up to 10 per cent by focusing on a number of sectors, primarily agriculture, rural health, education and infrastructure. These sectors will be reinforced by ambitious schemes like Bharat Nirman and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme launched by our Government. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us to make them successful.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for reducing both revenue deficit and the fiscal deficit more than the target and showing tremendous fiscal discipline.

Sir, development of infrastructure is the main theme of this year's Budget. It is an admitted fact that power generation is one of the cornerstones of infrastructure. In spite of the best efforts made by the Government, it has not been possible to meet the power generation targets. Hon. Finance Minister is aware of it more than anybody else.

It is reported that as against a target of 41,000 megawatt power generation during the current Five Year Plan, it would be possible to achieve about 34,000 megawatt by next year. Even the previous NDA Government which was in power for the first two years of the Plan could not do much about it.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

Power generation in 2005-06 is likely to show a modest growth of 4.7 per cent. It is mainly due to shortage of fuel like LNG and Coal. I am happy that the Government will add about 39,500 megawatt capacity in the next three years, including 33,000 megawatt in public sector. About 15,000 megawatt will be available by March

2007. It is understood that the Ministry of Power has invited bids for five Ultra Mega Projects of 4,000 megawatt each which may be awarded by the end of this year.

The fact that the shortfall in power generation has a crippling effect on agricultural and industrial production need not be overemphasised. The GDP losses are estimated to be approximately Rs.300,000 crore due to shortfall in power. It is a staggering figure which a growing economy cannot afford.

I would like to suggest that we should go all out to overcome this shortfall. The coal production has to be augmented to meet the needs of the thermal power sector. I am glad that the coal policy is being reviewed from all angles. Hon. Finance Minister has stated that this year "45 coal blocks have been allotted for captive consumption to the power, cement and steel sectors and to the State Governments. After reserving blocks for Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the period up to 2012, it has been decided to de-block coal reserves of 20 billion tonnes for power projects." I welcome this decision wholeheartedly.

Pilferage of power has to be put down with a heavy hand. The distribution has to be streamlined. Another suggestion, I would like to give is to improve the inter-connectivity of the five regional grids. The States which are power deficit and have no natural resources to generate power on their own like Haryana should be given more power from NTPC, NHPC projects as Haryana is the Granary of the Nation and agriculture suffers because of power shortage.

Roads are a vital part of infrastructure both for agriculture and industry. I welcome that, keeping this in view, the hon. Finance Minister has provided for making seven expressways linking some major commercial cities. They are Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Chandigarh, Mumbai-Vadodra, Bangalore-Chennai and Kolkata-Dhanbad. This will give a fillip to tourism also.

In addition, assistance to States and Union Territories has been fixed at Rs.1500 crore to improve roads. This will help faster movement of goods by road.

The Budget has provided an allocation of Rs.669 crore for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports which is a little more than 30 per cent of last year's allocation. An amount of Rs.150 crore is to be spent on the development of infrastructure for the 2010 Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi.

Nearly 82 per cent of the Budget allocated to the Ministry has been assigned for Sports & Youth Affairs which comes to Rs.551.02 crore, Rs.124.99 crore more than the last year's allocation.

There is also a provision of Rs.42.79 crore for the development of sports facilities in the North Eastern States as compared to Rs.38.90 crore last year, an increase of Rs.3.89 crore.

I welcome the allocation of Rs.150 crore for the 2010 Games. I hope that much more will be allocated in the following years so that we can have the best of infrastructure for the Games. It will also help us in showcasing India as the prospective venue for the Olympic Games.

However, the overall allocation of Rs.669 crore for the Ministry falls much below the expectations of sportsmen like me who are keenly interested in promoting all the games, particularly the Olympic disciplines to the highest level. To compete at international levels, we have to have the latest equipment and training facilities. For this purpose, a much higher allocation is required.

I take this opportunity to point out that we must have welfare schemes to look after our eminent and budding players and those who have retired. Many of them are finding it hard to pull on. I will give just one example to illustrate my point. Take the case of Shri Mukesh Khatri, an Olympian Wrestler. He has represented India in 35 international events since 1996. He was ranked 5th in world wrestling championship in 2001 in Greece. What is his condition today? Due to financial problems, he cannot afford to have proper diet or practice with latest equipment. There are many more like him. Sir, the Government must take immediate measures to help such sports-persons, otherwise our youth will not feel encouraged to take to sports.

Sports may be made a part of Bharat Nirman also so that we can build sports infrastructure in villages and as a result, we will widen our base of sportsmen. We need to give incentives to companies promoting Olympic sports. Sir, 150 per cent tax exemption should be given to companies who promote, sponsor or build infrastructure for Olympic sports.

I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for allocating a sum of Rs.4813 crore for the mid-day meal scheme. In my view, this is an investment in our upcoming generations. At present, 12 crore school children all over the country are getting the benefit of this scheme. Another encouraging feature is that more and more children are being sent to schools in the villages.

I would like to suggest that the food being given to the children should be more nutritional. In most of the schools, only *khichri, dalia or sattoo* is served day after day. As a result, the children lose interest in these items after some period. We may consult qualified dieticians to suggest how to bring variety in the mid-day meals so that they become appealing and appetising. Secondly, the food should be cooked and served in hygienic conditions so as to keep the children free from diseases. Particular care should be taken of the water given to them.

If my suggestions are considered in the right perspective, I am sure, they will go a long way to make our coming generations strong, healthy and energetic. By and by, this scheme may be extended to middle-classes also because mid-day meal is not a matter of a meal for small children only. It should be viewed on a larger scale as an effort to tackle hunger and poverty. Our ultimate goal should be that no boy or girl will sleep on an empty stomach.

Let us remember the old saying – a healthy mind in a healthy body. Let us feed our children well under the mid-day meal scheme so that they will have healthy bodies and healthy minds and become valuable assets for India.

In the last five decades, India's population has increased from 36 crore in 1951 to over 102 crore in 2001. For a long time, the economists have been expressing their concern over the increasing population which is viewed as the biggest impediment to the development of the country.

As our economic growth gets diluted by rapid growth of population, many of us believe that in order to bring down population growth quickly, we have to perhaps emulate China's one child norm. While it is true that China has brought down its population growth rate remarkably, even more remarkable drop in population has occurred in Kerala over the same period, that too within the democratic set-up and without any coercion. Total fertility rate in China dropped from 2.8 in 1979 to 2.0 in 1991, while in Kerala it dropped from 3.0 in 1979 to 1.8 in 1991. In fact, the decline in China's population growth rate had its roots in increasing educational access, improvement in the economy and improvement in the status of the women.

Curbing population growth cannot be a goal in itself, it can only be a means to development. If development can help stabilising population that is much better. Obviously, India's large population in itself is not the real reason for high level of poverty, low per capita income and slow economic growth. The stark reality is that income levels and growth depend on how well the State invests in its people, in their education, in their health and in their well being to improve their quality of life. Therefore, socio-economic development and improvement in quality of life can be an end itself. The success of population stabilisation programme is dependent on various factors like improved literacy rate, socio-economic status, women's empowerment, better healthcare and other human resources indicators.

In order to achieve this objective, our Government has started various socio-economic programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, etc. and allocation for other programmes, such as Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Services, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, Mid-Day Meals Scheme, Drinking Water and Sanitation, etc., has been substantially increased. Still, there is much to be done in the coming years.

I, therefore, urge upon the Finance Minister to allocate more funds for education and child health services so as to bring down maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 1,00,000 live births, reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, achieve 80 per cent institutional deliveries and 100 per cent deliveries by trained personnel; make school education up to the age of 14 years free and compulsory for both boys and girls, and reduce dropouts at primary and secondary

level; promote delayed marriages for girls, as envisaged in our National Socio-Demographic Goals for 2010.

It is evident that the main thrust of the Budget is on farming sector because it is also the central theme of the National Common Minimum Programme of the UPA. As a result of the concerted efforts of the Government and the hard work of our farmers, the foodgrain production this year is likely to be 209.3 million tonnes. It is 5 million tonnes higher than the previous year. To give it further boost, hon. Finance Minister has stated that Rs.944.18 crore has been released so far as grant under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. This will help to achieve the target of 600,000 hectares of irrigation potential this year.

Our Government and our party are fully aware of the problems and difficulties faced by the farmers. That is the reason why the Government has decided that the farmers will get short-term credit at 7 per cent only, with an upper limit of Rs.3 lakh on the principal amount. This indeed is a great step and I am sure that the whole House and the farming community will welcome it. This will help our farmers to take to new technologies and equipment for increasing agricultural production.

I think, this is the right opportunity to point out a few problems being faced by the farming community. These problems have a deleterious effect on the cropping pattern and quality of soil.

The first is soil erosion which, according to media reports and experts, is becoming alarming. The country is losing its soil at a very fast rate and it takes a million years to replace topsoil. According to a report in Times of India dated 7 November 2005, the country's average soil erosion rate is 16 tonnes per hectare per annum which is more than three times the acceptable norm. The figure goes as high as 80 tonnes in the Himalayas. As a result, productivity goes down and the siltation rate goes up in crucial water reservoirs. According to hon. Minister of Agriculture, soil erosion causes a loss of about 8 to 9 million tonnes of valuable nutrients.

The other two problems are the contamination of underground water due to pesticides and the growing ingress of salinity, particularly in the coastal areas. I will suggest that the Government may set up a high level committee of experts to address these problems and find out effective solutions.

The Government has decided to establish four new institutes of Hotel Management. This is in view of the increasing arrivals of foreign tourists. Their number touched 3.92 million in 2005.

I am happy that one of these institutes will be opened in Haryana. Other three are going to be opened in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttranchal – all new and small States. Sir, I suggest that the Haryana institute may be set up in the famous and historic town of Kurukshetra due to many locational advantages. It is next door to Delhi and the students can travel easily for in-house practical training in the five star hotels of Delhi as and when required.

As per the Budget allocation for the year 2006-07, education sector will receive Rs.24,115 crore, 14 per cent of Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.1,72,000 crore. It is 31.5 per cent higher than the Budget allocation for the year 2005-06. However, it is only about 0.68 per cent of our GDP estimated to Rs.35,29,240 crore in 2005-06.

Allocation for elementary education alone is Rs.16,892.50 crore. Elementary education has been given priority since 1966, when it was decided to spend 6 per cent of its GDP on universalisation of elementary education. Forty years since, the figure still hovers around 3 per cent of GDP. The State of the World's Children 2002 Report (UNICEF) reveals that Korea (21 per cent), Thailand (17 per cent), Malaysia (23 per cent), Nepal (14 per cent) and the US (8 per cent) spend more on education than India in terms of GDP. Pakistan is the only country which spends less than India. The World average is 6 per cent.

The Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution accord the highest priority to provide free education to all children up to the age of 14 years. This has not been

achieved so far, as according to an estimate, about 1 crore children aged 8-14 are still out of school.

Despite a major thrust on enrolment in the elementary education sector, the dropout rate according to Planning Commission records is 60 per cent (both elementary and secondary level combined). It is as high as 79 per cent in certain States. The scenario worsens in case of girl child.

Keeping in view the above facts, my humble suggestion to the Finance Minister is to increase the allocation of funds for elementary education in the coming years so that it may be around 6 per cent of our GDP at the start of 11^{th} Five Year Plan.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that the Budget presented by Shri Chidambaramji is a very positive and growth-oriented Budget. He has imposed no additional taxes which is very unique and exemplary. The unprecedented emphasis on rural India, the real India, the India of Gandhiji's dreams, is especially welcome. I once again join millions of my countrymen in supporting the Budget which will reinforce the foundation of a resurgent, vibrant and a truly shining India.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister mentioned introducing GST by 2010 which is a welcome step. Only I would request him to try to achieve it by 2008 and I am confident everyone will fully support him. Another great concept is the revenue expenditure budget or the revenue-forgone budget which will show us the total cost of all the exemptions.

Sir, finally I would like to compliment the hon. Finance Minister for taking bold steps of introducing Outcome Budget which will look at qualitative aspects rather than only quantitative aspects.

I wholeheartedly support the Budget.

सुश्री महबूबा मुफ़्ती (अनंतनाग) : ऑनरेबिल डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, आज बजट पर यहां डिस्कशन हो रहा है, मेरा यह मानना है कि किसी बजट की 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा कामयाबी उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पर होती है। मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले दिनों से हमारे मुल्क में जो माहौल बन रहा है, उससे काफी खर्चियात पैदा हो रहे हैं। खासकर अभी जो वाराणसी में वाकया हुआ, उससे हमारा दिल दहल गया। मैं एक ऐसी रियासत से आती हूं, जहां हम रोजाना खून में लथपथ बच्चों को देखते हैं और जवानों को मरते हुए देखते हैं, इसलिए उस दुख को बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से मैं महसूस करती हूं। मैं वाराणसी के लोगों को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं, जिन्होंने तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद, जो पोलिटीशियंस ने इस घटना को माइनोरिटी-मैजोरिटी इश्यू बनाने की कोशिश की, उसे सफल नहीं होने दिया। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी यू.पी.ए. की चेयरपर्सन सोनिया जी ऐसे हालात में वहां स्वयं गईं और उन्होंने कोशिश की कि वहां माहौल बिगड़े नहीं। पर मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे वाकयात कई बार हुए हैं, पहली बार नहीं हुए हैं और इन वाकयात के होने के बाद सबसे अजीबो-गरीब बात यह होती है कि जब ऐसा वाकया होता है तो 24 घण्टे के अन्दर या 48 घण्टे के अन्दर-अन्दर कुछ लोगों को मार दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि ªÉä ãÉÉäMÉ <x´ÉÉäãBb lÉä*[i65]

अगर हमारी पुलिस इतनी एफिशियंट है तो फिर यह वाक्या क्यों हुआ है। इसके बारे में कुछ लोगों के मन में संदेह पैदा होते हैं। 12 घण्टे, 24 घण्टे या 48 घण्टे के अंदर किन लोगों को मारा जाता है? सबसे बुरी बात यह है कि असली अपराधी तो बच निकलते हैं और वे टीवी पर नज़ारा देख रहे होते हैं कि हमने जो कारनामा किया है उसके लिए बेकसूर को सज़ा मिल गयी है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, this is a discussion on the General Budget.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. This is a discussion on the General Budget and not on Presidential Address.

सुश्री महबूबा मुफ्ती : मैं मुल्क के लोगों से कहना चाहती हूं कि हम जो मुसलमान हैं, हमारे मज़हब में कहा जाता है कि "हुबले वतन मिनल ईमान" जिसका मतलब है, ईमान और वतन से मोहब्बत करना बराबर है। हमारे

सामने मुश्किल तब आती है जब हमें दोनों में से किसी एक को चूनना होता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति मत बनाइए।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, बजट तो लोगों के लिए ही बनता है, जब आप लोगों को ही नहीं रखेंगे तो बजट कहां का होगा।

यह बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है और इसकी स्ट्रैटिजिकल इम्पोर्टेंस दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रही है। अमरीका आपके पास आएगा, दूसरे मुल्क भी आपके पास आएंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क बेशक मुआयदे करे, न सिर्फ अमरीका के साथ बल्कि दुनिया के और मुल्कों के साथ भी करे, उसमें हमारे मुल्क का फायदा हो, तो हम आपके साथ हैं। हमारे देश में पहले भी अमरीका से कई राट्रपति आए हैं। लेकिन ऐसा रिएक्शन पहली बार हुआ है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? पहले इराक की स्थिति फिर कार्टून का मामला और उसके ऊपर ईरान की समस्या? ऐसे माहौल में यह ट्रीटी साइन की गयी है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इस ट्रीटी पर साइन करने की इतनी जल्दी क्यों थी?...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the Budget. इस पर 11 तारीख को हम चर्चा करेंगे।

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI (ANANTNAG): I am coming to the Budget. I have to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion on this issue.

सुश्री महबूबा मुफ्ती : इस ट्रीटी को लेकर मेरे दिमाग में भी एक खटका है कि कहीं अमरीका हमको carrot and stick policy के तहत तो नहीं देख रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Budget.

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI : I will come to the Budget now. बजट में पिछले साल की पोजिशन को ही कंसोलीडेट करने की कोशिश की गयी है। हमारे यहां मिडिल क्लास से भी नीचे लोग हैं। हम प्राइवटाइजेशन कर रहे हैं। प्राइवटाइजेशन से एफिशिंयसी बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन इससे लेबर कम्पोनेंट खत्म हो रहा है।

इसके अलावा जम्मू-कश्मीर को जो पैसा मिला है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी की शुक्रगुज़ार हूं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारी जो राउंडटेबल मीटिंग/Conference हुई है, उसमें हमने सैल्फ रूल की बात कही है। सैल्फ रूल का एक महत्वपूर्ण कांस्टयून्ट सैल्फ रिलायंस होता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर का सबसे बड़ा रिसोर्स पानी है, इसके अलावा टूरिज्म, एग्रीकल्चर, होर्टीकल्चर और हेन्डीक्राफ्ट है। हमारा सबसे बड़ा रिसोर्स पानी है, लेकिन हमें इसका सबसे अधिक नुकसान हुआ है क्योंकि इंडस वॉटर ट्रीटी साइन हुई है। यह ट्रीटी इसलिए साइन हुई है क्योंकि आर्टिकल 370, 1952 में डाइल्यूट हुआ, जिससे हमारी राज्य सरकार ने दिल्ली एग्रीमेंट के

तहत अपनी दरियाओं के पानी का इकतियार केन्द्र को दिया। मैं चाहती हूं कि आर्टिकल 370 को रिस्टोर किया जाए। सैल्फ रूल का जो मॉडल 1947 में था, उसको रिस्टोर किया जाए। इकॉनामिक सैल्फ रिलाइंस के लिए हमारे राज्य के अपने रिसोर्सिज़ हैं, पानी उनमें से एक है और इंडुस वाटर ट्रीटी के नुकसान के बदले राज्य को कम्पनसेशन मिलना चाहिए ताकि हम अपने पांव पर खड़े हो सकें। 17 सौ करोड़ रूपये हम केन्द्र सरकार को अपने एलोकेशन में से बिजली के मद में वापस करते हैं। जबकि तीन हजार करोड़ रूपये से ज्यादा हम अपने दरियाओं के पानी से बिजली पैदा करके कमा सकते हैं। लेकिन हम इस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन ट्रीटी की वजह से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिस ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। अब समय आ गया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के 50-60 हजार नौजवानों को पुलिस में भर्ती करके इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी की जिम्मेदारी अपने लोगों को दें।

राहुल गांधी जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है कि हमें अपने इन्स्टिटयूशन्स को ज्यादा बेहतर बनाना चाहिए ताकि बाहर जाने की बजाय हम अपने मुल्क में ही लोगों को अच्छी तालीम दे सकें।

सार्क फैटर्निटी ने रिकमन्ड किया है कि वह एक यूनिवर्सिटी और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट सैन्टर स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। हमारा जम्मू-कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक छोटा-सा हिन्दुस्तान है। मैं चाहूंगी कि इस सैन्टर के लिए कश्मीर को चुना जाए। इस बारे में उनसे बात की जाए। इससे न सिर्फ हमारे मुल्क के नौजवानों को बल्कि पाकिस्तान व सब-कांटीनेंट के देशों के नौजवानों को जम्मू-कश्मीर आकर उसे देखने का मौका मिलेगा[c66]।

आम तौर से माइनॉरिटीज़ को एंटी-नेशनल्स कहा जाता है। मैं यहां एक बात कहना चाहूंगी। जम्मू कश्मीर की आबादी एक करोड़ 20 लाख है, जिसमें 60 या 70 फीसदी मुसलमान हैं, 2 या 3 फीसदी मुसलमानों ने बंदूकें उठाई हैं और हम 18 साल से 7 लाख फौज लेकर लगे हुए हैं। हम माइनॉरिटीज़ पर इल्ज़ाम लगाते हैं, खुदा-न-खास्ता अगर 15-20 करोड़ देश के मुसलमान की आबादी वॉयलैंस पर उतर आएं तो शायद हम यहां इस हाउस में नहीं बैठ सकते।

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (NOMINATED) Sir, at the very onset let me compliment the Finance Minsiter Shri Chidambram ji for his understanding of the current issues before the nation and the need to focus areas that will provide the right platform for progress and growth.

The Finance Minsiter has coupled with great financial skill understanding of the evolving socio-economic scenario with development thrusts addressing the future requirements of the nation in keeping with Vision 2020 for the nation, in terms of progress and prosperity.

The greater our understanding about the economic needs of the nation, the greater are the inadequacies exposed. Bridging the divides between an essentially agrarian economy mixed with marginal industrial economy inputs, with the requirements of a knowledge economy, in the context of a social order that has a very special cultural identity, requires great depth of appreciation coupled with mastery of the economic instruments that can address the prevailing challenges. Fortunately he has the sound advice of a scholar Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and an understanding party President Smt. Sonia Gandhi, who provide the political will to address the concerns, with the much required focus on the "aam aadmi" in terms of the vision that Mahatma Gandhi had for the nation. It occurs to me that had this focus prevailed during the past five decades, we would have by now wiped the tear form the eyes of the poorest of the poor in the nation. It is apparent that a section of the people in the country are today participating with greater involvement and integration in creating the future, they also realise that the foundations of an equitable economy is good for their own economic prosperity in the long run.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

To grasp how the progress in economic terms over the past hundred years has impacted us we can visualise the same in a span of a decade. About ten years back man emerged with a bullock cart, a wheelbarrow with a plough and a sickle, living in thatched huts without healthcare, schooling and sanitation, facing floods, disease, drought and famine, bare foot, and wrinkled by the time he was thirty. About three years back he learnt to read and write and discover his political identity. Two years ago

he participated in the freedom struggle and shed the foreign yoke, built bridges and began to address the challenges of an emerging industrial economy. A year back began the green revolution, hospitals were set up and the motorcar was put on roads. Six months back we discovered the goodness of electricity, medicine, air travel and the telephone.

A month back we set up the systems of a planned economy and the institutions for research, expanded the educational infrastructure and provided resources for Bharat nirman, urban renewal, education and health care, and employment for all. And today we are shedding the mantle of a developing nation to find our true identity as a leading economy in the world with 8.2% growth rate and trained professionals that also support the growth of the most prosperous nations on the planet. Remarkable progress, but with a population over a billion and about half the population living below subsistence levels, devoid of adequate healthcare and access to modern amenities the burden on the Finance Ministry does not seem to lighten despite his efforts to bridge the prevailing divides.

No matter what some may say there has been remarkable progress during the past two years and the Congress party can take full credit for the greater economic good prevailing today.

As the nation progresses new vistas unfold consequently new challenges emerge to reach the un-reached. The country will not be built by those who wait and rest, look for discredits and flaws but by those who overcome obstacles and move onward.

I do not wish to repeat the commendations that have accrued consequent to the presentation of the Budget. Let me mention a few matters that need to be addressed to make for greater efficiency and introduce effectiveness in transactions. The bane of the processes in place is lack of accountability in delivering the rupee at the grass-root level.

A good start has been made by providing an Implementation Report of the budget for the financial year 2005-06. The focus of the report is expediency from the Ministry of Finance and its efficiency in providing resources. However, an evaluative report on outcomes is necessary for the people to know how effective the resources have been. This can be done by monitoring the role of the government in delivering

the schemes to the people. It is courageous of the government to have the political will to address this paradigm shift and take up the challenge to provide urban amenities in rural areas.

It is my view that despite the resource base increasing exponentially over the past plans the attitude of the officers remains constrained. Very much like what prevailed in the Raj – they continue to be revenue officers and not creators of national goodness. While not responsible for entire spectrum of: mobilisation, utilisation, creation and evaluation of the revenue platform, there needs to prevail a sense of stake holding in the entire process. This can be achieved by impact analysis studies of the last budget in terms of the outcomes and value additions. This should include an analysis of the human capital generated consequent to the return on investments. The greater our understanding about the economic needs of the nation, the greater are the inadequacies exposed. Bridging the divides between an essentially agrarian economy and the knowledge economy is crucial for economic benefits in the future.

I commend the Budget and support the provisions provided therein.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Sir, this is a middle of the road, non-descriptive, meaningless Budget produced by a brilliant mind. It is a Budget aimed only at the rich, the high and the mighty. But, unfortunately, it has completely neglected certain areas of this nation which deserve total attention. For example, my State of Orissa has been completely neglected in this Budget and I would like to mention a few points in detail. Let us also remember that Orissa, along with Bihar and a few other States, was a State which gave this country freight rationalisation for a very long time and it helped in creating the infrastructure on which both sides of this House claim that they have their contribution. But the reality is known to the people of Orissa.

It is being rumoured that the hon. Prime Minister may go to Orissa soon. It is hoped that an institute like the National Institute of Science and the Paradip Refinery, which has been promised to the State for a very long time but, unfortunately, not been mentioned in the Budget, will be announced by the hon. Prime Minister when he visits Orissa in the near future. We do not have any quarrel with the Congress or with the

ruling clique. They can take all the credit they like, but they must give the due that Orissa deserves. We have no objection to their *pasta* mind-set and we have absolutely no problems when VJ Cyrus in his MTV programme gives kudos to the national Budget. We appreciate it because that is also a part of India and that population is also watching what is happening in this country. But there are certain points that I would like to mention in brief, very quickly.

Sir, in para 96 huge Grant has been given to Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai Universities. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 100 crore have been given to the Punjab Agricultural University. We are very happy about it. Kolkata is Left, Mumbai is Congress and Chennai is the hon. Finance Minister's home State. It is excellent. Sir, Punjab is your home State. We are all very happy. But along with that we have to consider that Orissa also needs a boost in its educational facilities. We also have an agricultural university. We also have a culture university which needs the Central assistance, but nothing has been done about it. Our NIS and our AIIMS type institution projects have been shelved. When the BJD and BJP MPs complained about this and were agitating about this in the House, the hon. Minister of Finance himself took it upon himself to come and assuage our feelings and to tell us that `chill, relax मैं हूं ना। I will take care'. But it is sad that he forgot our demand and he did not think it fit that we should be taken care of in his own domain and no budgetary provision obviously means no sincerity[R67].

Sir, in para 83 there is a talk of one thousand kilometres of access controlled expressways. Everybody in this House knows that LWE, the Left Wing Extremists, are creating problems all over this country, but in a specific belt – right down from Nepal and down South. We were hoping that the proposed Ranchi-Vizag National Highway which was conceived and which was supposed to run through this LWE affected areas, would be considered in this access controlled expressway programme. But there has been no mention of that in the Budget.

In para 80, where there is a mention of petroleum, it is stated that Rs. 22,000 crore would be invested for capacity increase of existing refineries. But, Paradip, which is a Greenfield refinery project, has been completely neglected in this Budget and there is no mention of it anywhere.

Similarly in para 75, there are talks of mega power projects in many States, some of our neighbouring States. Sir, Orissa has coal and Orissa has required infrastructure. But we have been kept out of this para and we have not benefited from this. Here, I would suggest that if you are already taking coal from us, if you are polluting our water and if you are not willing to invest more money in our State, you must give us 10 per cent free power from what NTPC produces in Orissa so that the State benefits from it.

Sir, let us admit that just because the people of Orissa decided not to vote a group of corrupt and inept Congress people to Parliament, this Government is settling scores and is taking revenge. Today we heard a very beautifully written speech read out to us about the educational system in this country. It is much ado about nothing. Everybody has been talking about *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. In your Budget, you have kept two per cent as education cess. You are collecting crores in that. Through that cess, you have re-invested a part of it, Rs. 7,100 crore or some figure which has been made into Rs. 10,000 crore or something. But there is nothing new about the education sector.

You have subsidised medical education, engineering education and other specialised studies. Who are the children who go and study in those institutes? It is the children of the rich people, the bureaucrats etc. Very few politicians' children get to study in these institutes. It is the businessmen, it is the bureaucrats whose children go and study. But once they finish their course in the IITs or in the medical colleges what do they do? They go off to the US, they go off to Canada and they go off elsewhere. But there is no system here in our country by which they can be made to pay back the subsidies that this society has invested in their studies. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I will conclude in a very short time. It is also sad that there is nothing specific mentioned about the health sector and especially about population control in this Budget. One of the major problems of this country is population increase. There is no mention of that. The hon. Minister of Finance, in his own words, has admitted that the number of taxpayers is increasing; tax collections are going up; compliance is on

the rise. It is a very good information for all of us. But on the promised mention of administrative reforms to this increasing line, to tap that, no mention has been made about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Sir, I will take a minute. Without service to taxpayers will compliance increase? We have to see that. By removing Section 10(23)(g), tax exemption for income from investment in infrastructure, we have not only damaged infrastructure growth but we have also damaged the cause of the poor. I wonder if this will help in the so-called *Bharat Nirman.*

Similarly, the definition of long-term specified asset has been amended in Section 54(e)[c]. The notified bonds redeemable after three years, starting from 1st April, 2006 for National Highways Authority and Rural Electrification Corporation alone will be tax exempt[krr68].

At the same time, the people who have invested money in NABARD, which helps the farmer directly, National Housing Bank or SIDBI, which helps small and medium industries, they will not be benefited. The sad part is that there is retrospective effect on that. This should be considered whether these projects and this mindset will help in your Bharat Nirman.

When all the Western countries are giving higher subsidies to their agriculturists, here you have come down to Rs. 46,213 crore in this Budget from Rs. 46,874 crore given as subsidies in 2005-06 Budget. That means you have slashed Rs. 600 crore from farm subsidy alone. It is very sad that you are killing and throttling the agriculturists. There must be a re-think on this. It cannot be a country fit only for the survival of the rich and the high and the mighty. This country has to be made a country where the poor have to be made rich and the weak have to be made stronger.

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (DHARWAD SOUTH): Indian Industry and the corporate world might have given a thumbs-up to the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram's Budget for 2006-07, but the common people by the large upset and disappointed.

There is 2% increase in the Service Tax. There is no relief on the Income Tax font. The Budget has no concrete steps for building infrastructure. Hence Budget lacks vision as expressed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Ms. Jayalaliltha.

Some relief is there for farmers while they take crop loan. But this is not enough to claim that is pro-farmer budget. There is nothing for farmers and little for aam aadmi (Common Man). The NDA regime lowered interest rates for short-term credit to farmers to 9% in 2004. Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram should have brought it to the down to 6%. The entire farming community is disappointed. All these years farmers were committing suicides but now weavers and cotton growers are also committing Suicides particularly in the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and others. The Finance Minister referred to a farm income guarantee scheme last year, but this time he ignored it. I take this opportunity to quote our guide and leader of the opposition Hon'ble Shri L.K. Advani. He said **"the budget punishes farmers, ignores the middle classes and gladdens the afflulent".** This budget is nothing but an eye wash. Irrigation should have been given impetus. Unfortunately the entire farming community has been ignored. There are a dozen long pending irrigational projects in Karnataka. The farmers in Khanpura, Guledagudda and other places are already and they have planned BANGALORE CHALO in the month of March. They are demanding the Union Government to take up KALASA BANDURI, MALAPRABHA project and "UPPER TUNGA PROJECT" immediately.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

Strangely the budget does not throw any light about such serious problems of the farmers. Karnataka had surplus electricity but now the state is limping and dumping the farmers in darkness. The budget is silent about generation of more power. The problem of labourers particularly mines workers and those working in small industries are enormous in the country particularly in my state Karnataka. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company in Karnataka locked its doors and the doors were sealed on 31st December 2005. Similarly, a couple of years ago all the Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Mines including Oorigam, Andersonpet and other areas have been closed. The labourers and other workers who were working in the above mentioned industries area at the across roads. Is it not the moral duty of the Union Government to come to the rescue of these helpless labourers and other employees. The Union Government instead of providing employment to the unemployed, it is silently witnessing the workers loosing their employment and therefore, I have no other choice but to call this as a lacklustre budget.

This Government has completely forgotten the goals outlined in the National Common Minimum Programme. While the Finance Minister has increased outlays for the plan by 20.4% the proposed outlay for agriculture and employment generation are inadequate to meet the goals outlined in the National Common Minimum Programme. As far as the vast majority of poor and working women are concerned, their expectations have been completely belied. Infact, it is shocking to note that at a time when there is migration of millions of women to the cities in search of jobs the outlay on working women's hostel has actually been cut, Strange ! but true. Though there is no imposition of new taxes or hike in the tax rates, there is no relief to common man either. There is no mention of the social security bill for the unorganised see for workers who are the worst exploited.

Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development Shri Ajay Makan who won the Lok Sabha Election from New Delhi constituency gave one dozen important assurances to the people including the setting up of Sixth Pay Commission. Last time it ws in the

year 1993 the Fifth Pay Commission was set up to look into the pay, allowances and other working conditions of the Central Government Employees Sixteen years have elapsed but announcement has come from the center about the time of the setting up of Sixth Pay Commission. Another shocking fact is that the recommendations of the Fifty Pay Commission have not been implemented till now. Many departments of most of the Ministries, autonomous bodies have not cared to implement the SECOND ASSURED CAREER PROGRESSION (II ACP). According to second ACP all the Central Government employees immediately after their 24 years of service will become eligible for their Second financial up-gradation irrespective of the time of their first financial up-gradation or promotion. Unfortunately, most of the officials in Ministries and Autonomous Bodies do not know as to how to interpret and implement this recommendation II ACP. Home Ministry is the only Ministry which is strictly implementing this provision and giving financial i.e., II ACP after 24 years of service, even though the employees has got his first promotion after 20 years. That means after four years of his first promotion after completing 20 years of service the employee will get his II ACP in just 4 years. Will the Hon'ble Minister give an assurance to the Central Government employees through this house that II ACP will be implemented forthwith in all the offices of Ministries and Autonomous bodies.

Now I shall take up the problems of my state Karnataka. We are urging the Ministry of Finance to clear the Metro Rail Project as it is the only solution to the traffic problems of the Silicon City. Many I.T. Industries have already stopped further investments in Bangalore. Some of them have threatened to leave the city. Under these circumstances I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister t clear Bangalore Metro Railway Project without any further delay. Some of the Roads in Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli Dharwad and other Cities have to be expended. There is an urgent need to construct subways and over bridges in these cities. Infrastructure facility in all these cities especially in Bangalore city should be improved without any further delay. My plead to the Hon'ble Finance Minister is to release at least 1000 crores of rupees for improving the infrastructure facilities in Bangalore and other cities in Karnataka State.

My constituency has some peculiar problems which have to be addressed immediately as we have waited for a long time.

"Upper Tunga Irrigation Project" should be completed immediately sufficient funds may be provided to this project under A.I.B.P. project.

Harshar To Hubli "Four Lane Road N.H. 4 between 282 to 440 K.M. may please be provided. Expedited. Sufficient funds may please be provided.

Major Industries should be set up to eradicate unemployment in between 282 to 400 K.M. on N.H. 4 between Varoda and tungbhadra river.

Central School in Haveri Town may please be set up immediately.

ROB in Haveri Railway Station i.e. in Haveri Town, Distt Headquarter may please be taken us immediately to the longer conveyane of the people of farmers in particular.

Sir, for the last two decades we are (urging) demanding that a bench of Karnataka High Court should be set up a Hubli-Dharwad as it is there are lakhs of cases pending before the High Courts. Also people from Northern parts of Karnataka find it very difficult to travel more than 400 Kms. to reach Bangalore. A quick decision has to be taken infavour of the people of northern Karnataka.

Karnatka State is providing mid-day meals to students studying in schools upto 10th Standard. Now, Karnataka Government has an ambitious plan to extend this facility up to 12th Standard. Matching grants have to be come from the Centre. But strangely till now there is no response from the Union Government.

I would like to illustrate another interesting story to the August House. The construction of the Bangalore International Airport was planned to start by October 2002 and the airport was to become operational by 2005. This would have become India's first Greenfield, Corporate, Joint Sector Airport build and managed to International Standards. Karnataka Government has repeatedly requested the Centre to support the project from the proposed National Fund for Airport. Will the Hon'ble Finance Minister will give an assurance to this effect while replying to the debate such that at least our children will be able to see this dream Devenahally Airport. Sir, I would like to add one word at this stage. The construction of the Airport has since

commenced on 2nd July 2005 and my request to the centre is to provide sufficient funds such that this ambitious project can see the light of the day as early as possible.

Similarly the work of the Belgaum Airport is also pending for a long time. The centre has to take up the improvements of terminal building and security measures of the airport. This request was made to the centre one year ago. Hence this has to taken up by the centre very soon.

Before concluding, I would like to thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram for announcing Rs. 14,300 crores with a view to combating rural unemployment and poverty. Of this Rs. 11,300 Crore will be utilised under the National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) Scheme and Rs. 3000 Crores is to be spend on Sampoorna Grameen Yojana (SGRY). A massive allocation of the funds to the tune of Rs. 3,825.73 Crores is proposed for the Panchayati Raj Ministry.

Finance Minister has also said since there was a legal guarantee of employment under the NREG Act, more funds would be provided as required. I therefore, request him through you sir, to release substantial funds to combat rural unemployment and poverty. Similarly agriculture should get a massive allocation. The economy of our country mainly depends upon agriculture. This House is well aware that we can provide food grains not only to the whole of India, but also to the whole world, if modern and scientific methods are adopted and sufficient funds are provided export of variety of Basmathi Rice, wheat, Bangalore Rose Onion, Sandal Products, tender coconut water and other products can increase tremendously. Floriculture is flourishing and infact export of flowers is making miracles in the country. The centre has to give a big boost to the export of the above mentioned goods, and that is the reason why I am stressing again and again about agriculture, horticulture, cottage industry and rural economy. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy and it has to be strengthened both the Centre and the States.

The growth rate has crossed 8% and I take this opportunity to thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and his colleagues for this achievement.

Several incentives have also been announced for education of girls from SCs, STs, OBCs, and Minorities. likewise I urge upon the Union Government to continue the scheme of boarding and lodging of girls students access and equity grants under the Ministry of HRD secondary Higher Education department. So as to helpful to the women education in rural and backward area.

The Government of India has provided sufficient funds for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and ICDS scheme and mid-day meal scheme, I being a member of HRD Standing Committee visited so many States like West Bengal, & North Eastern States. These schemes have not been properly implemented.

Hence I kindly request the Government of India to form a vigilance and monitoring Committee at State and Distt. Level. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India monitoring Division has issued a notification and guarantee order likewise it is more important to set up a vigilance and monitoring Committee under Chairmanship of Member of Parliament of their respective constituencies in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Finally I want to draw the attention of the centre towards the pathetic condition of cotton growers and weavers in the country particularly in Northern Karnataka. Earlier only farmers were committing suicide but now weavers through out the country especially in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra are committing suicides. The Union Government should come forward the rescue the weavers from destruction. The labourers who are working in looms are demanding minimum wages.

Centre should immediately enact a law such that all the workers in looms can get minimum wages.

I would like to reiterate and request the Union Government to help the state of Karnataka regarding following urgent matters.

Infrastructure facilities of cities especially in Bangalore deserves a substantial amount allocation very soon.

Irrigational projects which are pending for a long time should be completed and enough funds must be provided by the centre.

Bangalore Metro Railway Project should become a reality at the earliest all decks be cleared immediately.

Interest on agriculture soft loans should waived to help the small and medium farmers.

The demands of the weavers should be looked into sympathetically.

I hope and trust that Hon'ble Finance Minister will come out with suitable solution while replying to this debate.

I thank you sir and with these words I conclude my speech. I may please be permitted to lay the speech on the table of the House.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Sir, I will not say that I am opposing the Budget because the financial indicators are very strong. With a bullish stock market, buoyant tax collection and above eight per cent GDP growth, the indicators are very good. I shall congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for three more achievements - achieving the target set for doubling the rural credit, bridging down the fiscal deficit and promising to disburse credit to the farmers at an interest rate of seven per cent. I thank him for that, but as a Member of the Opposition, it is also my duty to find out loopholes in the Budget and point them out. That is exactly what I shall do.

The Budget sets a target of ten per cent GDP growth. How will we achieve it? We can achieve it only by growth through an expeditious process of reforms. With eight per cent GDP growth, the speed is just right to mount big tag reforms on the economy. But instead, the Finance Minister has made a tightrope walk across the minefield. If he had tilted either way, he would have attained sainthood and if he had moved right, towards freeing the economy from artificial investment, restraints and inefficient spending, which is deemed sinful not only by this Government but also by their supporters, by their allies … (*Interruptions*) Sir, leave him. He always does like that. He thinks that only by insulting, he will earn some name like that.

More than doing the right thing, not doing anything wrong has become the virtuous way of this Budget. Instead of using the strong economy to take bold steps, the hon. Finance Minister has expressed mere intentions and pious platitudes to achieve this. The job of the Finance Minister is to make sure that he is not just witnessing the spectacular high growth, but also to contribute to it, but I do not find any contribution of the Finance Minister to this Budget. So, I rate this Budget as 50:50 for doing good. I rate this Budget as the lost opportunity also for doing good. It is neither a feel good Budget nor a feel bad Budget; it is a feel relieved Budget. It is a tough job to decipher this Budget.

Sir, growth cannot be auto-piloted; it can only be geared by the individual policy intervention. Where is the policy intervention? There is hardly any policy intervention because now I will comment with regard to *The Economic Survey* that has been presented by this Government on the floor of this House[reporter69].

Is no policy intervention a genuine cause for reforms or is it a withdrawal symptom?

I would like to give you some concerns from *the Economic Survey*. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MAHTAB (CUTTACK): It seems that the pause button has not been withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not give running commentary in the House.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : I would like to give you some concerns that have been expressed in *the Economic Survey*, but the same have not been addressed in the Budget. The concerns that have been expressed in *the Economic Survey* include higher inflation and persisting danger of expected oil price hike, hardening of the interest rates, fiscal deficit, etc. These are the concerns expressed in *the Economic Survey*. A warning has also been given in *the Economic Survey* with regard to the burgeoning subsidies, labour market rigidities and distorted tax exemptions. All of it calls for the Government to address the perverse incentives, and the anomalous differential tax rates for crude and petroleum products. But it has not been addressed in it.

It has also been mentioned in *the Economic Survey* that the Survey calls for a bold response to the situation of incomplete pass through of crude oil price hike to the consumers. It has given a warning that the absence of a firm resolve could have serious consequences to the finances of the Government as well as the oil companies. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What has he done, through his Budget, even though this has been mentioned in *the Economic Survey*?

Let us take the example of the power sector. If you want to attain 8 per cent growth or 10 per cent growth, then you require power. Power is the engine of growth. But let us kindly observe the growth of power generation. It has fallen by 4.57 per cent during April-December, 2005, and many States are reeling under power cuts. The average power shortfall is eight per cent, that is, 5000 crore units. The Government says that it will electrify all the villages under *Bharat Nirman*, but that will take time. Even if all of them are electrified, yet the wired villages will get power only for a few hours.

Another point with regard to the power sector is that there is uncovered subsidy of State Electricity Boards to the tune of Rs. 15,987 crore this year, and it is going to be enhanced to Rs. 18,470 crore next year. It is a pity that it has been heightened by the shortage of coal. I am saying this because coal generation has been reduced by 1.5 million units this year.

I would now like to mention about the issue of infrastructure. As regards the infrastructure sector, they have mentioned in their own *Economic Survey* that the

Golden Quadrilateral project has been held up for want of purposive land acquisition by many States. Everybody in this House knows that it has considerably slowed down. They have also admitted it in their *Economic Survey* that it is because of the failure of the contractors. This is another reason for which, it has considerably slowed down.

As regards drinking water, there is acute scarcity of drinking water everywhere, but *the Economic Survey* says that 96 per cent of the inhabited villages in India have been covered by safe drinking water. Does anybody in this House believe that 96 per cent of the habitats in this country have been covered by safe drinking water?

Let us take the example of unemployment. It says that the unemployment situation has risen on a daily basis from 5.6 per cent to 9 per cent for the rural males, and from 5.6 per cent to 9.3 per cent for rural women within a decade, that is, from 1993 to 2004[ak70].

Again, it has been mentioned that unemployment is the highest where minimum wages are high and the workers have stronger bargaining power. I accuse this Government that they are talking about implementing the National Employment Guarantee Scheme, and that is exactly going to heighten this rate of unemployment because these are the factors this National Rural Employment Scheme is going to create, and the Government will learn them within a year or two. The labour law rigidity, protective laws in this country, has restricted labour mobility and has led to the capital-intensive methods in the organised sector. This is what they have mentioned in the *Economic Survey* and there is no redressal of these points. That is what they have mentioned in the *Economic Survey.*

On education, the hon. young Member of Parliament from Congress, Mr. Rahul Gandhi, delivered a good speech. But my point is that the hon. Finance Minister, the Government, speakers after speakers, are taking the credit that they have put more and more money in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* and in elementary education. It is agreed. I know that the Central allocation has increased from Rs. 8,225 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 15,244 crore in 2005-06. Even though the allocation for education has increased substantially, its share in the GDP has come down. The expenditure by the Centre and the States combined together in this educational sector has come down from 3.74 per

cent of the GDP in 2003-04 Budget Estimates to 3.49 per cent of the GDP in 2004-05. Will the hon. Minister during his reply say that this is wrong? The Finance Minister himself said, and the Government has also declared its intention of increasing the allocation in education to six per cent of the GDP, but actually, it has fallen down.

In regard to rural credit, the hon. Minister knows that it is mandatory on the part of each and every nationalised bank to provide 18 per cent of its total net credit to the agricultural sector, but most of these banks have not done that. Out of the 27 public sector banks, only 13 banks have attained this target last year. During the course of his reply, the hon. Minister said that it was very difficult to attain this target. If it is difficult, then why do you set this target of 18 per cent? If 13 banks have attained it, why can't the other 14 banks not attain it, especially the State Bank of India, the leader? In the case of State Bank of India, the disbursement of rural credit is only to the extent of 12.99 per cent meaning thereby that they are even five per cent short of the mandatory provision. I will appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

I will just come to another point. It is with regard to this fiscal deficit. What the Government has claimed is that it has brought down fiscal deficit to 2.1 per cent of the GDP in this year's Budget, and the hon. Finance Minister says that he will cut it further in future and he will bring it to zero during 2009. That is the target set by the FRBM Act. If to remain in the course of the target set by the FRBM Act, the revenue deficit for 2006-07 should have been fixed at 1.7 per cent and not at 2.1 per cent. The interest rates are hardening everywhere. It is not only hardening here, it is hardening almost everywhere in the world. There is a 0.5 per cent increase in the interest rates on loans for house building, loans for purchase of cars and in other sectors[R71].

19.00 hrs.

When the interest rates increase, the Government would have to pay more on its borrowings. When the Government pays more, how does the hon. Minister expect to restrict the fiscal deficit in future? This was the right time that he could have utilised to reduce the fiscal deficit.

Hon. new Member Shri Hooda has just now mentioned that the Budget has tried to match the outcomes with the outlays. I would urge the hon. Minister to go in for private-public partnerships. I would advise him that for every rupee spent by the

Government he should see that five rupees come from the private sector. What is important is to have the right infrastructure, correct delivery systems and accountability. The hon. Minister should see that he becomes a coordinator in the Centrally-sponsored schemes. The Government is only moving from project approach to programme approach. I would expect that he would coordinate this programme. This Budget does not lead either to a consumption boom or an investment boom. The situation in the country now is such that even if the Government commits mistakes, the economy will continue to stay buoyant.

To set up a plant in India, an investor will have to spend up to 20 per cent of his total cost on building basic infrastructure such as roads, captive power plants etc. If he goes to China, he does not have to do that. It is because of this that more funds are going out and Indians are now investing more outside the country than in India. Does the Finance Minister not think it is going to put us in trouble? Or, does he believe that this is also a good sign for Indian economy?

The Government had set up the Rangarajan Committee to go into the issue of petroleum pricing. The Committee has submitted its report but there is no mention of that in the Budget. The Government has set up an Investment Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Ratan Tata, one of the leading industrialists of India. That Commission has also submitted its report. The Report made recommendations on labour reforms, speeding up of infrastructure development, cutting the red tape, and removing the FDI cap. We do not know what the hon. Minister has done about it.

I was not surprised when the hon. Minister during the course of his Budget speech made an appeal to the Left on the Pension Fund Regulatory Authority Bill. I am a member of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Committee was asked by the Government again and again to quickly examine the Bill because the Government was in a hurry to move it in Parliament. We did our best and passed on the Bill with our consent to the Government. However, because the Left is opposing the Bill the Government is not piloting it. It is shameful on the part of the Government to back out like this. In an intervention, the hon. Minister said that this was the only political space that was left with him and that was why he was unable to move forward on it.

I am in full agreement with the concerns expressed in the Economic Survey. I would suggest that the Government must address all those concerns[KMR72].

Only then it would be possible to achieve the target of 10 per cent growth. I would like to make two or three suggestions. I have already mentioned with regard to the priority sector. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of State for Finance that the *Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana* (PMRY) should be recast because the current recovery on the PMRY is hardly 18 per cent in most of the cases. Hence, the banks should be allowed to identify their own beneficiaries and have their own training programme. Only then, this programme would be successful.

Investment in the Food Corporation of India for procurement of agricultural produce should be treated as a priority sector lending. Most of the banks want that it should be treated as a priority sector. While giving rural credit, banks expect mortgage. Stamp duty differs from State to State. My suggestion is that it should be same because in some of the States it is very high which is putting people who take credit with a lot of difficulties.

Self-Help Groups are doing exceedingly well. Their recovery level is 97 or 98 per cent. They should be given more training because more and more training would improve the quality of their asset.

Already my colleagues from Orissa had mentioned about this. I would remind that the hon. Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, our Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have already assured that the National Institute of Science would be established in Bhubaneswar. I believe that the Government would keep its word. Whether they establish it in Kolkata or not, we are not bothered. But let them established it in Bhubaneswar. … (*Interruptions*) We do not bother whether it is established in Kolkata or not, we must have one in Bhubaneswar because we do not have any Central Institute. During the tenure of the NDA Government, we were assured that another All India Institute of Medical Sciences would set up. In response to the Calling Attention notice last year, the hon. Health Minister assured us that within three months, construction would start.

Where are the All Indian Institute of Medical Sciences? It is neither established in Orissa nor in Bihar or Punjab or Chhattisgarh or Uttaranchal, altogether six such institutes were assured. If the Government is so much interested in the health of the

people of the country, it should start construction immediately. Revenue collection is very high. If that is the case, then why are you not starting it immediately?

There is *Subarna Rekha* River in my constituency, Balasore, in Orissa. Its mouth should be dredged. Since it is silted, it is causing floods.

I would like to appeal on fringe benefit tax. Since it has been opposed by the corporate sector, can the Government increase one per cent tax on the corporate tax and do away with the fringe benefit tax?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would like to say on Private Members Business.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I seek the indulgence of the House that to facilitate the important Government business tomorrow, I propose that the House may suspend the Private Members Business tomorrow, the 10th March, 2006.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the sense of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Gentlemen, I would like to make one request. More than 30 hon. Members are still there to speak. Therefore, I would like to make a request that they should be very brief in their speeches. It would be better if they give the suggestions instead of making lengthy speeches.

Shri V.K. Thummar[s73].

DR. C. KRISHNAN (POLLACHI): Sir, I am speaking on behalf of my Party Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by Mr. Vaiko leader of the Tamilians in Tamil Nadu.

The planned progress of our country towards prosperity is very much documented in the Budget as evidence by the steady growth of the GDP which was during.

1999 – 2003	5%
2004 to 2005	7.5%
2005 to 2006	8%

The Budget has many good aspects and I support the Budget as announced which are to benefit and to uplift the farmers and Rural People who constitute about 70 per of our Indian population.

Farmers are to get short term credit at 7 per interest rate with an upper limit of Three Laks on the principal amount. This in fact has given a great relief for the farmers

Farm Credit was Rs 1,25,309 crore in 2004-2005. Current year Rs 1,75000 Crore 2006 – 2007 for the current year Fifty Thousand Crores Increased.

50 lakh New Farmers will be benefited, tenant farmers also will be benefited under the same scheme, by opening a separate window .

Further six lakh hectares of irrigation and potential, is proposed to be created this year.

L.P.G, Petrol & diesel prices not touched. Fiscal deficit from 4.1% and Revenue deficit 2.6% will be brought down to 3.8% and 2.1% respectively

Fical Position will be improved by -

* The speech was laid on the Table.

tax Collection and by

reducing the non plan expenditure and

Tax proposal are Central Excise, Service tax and Indirect taxes only.

Tax on ATM should be reduced to the minimum possible to facilitate use by all common men.

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Rural Infrastructure Development under Bharat Nirman Scheme:

Rural electrification of one thousand and one hundred Crores, which is to cover 10,366 villages,

Rurl Roads,

Accelerated Rural Water supply Project ,

Rural Housing 6 lakh Houses are to be built,

Rural Telephoning , and

National rural Health Mission concentrating on Sanitation Health Nutrition & Drinking Water.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme gets Rs. 11,300, Crore for the be nefit of the Rural and the Farmer population of the country, 200 districts are to be selected with water Conservation Project added to it. This scheme will be useful in the long run only if the money is invested in Small Scale Industries or kahdi and Village Industries, Cottage Industry so that they work through out year to earn for their lively hood. Otherwise this huge recurring expenditure is going to be a colossal waste.

Self Help Group (SHG) There are credit linded Eight lakhs one thousand SHGs Credit to them is Nearly Five thousand Crore has been allotted. Further enrollment of Credit linked three Lakhs eighty five thousands SHGs is aimed for 2006 – 2007.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan - Ten thousand forty-one Crores. Noon meal is to be given for 12 Crore School going Children which is very much appreciated for as a revolution education

There has been no mention about inter-linking of Peninsular rivers about which my leader, Thiru Vaiko is very much interested. I wish at least, during the Supplementary Budget, plans should be approved and funds should be allotted.

Urban Development **:** One hundred & ten Crore is allotted. I request to allot required fund for Coimbatore City for modern Drainage system in the Town.

Ultra Mega Power Project **-** Among the five, one Ultra Mega Power Project should be installed in Tamil Nadu - 4000 Mega watt. Further, Sir, I again wish that the Service Tax for ATMs should be reduced to the minimum.

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) : महोदय, वर्ा 2006-07 का कुल बजट व्यय 5 लाख 63 हजार 991 करोड़ रुपया है जिसमें योजना व्यय 1 लाख 72 हजार 728 करोड़ रुपया है तथा गैर योजना व्यय 3 लाख 91 हजार 269 करोड़ है। गैर योजना व्यय में कटौती करने के सरकारी प्रयासों का कोई जिक्र इस बजट मं नहीं है। बजट आय व्यय का लेखा-जोखा ही नहीं है बल्कि आज की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति तथा देश के भविय को उज्जवल बनाने का एक दस्तावेज है। यदि हम बजट को इस कसौटी पर रखें तो घोर निराशा ही मिलती है। यह बजट देश की अर्थनीति के आधार पर पैदावार बढ़ाने पर केन्द्रित है। महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि बढ़ी हुई पैदावार का समान वितरण हो जिससे गरीब और अमीरी की खाई कम हो और आज जो असंतोा पनप रहा है, उस पर विराम लगाया जा सके। सरकार ने अगले वर्ों के लिए दस प्रतिशत वार्कि वृद्धि दर हासिल करने का संकल्प लिया है।

इसमें कृाि 4 प्रतिशत, उद्योग 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर ले जाने का लक्ष्य है। ये दोनों ही लक्ष्य काल्पनिक हैं। कृाि में पैदावार बढ़ाने हेतु जल प्रबन्ध की आवश्यकता है और उद्योगों को गति देने हेतु विद्युत उपलब्धता बहुत जरूरी है। इन दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में सरकारी नीतियां विफल रही हैं। कृाि की जो आज स्थिति है, उसके संबंध में कहा जा सकता है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में इस क्षेत्र की इतनी उपेक्षा कभी नहीं हुई जितनी कि आज है।

किसानों की आत्महत्याओं के सवाल को सरकार टालती रही लेकिन आज असली तस्वीर सामने आ गई है। महाराट्र के मुख्यमंत्री विलास राव देशमुख ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि र्वा 2002 से अब तक अकेले महाराट्र में 1500 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद स्वीकार किया है कि उड़ीसा एवं आन्ध्रप्रदेश में किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं और यह कर्ज की अदाएगी न होने का परिणाम है। इस समस्या से निजात दिलाने हेतु सरकार ने कृाि ऋण की बढ़ोतरी की बात कही है और इस काम के लिए इस बजट में 1 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है परंतु मैं यह जानना चाहता हं कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने समस्त बैंकों को सम्पूर्ण ऋण का 18 प्रतिशत किसानों के लिए दिए जाने हेतु जो निर्देश जारी किए थे, उसका पालन हुआ है या नहीं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर पर किसानों को ऋण देने की घो- ाणा की है जबकि कृाि आयोग ने 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर रखने की सिफारिश की है। यह किसानों के साथ विश वासघात नहीं है। ऋण की मात्रा बढ़ाने का सरकार कोई भी दावा करे परंतु वस्तुस्थिति क्या है, आज भी देश का 43 प्रतिशत किसान ऐसा है जो निजी क्षेत्र के ऋण दाताओं से ऋण लेता है।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में कृाि की पैदावार अच्छी मानी जाती है, वहीं का किसान इन बैंकों के ऋण से कहीं ज्यादा निजी क्षेत्र के साहूकारों पर निर्भर है। पंजाब में 52 प्रतिशत, बिहार में 58 प्रतिशत, राजस्थान में 63 प्रतिशत, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 49 प्रतिशत किसान साहूकारों से ऋण लेते हैं और यह ब्याज दर 18 प्र ातिशत से 36 प्रतिशत तक होती है। यह कितनी चिन्ताजनक बात है कि सरकार ने कृाि को 8 प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं किया है। प्रसिद्ध कृाि वैज्ञानिक एम.एस.स्वामीनाथन की अध्यक्षता में इसी सरकार ने कृाि आयोग बनाया था जिसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास है लेकिन इस आयोग की संस्तुतियों पर अमल करने का जिक्र तक वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भााण में नहीं किया है। किसानों की मुख्य समस्या खेती की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, लागत खर्च घटाने लाभदायक मूल्य पाने पैदावार की कटाई के बाद उसे मुनाफे पर बिकवाने तथा सस्ता एवं उन्नत बीज पाने से सम्बन्धित है। इन सवालों पर वित्त मंत्री की कोई दृटि नहीं है। आज आवश्यकता है कि प्र ात्येक गांव में कृाि सूचना केन्द्र बने तथा कर्ज माफी का प्रबन्ध करने एवं आत्महत्या निरोधक कोा बनाया जाना आज की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बगैर खेती का भविय अन्धकार में है। इस सरकार ने अपने पहले बजट में र्वा के जल को संचय करने की प्राथमिकता दी थी। देश की कुल कृाि भूमि का 2/3 भाग आज भी मानसून की दया पर है। सरकार ने देश के सभी पारम्परिक जलाशयों का पुनरुद्धार का संकल्प लिया था किंतु दो साल पूरे होने को हैं और सिर्फ 13 राज्यों के 23 जिलों में 20 हजार पारम्परिक जलाशयों का काम सरकार ने अपने हाथों में लिया है। लक्ष्य था 4481 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने जिसमें राज्यों की भी भागीदारी थी। सरकार ने त्वरित सिंचाई योजना में र्वा 2005-06 में 1680 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया था और र्वा 2006-07 में यह राशि 2350

करोड़ रुपया निर्धारित की है। यह समझ पाना बहुत मुश्किल है कि इतनी कम राशि से देश की सिंचाई व्यवस्था हालत कैसे ठीक हो पाएगी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में दूरसंचार व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त करने हेतु य.एस.ओ.एफ. फंड बनाया गया है। इसमें सेलुलर ऑपरेटर्स से उनसे राजस्व की 5 प्रतिशत के बराबर राशि वसूल की जाती है। इस कोा में अभी 7 हजार करोड़ रुपया शेा है किंतु 2006-07 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की दूरसंचार सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाने हेतु सिर्फ 1500 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि टेलीकोम रेगुलेटरी ऑथोरिटी का आकलन है कि ग्रामीण भारत को संचार सेवाओं से जोड़ने हेतु 9 हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इसी रेगूलेटरी ऑथोरिटी का यह भी मानना है कि यू.एस.ओ.एफ. फंड में 2010 तक 37 हजार 5 सौ 41 करोड़ रुपया जमा हो जाएगा। धन की व्यवस्था होने के बावजूद एक निश्चित अवधि में योजनाओं को पूरा न करना निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विाय है। गत माहों में जब अन्तर्राट्रीय बाजार में क्रूड ऑयल का दाम 51 एवं 52 डॉलर प्रति बैरल तक नीचे आ गया तो देश में पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों विशेाकर डीजल एवं पैट्रोल के दामों में कमी करने की बात उठी यद्यपि सरकार ने ह वाई जहाजों में प्रयोग होने वाले ईंधन के दाम इसी आधार पर कम कर दिए थे परन्तु पैट्रोल एवं डीजल के दाम कम नहीं किए गए। तर्क दिया गया कि प्रधानमंत्री द्वार बनायी गई सी.रंगराजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने पर ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा। यह रिपोर्ट वित्त मंत्री के बजट प्रस्तुत करने से पहले आ गई। इस कमेटी का मुख्य जिम्मा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कीमतें निर्धारित करने हेतु नीति बनाना तथा केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वार लगाये जा रहे करों को न्यायोचित बनाना था। वित्त मंत्री ने सी.रंगराजन समिति की संस्तुतियों को नजरंदाज कर उल्टे करों में वृद्धि कर दी। क्रूड ऑयल उत्पादन पर जो उप कर 1800 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन था, उसे बढ़ाकर 2500 रुपये प्र ाति मैट्रिक टन कर दिया। इसके अतिरिक्त कहने को सरकार ने एल.पी.जी. को डिक्लेयर्डस गुड्स का दर्जा दे दिया जिसके तहत जो सेल्स टैक्स 10 से 14 प्रतिशत तक वसूल किया जाता था, अब केवल 4 प्रतिशत वसूल किया जाएगा। इस कर कटौती का परिणाम होगा कि 24 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर कीमत कम हो जाएगी। क्या यह लाभ उपभोक्ता को गया ? सरकार ने एक जेब से दूसरी जेब में पैसा डालने की चतुराई के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं किया। पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय रंगराजन कमेटी का नाम लेकर एल.पी.जी. पर 75 रुपया पैट्रोल पर 1.21 पैसा और डीजल पर 1.69 पैसा प्रति लीटर बढ़ाये जाने की वकालत कर रहा है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अविलम्ब पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के संबंध में मूल्य निर्धारण नीति तय करे।

महोदय, इस वर्ा के बजट में खाद्य सब्सिडी 24 हजार 200 करोड़ रुपये और फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित की गई है। सम्पूर्ण सब्सिडी 44 हजार करोड़ रुपये से 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बीच में है। सरकार सब्सिडी को घटाने की बात करती है। यह सब्सिडी जरूरतमंद लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में मिलती है। दूसरी और देश पर ऋण एवं ऋण की ब्याज निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है। 2004-05 में ब्याज की राशि 1 लाख 26 हजार 934 करोड़ रुपया थी। जो वर्ा 2006-07 में बढ़कर 1 लाख 39 हजार 823 करोड़ रुपया हो गयी है। साढ़े पांच लाख करोड़ के बजट में से डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपया सिर्फ ब्याज चुकाने में चला जाएगा तो क्या इस देश के बजट को विकासोन्मुखी कहा जा सकेगा ? 2006-07 के बजट में यदि एक रुपया खर्च होगा तो उसमें से 21 पैसा ब्याज में चला जाएगा। इसी प्रकार यदि एक रुपया आय होगा तो 22 पैसा कर्ज के रूप में प्र ाप्त होगा। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि देश ऋण के ऊपर अपनी अर्थनीति का ढांचा खड़ा किए हुए है। जिस परिवार या देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कर्ज पर टिकी हो और यह कर्ज निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा हो तो उस देश की रक्षा तो कोई

दैवीय शक्ति ही कर सकती है। बजट ने आम आदमी को निराश किया है। निश्चित रूप से यह गांव एवं कृि ि वरोधी बजट है।

श्री वी.के. दुम्मर (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 28 फरवरी को 2006-07 का बजट पेश किया जिस का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। बजट में दिखाया है कि हमने हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति की है और प्रगति की राह पकड़ी है हालांकि प्रकृति हम पर मेहरबान नहीं रही है लेकिन प्रकृति की मार सहते हुए भी हमने 8.1 विकास दर को प्राप्त किया है। विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में यह वृद्धि दर 9.4 प्रतिशत और एग्रीकल्चर में 2.3 परसैंट प्राप्त की है। किसानों के ऊपर प्रकृति की जो कृपा होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाती है। कल गुजरात में बहुत बारिश हुई जिससे किसानों की गेहूं की फसल को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं कि जब तक ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को गति नहीं मिलेगी तब तक भारत का असली विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। कृि के अन्य भाग बागवानी, फूलों की खेती, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण को बढ़ावा देकर ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती के साथ गति मिलेगी जिस का सीधा फायदा हमारे ग्रामों में रहने वाले लोगों को मिलेगा। यूपी सरकार ने किसानों के लिए जो बात की है, इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। फसल बीमा योजना से होने वाला भुगतान कई वर्ों से लंबित है। केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि राज्य सरकार सूचना नहीं देती है। गुजरात में 2004 का फसल बीमा योजना का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। जब हम वित्त मंत्री को मिले तो उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने उसका दावा पेश नहीं किया। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच में किसान मर रहा है। सरकार को फसल बीमा योजना के भुगतान हेतु समय सीमा निर्धारित करनी चाहिए या एक अलग से प्राधिकरण बनाना चाहिए जिससे फसल बीमा योजना के सारे विवाद का निपटारा किया जा सके।

किसी भी देश के आर्थिक विकास आर्थिक सुधार पर निर्भर करते हैं। इन आर्थिक सुधारों के माध्यम से कम खर्च पर अधिक प्रतिफल प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इस तरह के प्रयास किसी देश को वास्तविक विकास के लिए जमीन पर खड़ा होने में सहायक हैं। इस बार के बजट में आर्थिक सुधारों में महारथ हासिल हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने आर्थिक सुधारों में प्रशासनिक ताकतों का इस्तेमाल किया है। उससे हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की काया पलट हो सकती है। किसानों के लिए आर्थिक सुधारों के जरिए कोई न कोई योजना लानी चाहिए। उद्योगों और दूसरे कई क्षेत्रों में प्रगति हो रही है लेकिन किसानों को बहुत मुश्किलें हो रही हैं। अतः किसानों के लिए कोई स्पट नीति बनानी चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसमें शिक्षा एवं व्यवसायिक शिक्षा के विकास से सेवा क्षेत्र में बहुत तेजी के साथ प्रगति की है। हमारे युवा नेता राहुल जी और हुड्डा जी ने भी बताया कि नई शिक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार जो करना चाहती है, उससे युवाओं की तरक्की हो सकती है।

भारत में विदेशी मुद्रा का बहुत भारी भंडार है। भारत का आयात 26.67 फीसदी की दर से बढ़ रहा है और निर्यात 18.9 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रहा है। विदेशी व्यापार की दशा में सुधार करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है जिससे उद्योग और अन्य धंधों को आगे बढ़ने के अवसर मिल सकें। ऐसा आयात से ज्यादा निर्यात करने से हो सकता है। इससे रोजगार भी बढ़ेगा। सदन इस बात को पूरी तरह से जानता है कि बेरोजगारी एक भीाण रूप ले चुकी है। बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए निर्यात बढ़ाना होगा। कृाि निवेश को बढ़ाए जाने हेतु बैंक आगे बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि जो फॉरेन, निजी या सहकारी बैंक हैं, वे किसानों को ऋण देने में कोई न कोई प्रॉबलम खड़ी करते हैं या इंटरैस्ट ज्यादा लेते cé[R74]।

सहकारी बैंक और फॉरेन बैंक कम से कम ग्यारह परसेंट ब्याज दर पर किसानों को ऋण देते हैं इसलिए किसान मर रहे हैं। उन्हें कोई न कोई लाभ मिलना चाहिए, उन्हें लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार कहती है कि किसानों को सात परसेंट पर ऋण दिया जाएगा जबकि सहकारी बैंक और निजी बैंक यह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इनके विरुद्ध आप कड़ी कार्यवाही करें ताकि सरकार की नीति के अनुसार निजी बैंक भी ऋण दें। मैं इसके लिए सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं।

19.16 hrs. (Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan in the Chair)

मैं सौराट्र से आता हूं, जहां खेती मुख्य धंधा है परन्तु यहां ग्रामीण और कृाि उद्योगों को बढ़ावा नहीं मिला है। यहां ग्रेनाइट एवं कैमिकल्स उद्योग को बहुत बढाया जा सकता है। यहां के राट्रीय राजमार्गों को चौड़ा किया जाना अति आवश्यक है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में काफी बंदरगाह हैं। मैं जहां से आता हूं वहां बहुत बंदरगाह हैं, जहां विदेशों से सामान आता है और जाता है। सौराट्र में काफी मात्रा में वन क्षेत्र हैं। यहां वन आधारित उद्योग की स्थापना भी की जा सकती है।

इस बजट में कुछ चीज़ों को छोड़कर किसी पर कर नहीं बढ़ाया गया है जो इस बात की ओर संकेत करता है कि सरकार के पास आय के बहुत स्रोत हैं। राजस्व प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल किया जाना अति आवश्यक है। साथ ही आयकर एवं एक्साइज में भ्रटाचार के चलते जितना राजस्व आना चाहिए उतना नहीं आ पा रहा है। दो वर्षों में जो सी.बी.आई. के छापे पड़े हैं, वे अधिकतर आयकर, एक्साइज एवं कस्टम के अधिकारियों के यहां पड़े हैं। उनके कार्यों पर नियंत्रण किया जाना अति आवश्यक है। जहां छापे पड़े हैं उनमें ज्यादातर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं। आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के पास से बेनामी संपत्ति मिली है। आयकर विभाग और कस्टम विभाग में काम करने वाले अधिकारी इतना करप्शन करते हैं, इस कारण सरकार को जो रिवैन्यू मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है। इस स्थिति पर कोई नियंत्रण होना चाहिए और निगरानी होनी चाहिए।

सूरत जो गुजरात में डायमण्ड नगरी के नाम से जाना जाता है। मार्च महीने में अधिकारी निकल पड़ते हैं कि डायमण्ड उद्योग करने वाले जल्दी से जल्दी अपना पैसा जाहिर करें, क्योंकि पैसा जाहिर करने का अर्थ

फाइनेंस बढ़ाना है। डायमण्ड इंडस्ट्री के लोग जो काम कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं।

देश में बिजली की समस्या है जो किसानों के लिए हितकर नहीं है। बिजली की भारी कमी है। सरकार को बिजली प्लांटों की क्षमता को बढ़ाना अति आवश्यक है। मेरे क्षेत्र में पिपावाव पावर प्लांट की माननीय स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने आधारशिला रखी थी, परन्तु गैस की आपूर्ति के अभाव में वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उचित मूल्य पर गैस की आपूर्ति इस पावर प्लांट को दी जाए, जिससे पश्चिम भारत में बिजली की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके।

अभी समय का अभाव है, मैं और कुछ भी कहना चाहता था लेकिन मैं उसे सभापटल पर रखता हूं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

*महोदय, मेरे गृह क्षेत्र सौराट्र में पर्यटन स्थल बहुत ज्यादा हैं परन्तु केंद्र सरकार ने इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया है, जो उचित नहीं है।

सरकार ने जो व्यय किया है उससे ज्यादा प्रगति की है। देश में मुद्रास्फीति की दर में 45 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और विकास दर में 81 परसेंट में वृद्धि से देश विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर होगा, ऐसा विश्वास है। देश में गरीबी और बहुत से क्षेत्र विकास के सन्तुलित विकास से अछूते हैं, इस पर सरकार को विचार करना होगा। सरकार ने सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत जिस स्कीम को लागू किया है, उसके लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार लोग वर्तमान सरकार का धन्यवाद कर रहे हैं।

अंत में, मेरे क्षेत्र के अमरोली डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक से किसानों को 11 परसेंट की दर पर ऋण मिलता है इसकी वजह से किसान दुःख में डूबे रहते हैं, उन्हें कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण मिले, इसके लिए नाबार्ड पर कार्यवाही करें और मैं बैंक में चल रहे घोटाले की सी.बी.आई. जांच की मांग करता हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं बजट का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। *

….. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, here, we will have to evolve a formula. Now, there are about 20 more speakers to participate in the debate. We will have to finish the debate before 9 o'clock. So, I would allow five minutes for every speaker. If he is

not able to conclude his speech within five minutes, the rest of his speech he may lay on the Table of the House. There can be no deviation.

On the fourth minute, the bell would be rung. Fifth minute, the second bell would be rung, and then I would call the next speaker.

Only if you all co-operative, we would be able to finish the debate in time.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा (बनासकांठा) : सभी सदस्यों को पांच, दस या पन्द्रह मिनट दिए गए हैं। आप हमें पांच मिनट देंगे, यह कैसे चलेगा?...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The number of speakers mentioned in the List of speakers with me is more than the actual Members present here in the House. I do not know where the others have gone.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : आप समय बढ़ा दीजिए। आप ग्यारह बजे तक समय कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not fight with me. We should be able to finish the debate by 9 o'clock.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : हमारी बात पांच मिनट में पूरी नहीं होगी। इसमें हमारा क्या दोा है?...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, after consulting the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I have fixed up the time for each member. Nobody can find fault with me[KD75].

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना) : माननीय सभापति महोदय,. मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे वर्ा 2006-2007 के लिए प्रस्तुत बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। साथ ही मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी तथा माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने अपने अथक प्रयासों से देश की एक अरब की आबादी को इस बजट के माध्यम से संतुट करने का प्रयास किया है। यह यू.पी.ए. की सरकार का तृतीय बजट है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह स्वयं एक प्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्री हैं। उनके कुशल नेतृत्व और मार्गनिर्देशन में यह प्रयास किया गया है कि आम

आदमी पर बोझ न पड़े। इस बजट में कई तरह के प्रयास किये गये हैं, जिनके माध्यम से आम जनता की समस्याओं के निदान तथा उन्हें राहत देने का प्रयास किया गया है, चाहे वह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हो, कृाि के क्षेत्र में हो, सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में हो, सड़कों के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे बिजली के क्षेत्र में हो। सभी क्षेत्रों में शानदार प्रयास किया गया है। पहले एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया था, लेकिन इस बजट में उसे नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। जैसा अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने 20 माह के कार्यकाल में पिछले तीन बजट में अर्थव्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण किया है और साथ ही इंफ्लेशन रेट को बढ़ाने की कोशिश भी की है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने हर क्षेत्र में अच्छा प्रयास किया है, लेकिन इस देश में जो बेरोजगार हैं, खेत-खलिहानों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं तथा आम गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उन्हें जितनी राहत इस बजट से मिलनी चाहिए थी, शायद उतनी राहत नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकृट करना चाहूंगा कि इस देश की आबादी की 70 प्र ातिशत जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है, 70 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं और ये ही हमारी पूंजी है। हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था खेतों, खलिहानों, किसानों और मजदूरों पर निर्भर करती है। मैं समझता हूं कि आपने उन्हें संतुट करने का प्रयास किया है, पहले जो ऋण 12 से 13 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर मिलता था, उसे आपने सात प्रतिशत किया है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कृाकों की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए सरकार ने एक कमेटी कृाि विशेाज्ञ, डा. स्वामीनाथन की अध्यक्षता में बनाई थी। उन्होंने व्यापक स्टडी करके एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट की थी, जिसमें अनुशंसा की गई थी कि किसानों की हालत को ठीक करने के लिए जब तक चार प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्राप्त नहीं होंगे, तब तक उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक नहीं हो सकती। आज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग कृाि से विमुख हो रहे हैं। गांवों से शहरों की तरफ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों का पलायन हो रहा है, जिसके कारण शहरों की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। क्या कारण है कि खेतों और खलिहानों में काम करने वाले लोग खेती की तरफ कम और शहरों की तरफ ज्यादा देख रहे cé[R76]। अगर गांवों में मूलभूत सुविधाएं मिल जाएं, सड़क, बिजली मिल जाए एवं शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि गांवों में जितना आर्काण है, उतना शहरों में नहीं होगा। शहर में तो लोग किसी तरीके से अपनी जिन्दगी गुजर-बसर कर रहे हैं, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में, तंग हालात में एवं स्लम इलाकों में अपना जीवनयापन करने का काम कर रहे हैं। वे आराम की जिन्दगी जीने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। शहरों में बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं और बहुत सी परेशानियों का उन्हें सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना ही पड़ेगा, क्योंकि अगर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना है तो खेत एवं खलिहान पर निर्भर लोगों पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, अन्यथा देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती है। आज बड़े पैमाने पर किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। इसकी चर्चा हर बार सदन में होती है। हमें इसके मूल में जाने की कोशिश करनी होगी कि इसका क्या कारण है। हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, किसान मेहनत करके उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और बिजली का रेट बढ़ गया, डीजल, खाद एवं बीज के दाम बढ़ गए। किसान जो उत्पादन करता है और मार्केट में जब अपने सामान को ले जाता है तो उसका उन्हें सही दाम नहीं मिलता। गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट प्राइस देना पड़ेगा। जब तक गवर्नमेंट उनकी उपज को लाभकारी बनाने का काम नहीं करेगी, समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक आप कृाकों को उत्साहित नहीं कर सकते हैं। खेत-खलिहान में जो करोड़ों लोग लगे हैं, आप उन्हें संतुट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, बड़े लोगों के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है। आप कार और मकान के लिए पांच से छ: प्रतिशत पर लोन दे रहे हैं, मगर खेत-खलिहान में काम करने वाले लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने प्रयास किया है, मगर आपको और ज्यादा प्रयास करना पड़ेगा तभी मैं समझता हूं कि आप किसानों को राहत दे सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह होगा कि अगली बार आप संशोधित बजट प्रस्तुत करें या फिर अपने जवाब में निश्चित तौर पर यह एंश्योर करने का काम करें कि हम किसानों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने का प्रयास करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय. हम भारत-निर्माण की बात कर रहे हैं। इंडिया शाइनिंग वाले चले गए, देश के आ वाम ने इन्हें रिजेक्ट करने का काम किया है। हमारी कटिबद्धता है, अरबों लोगों ने हमारे ऊपर जो विश्वास करने का काम किया है, यहां जो यू.पी.ए. सरकार बनी है, उनका विश्वास और ताकत हमारे साथ है। यू.पी.ए. की सरकार जिस कटिबद्धता के साथ बढ़ रही है, कि हम भारत निर्माण करेंगे, इसका मतलब यह है कि गांव के परि वेश में रहने वाला जो आवाम है, उनकी बात हम करना चाहते हैं। इंडिया शाइनिंग करने वाले लोगों के प्रति उनकी आस्था खत्म हो गई। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर भारत निर्माण करना है तो आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने का काम करें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं, जो पिछड़ा प्रदेश है, जहां गरीबी, फटेहाली एवं बदहाली है। वहां कोई कल-कारखाना नहीं है। इस बार बिहार के लोगों को बजट में आपने बहुत निराश किया है। आपने हमेशा बिहार के आवाम के साथ, हमारे नेता के साथ कमिटमेंट किया था कि बिहार की जो उपेक्षा हुई है, खास कर पिछले सात-आठ वर्षों में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने जिस तरह काम किया है, हम समझते थे कि आप उस उपेक्षा को कम करने का काम करेंगे, बिहार की जनता को उसके हक देने का काम करेंगे।...(व्यवधान) वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने इस बार बहुत निराश किया है। बिहार के लोगों को यह आशा नहीं थी कि आप उन्हें इतना निराश करने का काम करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं कभी-कभी बोलता हूं।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. For your help, I will suggest one thing. You can write down the details and you mention here only the points.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सभापति महोदय, आप इतना सहयोग कर रहे हैं, हम लिखा हुआ भााण देते ही नहीं हैं, हमें लिख कर देने की आदत ही नहीं है। मैं अपनी भावना व्यक्त करूंगा और बहुत कम समय में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will give you some more time[R77].

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि बिहार के बैंकों की क्या स्थिति है। हमारे .यहां रिक्शा चलाने वाला, ठेला चलाने वाला और छोटा-मोटा किसान अपना पैसा बैंक में जमा करता है। रिजर्व बैंक की गाइडलाइन्स हैं कि जिस राज्य में पैसा जमा हो, उसका 35 प्रतिशत वहां विकास के लिये खर्च किया जाये

लेकिन हमारा पैसा दिल्ली, मुम्बई चला जाता है या बड़े-बड़े महानगरों में चला जाता है,123 85 प्रतिशत पैसा दूसरे राज्यों में इनवैस्ट किया जाता है जबकि 15 प्रतिशत हमारे यहां होता है। यह किस तरह का अन्याय हम लोगों के साथ हो रहा है? हमारे सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है लेकिन इस पर विचार नहीं किया गया। जब हम सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन्स पर नहीं जायेंगे तो बिहार की स्थिति पर कैसे कंट्रोल कर पायेंगे? मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि निश्चित तौर पर इस संबंध में ठोस कार्यवाही की जाये। बिहार में मिनिमम 35 प्रतिशत पैसा इनवैस्ट करा दीजिये। बिहार गरीब और पिछड़ा प्रदेश है, लगता है कि आपको यह दिखाई नहीं दिया, जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है।

सभापति महोदय, हम बिहार में शैक्षिक क्षमता की बात करते हैं। क्या बिहार के साथ न्याय हो रहा है? सरकार ने बिहार जैसे भू-भाग के लिये केवल 20 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था दे रखी है। हमारे मेहनतकश लोग दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाकर लोगों की सेवा कर रहे हैं। वे लोग पंजाब, हरियाणा,महाराट्र और असम में जा रहे हैं। सारे देश की शिक्षा का औसत 40 प्रतिशत है जबकि बिहार में 20 प्रतिशत है। इस क्षमता के आधार पर हम बिहार का विकास कैसे कर पायेंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लोगों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये जो अव्यवस्था है, उसे दूर किया जाये। बिहार में बाढ़ और सुखाड़ दोनों है। सरकार ने कमिटमेंट किया है कि देश की 12 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में से 6 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करेंगे लेकिन बिहार के लिये भी धनराशि मुहैया करने का काम कीजिये। ऐसा करने से बिहार भी 40 प्रतिशत की क्षमता में आ सकता है। हमारे बिहार में कोई कारखाना नहीं है, केवल खेत-खलिहान हैं जो किसान का जीवन है। हमारा किसान ही हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक कर सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार के साथ न्याय कीजिये। देश भर के लिये 900 किलोमीटर सड़क मार्ग बनाने का कार्य शुरु किया जाना है, लेकिन बिहार के लिए एक किलोमीटर भी सड़क नहीं दी गई। इससे बिहार का विकास कैसे होगा? क्या बिहार भारत देश का हिस्सा नहीं है, क्या उसे अलग करना चाहते हैं?

सभापति जी, हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि बिहार में कोई बड़ा अस्पताल नहीं है। देश में नये कई AIIMS शुरु किये जाने वाले हैं और उनमें पटना के लिये भी एन.डी.ए. सरकार के समय एक AIIMS का शिलान्यास किया गया था। हमारी यू.पी.ए. सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने सदन में बताया था कि पटना में भी AIIMS बनेगा लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि इस बजट में उस के लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, I am concluding. Please help me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you much more time.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे यहां इनवैस्टमेंट कम है[RB78]। क्यों आज़ादी के बाद से ही बिहार की उपेक्षा की जाती रही है? बिहार की जनता कब तक उपेक्षित होती रहेगी? बिहार का बँटवारा इन सामने बैठने वाले लोगों ने किया है और बिहार को बरबाद कर दिया है। आप बिहार के लिए विशेा पैकेज दें। हमें इनसे कोई आशा नहीं थी लेकिन यूपीए सरकार में प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी और वित्त मंत्री जी से आशा है कि आप बिहार के साथ न्याय करने का काम करेंगे चाहे वह सड़क, बिजली, पानी या इंदिरा आवास का क्षेत्र हो। इंदिरा आवास योजना में बहुत कम पैसा दिया गया है। वृद्धावस्था पैंशन की राशि बढ़ाई गई है लेकिन उसकी संख्या बहुत कम है। आपने कई केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को पैसा देने का काम किया है। पटना विश्वविद्यालय एक ऐतिहासिक विश्वविद्यालय है जिसने सैकड़ों वर्ों में बड़े-बड़े विद्वान इस देश को दिये हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दें। मुझे विश्वास है कि अपने जवाब में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बिहार के किसानों और गरीबों के लिए विशेा पैकेज देने का काम करेंगे।

महोदय, राट्रीय ग्रामीण रोज़गार गारंटी योजना जो सरकार ने शुरू की है, यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। इसके अंतर्गत 22 जिले ही लिये गए हैं। हमारे यहां 38 जिले हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस योजना के तहत और जिलों को शामिल किया जाए। यूपीए का कमिटमैंट है कि सबको रोज़गार देंगे। इस योजना के द्वारा यूपीए सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक काम किया है और देश की बेरोज़गार जनता को सुनिश्चित रोज़गार देने की व्यवस्था की है। इस योजना के तहत उनको काम मिलेगा। इसके अलावा फूड फॉर वर्क से भी कई जिलों को जोड़ने का काम किया जा रहा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि मैंने जिन मुख्य बिन्दुओं की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है, मंत्री जी उन पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि यूपीए सरकार के नेतृत्व में देश आगे बढ़ेगा और गरीबों को न्याय देने का काम करेगा।

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (INNER MANIPUR): Sir, the Union Budget, 2006-07 presented to the Lok Sabha on the 28th of February 2006 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister Thiru P.Chidambaram.

It has been twenty months since the UPA took charge of the country. This is the third Budget of the UPA. So far so good.

All Hon'ble member present on that day were taken by surprise.

I was also equally surprised the way and the manner in which the Finance Minister showcased the proceedings of the day. Kudos to him and to the perceptive leadership of the Prime Minster, in the words of the Finance Minister himself. Our respectful salute to the Chairperson of the UPA. But for her sacrifice and guidance, this would have not been just possible.

Sir, all of us do understand that the Union Budget is the official financial statement/plan that the Union Government makes about how much it will earn in taxes or otherwise and spend on public services in the future. The speech of the Finance Minister was so drafted as to put the record straight. There was no denying of the fact that God helps those who help themselves. Whatever little gains this government achieved is the fruits of its honest labour. The whole exercise is perhaps for the implementation of the NCMP of the UPA government as mandated and its true manifestation.

Sir, the six-component ambitious Bharat Nirman, a mission, targeted to be achieved by the year 2009 took off very successfully. I congratulate the Finance Minister for the gesture shown to the people of the North East under this mission. The 54 percent increase in the budgetary provision for the North East shall definitely find the required encouragement in that part of the state. Over and above this, there is given another step up of 18 percent from BE 2005-06 to BE 2006-07, for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER).

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

We also acknowledge the approval of a special accelerated road development programme for the North Eastern region. For which, I, on behalf of the people of the North East and on my own behalf shall remain grateful.

Sir, the additionality of 43.2 percent in the allocation of fund as provided in the proposed current budget of the UPA towards the implementation of the Flagship Programmes speaks about the sincerity with which this UPA Government has been

functioning in the last about 20 (twenty) months. All these programmes are now in full swing. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan envisages to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6-14 years. With this implementation, the number of children not in school has come down significantly. This year's fund allocation also has substantially increased. I beg to propose that the state governments who are responsible for the judicious implementation of this scheme should be told in clear terms that the money for the scheme as raised through he education cess should be utilized expeditiously.

Sir, Mid-day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, National Rural Health Mission, integrated Child Development Services, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Minorities are some of the flagship programmes of the present UPA government.

To successfully implement them, a huge sum of money is required for which the necessary resource mobilization is being candidly proposed by way of collecting direct and indirect taxes, inviting investments including foreign direct investments visa-vis a transference mechanism of implementation to deliver the goods. The implementation of all these programmes and schemes definitely demands the involvement of a large number of the population and the Public Private Participation is the real key to it. The finance Minister is able to show this in the present Budget.

Sir, Under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Old age pensions are granted to destitute persons above the age of 65 years. This budget proposes to increase the monthly pension from Rs. 75/- to Rs 200/-. I congratulate the Finance Minister for this and while doing so, I would like to remind the Minister that the economic environment in many of the states in the country is still very pathetic. These states shall never ever be able to make an equal contribution as their share to the old age pension scheme. Hence, I would like to suggest to the Minister that the Union Government may directly grant a pension of Rs. 300/- per month per head.

Sir, In this Budget, the Finance Minister is able to clearly show a road map to handle the productive sector of our economy. I my glad to share my view in this area with the hon'ble members present here. Please look here, the proposals to give a proper focus on Agriculture, Assured irrigation, Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Insurance, Diversification and Creating a market for agricultural products require our full attention. These will enable us to overcome some of inherent difficulties faced by our farmers. We welcome the proposal to establish a

Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagtaland. Please, let us start it. We want more actions, less promises.

Sir, This budget has identified very correctly two sectors having potentials to create a number of jobs. They are Manufacturing and Services. The Finance Minister has indicated that in Manufacturing alone, some industries like Textiles, Food processing, Petroleum, Chemicals and Petro-chemicals, Leathers, and Automobiles can generate jobs and also absorb a large number of workers. In Services, Tourism potential of our country needs to be revisited. The Scenic beauty of the North East, Flora & Fauna there, and above all, the rich Forest and Mineral products of the area, are worth mentioning.

Sir, Adequate space is provided for development of cotton textiles industry and Handloom & Handicraft industries. This is a part of the development of Khadi & Village industry for which the UPA government is striving forth. However, the sorry state of affairs prevalent in villages in the country about it, requires special attention. Why because, with the development of modern technology for synthetic fabrics, the demand for the products of Khadi & Village industries has come down to a very low level. The workers in the Khadi & Village Industries cannot just maintain their families, forget about its textiles. Such is the pathetic condition. We have started learning living on marginal profits. We buy cotton fibers from outside and make our products. You Know, by this we cannot compete with milled products. Whom we should blame for this? We ourselves are fully responsible for this.

Sir, You know very well that India is not India without her villages. Hence, Rural India is the first priority on the UPA agenda and UPA government is committed to developing Rural India at any cost. It is in this scenario that we should live village life, eat village foods, wear village cloths and use village products as far as possible. Then we shall be able to appreciate the beauty of village life. As I come from the village, I understand what is village life. Village life is very simple, climate is good, food is delicious, people are very cooperative and friendly, but they are very emotional. The government should try to conquer their emotion, and if we can do so, then no problem of this country shall remain unsolved. Our people friendly programmes of UPA undertaken so far during the last about 20 months are taking us to the right direction. This budget is the correct testimony to show to the rest of the world that we are able to perform better in almost all fields.

Sir, This budget precisely addresses to the spread of information technology (IT), IT Enabled Services world-wide and also the contribution to this sector by our country. Proper investment for the manufacture of IT Related items is envisaged. We are proud of it. Further, the last budget proposed major initiatives in respect of micro finance. The matter is being rigorously followed. The Plantation Sector Small and Medium Enterprises Development occupy their deserved places. The Financial Sector is well secured by making reforms in Banking, Insurance and Pensions. At the same time, the Self Help Group (SHG) movement is given a right direction and encouragement. This is really a necessity for the health of our economy. In respect of infrastructure development, emphasis is being given to Telecommunication, Power, Coal, Petroleum and Road Transport. A proper deal of attention has been given for Capital Market. A good number of proposals are initiated. These include research & Development, Institute of Excellence, Skill Development etc.

Sir, Regarding Foreign Trade, the budget reported the growth rate of over 18 percent this year. Imports are high. This is very good. Here, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the fact that Manipur has a small border town, Morch, neighbouring another small town, Tamu, in Myanmar. Tamu is quite well developed as compared to Moreh. It is really unfortunate. Moreh is a mini India where people from all parts of the country come and do business. My hon'ble friends, Members of Parliament, there are Karelites, Tamilians, Punjabis, Kasmiris, Nepalis, Marwaris, Biharis, Bengalis, Andhraits and what not, in this small town. The markets in Manipur

are full of foreign goods and the markets there in Moreh and Tamu of full of Indian goods. I wish, the Minister will allocate adequate fund to develop this border town to the international standard.

Sir, This will definitely be a good beginning rather a start of our Look East policy The Border Areas Development fund should be exclusively used in the border areas. Once the border areas are properly developed our neighboring countries will definitely respect us.

This budget gives a proper direction to the area of Fiscal Consolidation. This is possible, because the 12th Finance Commission recommendations are being implemented in the right earnest. As regards the Subsidy Regime the Government proposes for evolving a national consensus. This is where lies the beauty of this budget. The budget estimates for the current year, no doubt, stand on a very firm base. The tax proposals both Indirect and Direct are very sound and people friendly. The introduction of the Banking Cash Transaction Tax, Fringe Benefit Tax, VAT and CST are found to be very productive and every fellow Indians begin to develop faith in them. Brothers and Sisters, let us join together to support this budget and pass the same unanimously.

श्री राजनरायन बुधौलिया (हमीरपुर, उ.प्र.) : महोदय, मौजूदा बजट में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उसके पिछड़े क्षेत्रों जैसे बुन्देलखंड आदि के विकास केलिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई। कारों के दाम घटाने जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा यह साबित किया है कि वे अमीरों के वित्त मंत्री हैं तथा यह बजट अमीरों के लिए, अमीरों द्वारा, अमीरों का बजट हैं।

बुन्देलखंड एवं खासकर जिला हमीरपुर एवं महोबा जिनका मैं प्रतिनिधि हूं, अत्यंत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, वहां कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं, अधिकांश युवक एवं युवतियां बेरोजगार हैं।

यह संतोा की बात है कि माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के नेतृत्व में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार बुन्देलखंड पर खास ध्यान दे रही हैं, लेकिन सीमित संसाधनों की वजह से क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो पा

रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे बुन्देलखंड जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को चिह्नित कर राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए योजनाएं बनाएं ताकि क्षेत्र का स र्वांगीण विकास हो सके।

महोदय, बुन्देलखंड जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि आबंटित करने की आवश्यकता है। यहां का किसान, मजदूर अत्यंत दयनीय स्थिति में है। आवश्यकता है कि इन इलाकों में केन्द्र उद्योग स्थापित करे। राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर पर्याप्त बिजली सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की जाए। किसानों को सस्ती खाद, बीज एवं पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल सके, यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, बजट में घोाणा की गई है कि किसानों को अल्पावधि के ऋण सात प्रतिशत ब्याज पर दिये जायेंगे। जो गरीब किसान दो वक्त की रोटी पेट भर नहीं खा सकता, जो किसान उचित पैदावार न होने तथा ऋणों के अदायगी न कर पाने के कारण आत्महत्या कर रहा हो, उसे अल्पावधि ऋण सात प्रतिशत पर दिया जाएगा तो वह इतनी जल्दी ऋण कैसे अदा कर पायेगा। अधिक अवधि के ऋण पर अधिक ब्याज लिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के साथ यह कैसा मजाक किया जा रहा है? ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बजट को गरीब, पिछड़ों एवं किसानों को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं बल्कि अमीर वर्ग को ध्यान में रखकर बनाया गया है।

महोदय, सरकार ने वृद्धावस्था पेंशन की राशि 75 रुपये प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर 200 रुपये प्रतिमाह की है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन 200 रुपये में कोई व्यक्ति महीने भर भोजन नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

रहना और चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं है। सरकार गरीब एवं असहाय वृद्धों के लिए पर्याप्त "ओल्ड एज होम" खोले, तभी वृद्ध लोग अपना अंतिम समय सुरक्षित एवं शांति से गुजार सकते हैं। जब तक यह संभव नहीं है, तो मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वृद्धावस्था पेंशन 200 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 600 रुपये की जाए।

महोदय, आज जब देश की अनेक नदियां सूखती जा रही हों, वनों के लगातार कटने से वार्ा कम होती जा रही हो, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली की लाइन पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य तो रखा जाए, परन्तु बिजली मात्र दो-चार घंटे दी जाती हो, ऐसे में पूरे देश के लिए सिंचाई हेतु 7121 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन से कितने किसान फायदा उठा पायेंगे, वित्त मंत्री स्वयं भी जानते होंगे। कृाि हमारे देश की रीढ़ है। कृाि द्वारा ही देश की 100 करोड़ से अधिक आबादी का पेट भरता है। ऐसे में कृाि और किसान की उपेक्षा किया जाना उचित नहीं है।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हमीरपुर-महोबा (उ.प्र.) में विराट सागर योजना के नाम से सिंचाई संबंधी योजना का निर्माण किया जाना है, जिसका निर्माण कार्य उचित धनराशि न मिल पाने के कारण गति नहीं पकड़ पा रहा है। अतः विराट सागर योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय मदद देकर उसे अविलम्ब पूर्ण कराया जाए।

महोदय, जब सरकार देश में ए.टी.एम. सेवा का विकास कर बैंक क्षेत्र में एक क्रांति ला रही हो, ऐसे में ए.टी.एम. सेवा को सेवाकर के दायरे में लाना अच्छा नहीं है। अतः ए.टी.एम. सेवा को सेवा कर से मुक्त किया जाए।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री द्वारा अपने बजट में घोाणा की गई है कि 50 लाख किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों को निर्देश दिये जाएंगे। बैंकों को यह निर्देश देते समय इस बात का विशेा ध्यान रखा जाए कि किसानों को जितना ऋण दिया जाए, वह बिना सुविधा शुल्क लिए तथा बिना बिचौलियों के, किसान को प्राप्त हो, ऐसी सुविधा प्रदान की जाए।

महोदय, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के तहत र्वा 2006-2007 में और 40,000 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। यह एक अच्छा प्रयास है, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए कि हम जिन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कर रहे हैं, उनमें प्रतिदिन निश्चित घंटों के लिए विद्युत पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य भी रखा जाए। आज देश में विशेाकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित बिजली प्राप्त न होने के कारण ज्यादातर किसान अपने ट्यूबवैलों के कनेक्शन कटवा रहे हैं। अतः देश में बिजली उत्पादन बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य भी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाए।

सरकार द्वारा गांवों को सड़क से जोड़ने की अनेकों योजनाएं चलाई जा रही है और यह प्रयास राज्य सरकार एवं केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा मिलजुल कर चलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन अक्सर ग्रामीणों द्वारा सड़कों की गुण वत्ता की लगातार शिकायत की जाती रही है। अतः सरकार को ऐसे गांवों में सड़क बनवाते समय सड़कों की गुण वत्ता का भी विशेा ध्यान रखते हुए विशेा कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार ने 1,000 किलोमीटर की पहुंच नियंत्रित एक्सप्रैस मार्गों के विकास हेतु कुछ राट्रीय राजमार्गों का चयन किया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। परन्तु मुझे खेद हैं कि कानपुर-सागर राट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं झांसी-मिर्जापुर राट्रीय राजमार्ग का चयन नहीं किया गया है। जिस कारण मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता में निराशा हुई है। अतः उक्त दोनों राट्रीय राजमार्गों का चयन इसी वित्त र्वा में किया जाए।

राट्रीय सम विकास योजना के अंतर्गत पिछड़े क्षेत्र अनुदान निधि को र्वा 2006-2007 में पांच हजार करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये किया जाए, ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का समुचित विकास हो सके।

महोदय, ग्रामीण सफाई अभियान के लिए 630 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 720 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। जैसा कि सभी को मालूम है कि भारत की लगभग 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवो में निवास करती है, ऐसे में मात्र 90 करोड़ की राशि बढ़ाना अपर्याप्त है। अतः इसे बढ़ाकर 1000 करोड़ रुपये किया जाए।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के मौदहा तहसील में खण्डेह, इचौली, ममना (सरीला) इत्यादि ग्रामों में खारे पानी की मात्रा बहुत अधिक होने के कारण लोगों को पीने तक का पानी नसीब नहीं हो पा रहा है। मीठे पानी के लिए कई किलोमीटर तक जाना पड़ता है। बच्चे, महिलाएं पानी बैलगाड़ियों से ढोने में ही लगे रहते हैं। देश में प्रत्येक राज्य में अनेक क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी तक के लिए लोगों को परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। देश में पीने के पानी की व्याप्त समस्या को देखते हुए राजीव गांधी राट्रीय पेयजल मिशन के तहत 4,680 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान को और बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित देश के उन सभी व्यक्तियों को जो पीने के पानी की समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं, पीने का मीठा पानी प्राप्त हो सके।

सरकार द्वारा आम आदमी के इस्तेमाल की चीजें छडी, छाते, चश्मे, साबुन, वनस्पति, घी, बच्चों के लिखने की पेंसिल महंगी कर दी गई। जबकि उक्त सभी चीजों को गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति तक प्रयोग में लाते हैं।

अंत में सदन के माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि गरीब, पिछड़े वर्ग, मध्यम वर्ग एवं किसानों को ध्यान में रखकर उन सभी चीजों के दामों को स्थिर रखा जाए, जिन्हें इस बजट में महंगा किया गया है।

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (CALICUT): Sir, Hon'ble Finance Minister constantly reminds us that the Indian economy is booming. He quotes figure of GDP growth of 8.1% as compared to 7.5% of 2004-05. BSE Sensex has climbed to a record breaking 10,000 plus level. Hon,ble Finance Minister is excited. It is not the fiscal prudence and strong fundamentals that have ensured growth in the stock market. The fiscal extravagance in the form of huge tax concessions to the domestic and foreign super-rich has delivered this bonanza.

I would like to point out that the resources that could have been mobilized for employment programmes, social expenditure, and much needed capital investment have been squandered. Sir, we can't surmise that the growth that drives the sensex is due to the prudent fiscal policy of the government. The prosperity of a few urban elites of Greater Mumbai, bangalore, Chennai and Kolkota is not an indication of National prosperity. Overwhelming majority of the rural poor. The fiscal 'prudence' the finance minister is advocating provides tax concession to the upper middle class and also erodes the government revenues.

To quote an economist "Curtailed revenue growth and reduced deficits have meant too little money for much needed investments in irrigation, drainage, health facilities and educational infrastructure. Chidambaram himself would recall the many dream budgets he was personally responsible for. These budgets affected revenue growth adversely and created anomalies of the kind where a lower-middle class salary earner pays taxes on income; where as speculators in India's booming stock markets are exempt form taxes on the huge capital gains they garner. The GDP in agriculture grew at 0.7% in 2004 and is expected to rise by 2.3% in 2005-06. This distorted growth ahs serious implications. The boom sector which Hon'ble FM pointing out will not be offering employment opportunities for the large numbers of miserable poor in rural India and they will

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

not share the fruits of India's urban elite. Inequality is growing. The list of Indian Millioners and Billionaire is growing while income-poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy continue to persist.

Sir, this budget has a hidden agenda. To press for more liberalization of our economy. Besides privatization of airports, FDI in retail and opening up more sectors for 100% foreign investment through the automatic route, we can justifiably conclude that moves are afoot to launch in the coming months a series of initiatives to provide a thrust to economic reforms. Relaxing environmental restrictions on construction in metro areas, introducing legislation at the state level to facilitate contract farming; removing 250 items reserved for the small scale sector from the currently reserved list; modifying labour laws to increase working hours in a work week from 48 to 60 hours, amending the industrial dispute act to give flexibility to hire seasonal workers, to amend the contract labour act to increase labour flexibility are all parts of this hidden agends.

The Indian farming sector is facing disaster. The Hon'ble finance Minister offers too little to sustain the agricultural economy. I need not repeat the statistics of the

suicide in Indian villages because it does not neither stun nor surprise the treasure benches any more.

The proposal in the sixth Hong Kong ministerial conference will only hasten the doom to our agricultural sector. Our peasants are not on the level play ground in this global economy. America and European common market is set for unbridal plunder of our economy. We have taken it for granted – the Billions of dollar domestic subsidy America and ECM give to their corporates and the richer sections of the societh. 15% to 2% export subsidy which they will phase out in 2013 is considered as a great concession and for this pittance we are opening our service manufactures and industrial or reason. Sir, these policies of the government will bring disaster in course of time.

Because of the paucity of time I don't want to dwell on various aspects of the budget. Sir, the marine fisheries sector suffered a lot last year due to Tsunami devastation. The budgetary provisions have been reduced form Rs.71.80 crores in Rs 32.80 crores. The Hon'ble Minister has assured to set up a Fisheries Development Board but details have not been disclosed.

In his anxiety to confirm to World Bank dictate to reduce subsidy on food, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has claimed to have reduced food subsidy by 2000 crore. What does it means? Food subsidies are meant for poor who cannot pay market price. Will it not amount to more people going to sleep with empty stomach? How are we going to eradicate poverty unless we strengthen the public distribution system?

Further Sir, withdrawal of exemption of excise duty of goods manufactured without the aid of power like soaps, biscuits, locks, bricks, essential oils, solutions of essential oils etc on the poetext that such exemptions are difficult to implement is not fair. It will hurt severely livelihood of lakhs of people engaged in manufacture of these goods on the one hand and deprive poor people who are predominant users of these goods of cheaper alternatives on the other. Then, how the budget can be ascribed to benefit the "Aam Admi"? this budget is making cars and cold drinks cheaper but making life difficult for common man.

Hon'ble Finance Minister quotes from Thirukural and Henry David thoreau. For them man, nature and environment were precious and divine. I am sorry to say, for our Hon'ble Finance Minister all what they valued most are nothing but commodites.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (BARASAT): Sir, in view of the time constraint, as suggested by you, I would make a few submissions for the kind consideration of the Minister for Finance and I shall submit the written text elaborating some other points, as suggested by the Chair.

Coming to the tax payers, I would like to make two points. The first point is about the postal services other than the MIS scheme. Apart from drawing interest every month during the period of deposit, the depositors were entitled to receive, on maturity, the full capital of the deposit together with the bonus. Now this bonus has been withdrawn and it is going to affect the depositors in the postal MIS scheme who are very ordinary people and most often from the middle class. I would request the Minister for Finance – the Minister of State for Finance is here – that this bonus should be restored.

My second point is about the senior citizens. I belong to this category. So, naturally my concern is for the senior citizens. You will recall that in the last year's Budget, certain provisions or certain concessions were given for the senior citizens which ensure that their tax structure remained the same. They did not gain anything. This year, there is no change in that tax structure. I would only suggest for the consideration of the Finance Minister, for relief purpose, there is a provision for medical insurance premium upto a limit of Rs. 15,000. Particularly, for the senior citizens, the insurance premium has increased manifold and sometimes, even the senior citizens have to pay Rs. 25,000 as medical insurance premium to get themselves covered under this[bru79].[bru80]

If they do not get themselves covered, it is going to be difficult because the cost of treatment today has become, in certain cases, very exorbitant. So, I would request

that it may be considered that instead of changing the overall limit -- I am not suggesting for amending the overall limit -- the limit for the medical insurance premium can be increased so that those who can afford it can take wider medical insurance cover.

Talking about medical treatment, I would draw your attention to the excise duty being imposed on all pharmaceutical products, that is drugs. There are certain concessions with regard to the essential drugs for certain diseases like cancer. But even for ordinary and minor diseases, persons are required to undergo treatment. Since the cost of medicines have gone up considerably and continuously going up, I would request that the excise duty on all pharmaceutical products, that is drugs be reduced from 16 per cent to say eight per cent or so, if that is possible. It is because that is going to give relief to all ordinary people and to those who are suffering. Sometimes, diseases may not be terminal but they become chronic and require long treatment.

Going on to the other subjects, I think hon. Member, Shri Sudhakar Reddy, had mentioned in his speech about the excise duty of 16 per cent which is being levied on the hand-made laundry soap. These are washing soaps manufactured without power. This is absolutely a cottage industry and it is a very small industry. These soaps are used more or less by people belonging to the so-called mofussil areas. The market for these hand-made soaps are limited perhaps more to the rural areas than to the urban areas. I think this 16 per cent excise duty which is now being imposed on these hand-made laundry soap is more or less killing this small industry, which is still providing some livelihood to some of the rural people in the rural areas of every State.

I shall not take much time and I shall certainly confine myself to the time limit. I would only refer to one more point. An hon. Member from the North-East mentioned about the allocation for sports. We have now started preparing for the ensuing Commonwealth Games. We are also thinking and we are wishing to hold Olympic Games in our country. But just holding international competitions is not going to improve the standards of our sports. We should have a national sports policy and to execute it properly, I think, more increased allocation for sports should be given. I have said this on other occasions also. It is a shame that a country with more than 100 crores of people is not able to produce quality sportsmen. We are satisfied with

winning one gold or one silver medal at the most in the international competitions. I think this should be given priority.

I would like to take up some more points. But because of the time constraint and abiding by your order, I would lay rest of my speech on the Table of the House so that the hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of State for finance can go through it and consider my suggestions and submissions.

*Sir, I take this opportunity to make a few submissions to the hon. Minister of Finance in respect of the Budget (General) for 2006-07 presented by him.

Firstly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the postal MIS Deposit scheme. Under this Scheme, depositors draw monthly interest and on maturity of the deposits, they were getting back, in addition to the deposit amount, a bonus. This bonus has recently been withdrawn. You are aware that mostly ordinary people – those of middle class – invest in this Scheme. The bonus proved to be very useful to the investors. I request the hon. Finance Minister to restore the bonus, which was being paid earlier on maturity of the deposit.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention to the tax structure for the senior citizens, to which class I belong. Last year, some changes were made in the structure which ensured that the senior citizens, if they did not benefit much from the changes, at least did not suffer. A ceiling of Rs. 15,000 was set for Medical Insurance premium for the purpose of getting relief. Medical Insurance premium rates are high particularly for covers granted to senior citizens. I request that this ceiling be increased to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 so that wide covers for medical expenses incurred may be obtained by the senior citizens.

…… This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

Then I come to Excise Duty in respect of pharmaceutical products, that is, drugs. There is Excise Duty relief in respect of essential drugs or treatment of some diseases like cancer, etc. Drugs need to be taken for all diseases irrespective of their being major or minor. To ensure that poor people also can have themselves treated, I shall urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider reducing the Excuse Duty on all drugs from 16 per cent to 8 per cent.

I understand that representatives of small-scale, hand-made laundry soap (washing soap manufactured without power) manufacturers met the hon. Finance Minister to plead for 50 per cent reduction of 16 per cent Excuse Duty imposed on this product afresh. This is a really small-scale cottage industry and persons in the villages who are engaged in this industry will face gradual extinction if their representation is not considered sympathetically.

I am very happy that a National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management is proposed to be set up at Thanjavur. This will be a second institution of this type in South India, the other being already in Mysore. I certainly have no objection to two institutes of Food Technology in South India as acquiring knowledge and skill of modern food technology is absolutely essential for us to augment food production to meet the growing needs of an increasing population. I would like only to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities in West Bengal have been doing good research work in this sphere in the recent past. I, therefore, request that such an institution be set up in Kolkata and the above two universities be actively associated with such an Institute's work.

Lastly, I must refer to the sad plight of the farmers today. The Budget does not unfortunately address this situation. Merely, some extension of credit facilities will neither solve their problems nor improve their condition. Unless cost of agricultural inputs is brought down, irrigational facilities are considerably increased and farmers can be assured of obtaining minimum sale price of agricultural products, tragic suicides of farmers will continue to take place. The hon. Finance Minister and, for that matter, the Government of India, must take stock of the prevailing situation and come to the Parliament with positive steps and measures to retrieve the situation.*

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (PHULBANI): Sir, I represent Biju Janata Dal which is a regional party. For centuries together we are preaching the theme of peace, love and brotherhood, since I hail from the land of Lord Jagannath. It is stated by hon. Prime Minister that it is an outstanding Budget which is pro-common man. As per the Leader of the Opposition, the Budget has not been addressed to serve the peasants since suicides by the peasants and farmers has become an alarming problem and the Finance Minister did not give proper attention to that aspect. According to our Left brothers, this Budget has failed to address many vital problems concerning peasants and unemployed. Some people say that this Budget is commendable; it is in the interest of the middle class and poor people have not been given proper attention by the Finance Minister.

Sir, I would like to urge upon this august House that I represent Phulbani parliamentary constituency which is dominated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also by Backward Class people. The people of my area are passing their days with utmost miseries and their suffering is immense. I would like to bring to your kind attention that my constituency solely depends upon rain water and there is absolutely no irrigation facility as a result of which the agriculturists are facing a lot of difficulties.

Secondly, I would like to urge upon you that unemployment is a very acute problem in my State, Orissa and more particularly in my constituency Phulbani. There are no industries or mines etc. The Employment Guarantee Scheme, which has been introduced recently, may not be able to serve the problem adequately. So, for my

constituency, a special package should be declared to solve the problem of unemployment.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

From tourism point of view, in my constituency there are very beautiful tourist spots like Daringbadi, Belghar, Balaskuinpa, Pokadajhor, Putudi, Mondasore etc. So, the special allocation may be made from the Central Government for the development of the above tourist spots which will attract thousands of the tourists from all over the country.

I represent the Phulbani constituency which is the most backward area of the country. Unfortunately Phulbani (Kondhamala and Bouth) district was not included in the KBK area and till today the Government of India also did not provide any special package for the all-round development of the tribals. The result is that they have become financially weak and they are unable to avail minimum amenities of life. Though, some time back, a request was made to include my area under RSVY, but unfortunately it was not considered by the UPA Government. We are voicing in this august House the grievances of the SCs, STs and backward people of the country. I would like to say with anguish that practically their demands are never addressed to by the Central Government. Though the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government tells to solve the interests of the '*aam admi*', I am waiting for the sweets when actually the UPA Government will take up the real issue of the tribals.

So, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to provide special package for all round development of the tribal people of my constituency Phulbani which will remove regional imbalance.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (JAGATSINGHPUR): Sir, I represent Biju Janata Dal which is a regional party and the party is named after Biju Pattanaik who was a National Here, a true parties, an eminent nationalist and earned international fame by rescuing the then supreme of Indonesia as desired by Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, as you know, Orissa is rich with vast natural resources, beautiful sea coast and unique tourist spots and art, architecture and sculpture reflected in puri, Konark, Lingaraj and Boudha Vihars, which reminds us about our glorious tradition and cultural heritage.

Sir, the budgetary process and the action taken on the recommendation, of the successive finance commission, have provided opportunities to the richer states to grow fast while backward states grow slow and the least. So within India a distinction is clearly visible between the advanced and the least developed states, like Orissa where I come from.

Budget is just not a statement of revenues and expenditure over a year. It reflects the strategry of the Government how these expenditures will be made to vitalize the economy and eliminate poverty and intra regional disparity. The State which are facing unusal financial crises due to the faulty policies followed by U.P.A. Government, at the Centre as well as at State Levels, are in a double jeopardy position.

First: They are backward under developed due to historical reasons. Secondly, they do not have resources even to provide minimum maintenance expenditure on asset, created what to speak to investment. They are in a stationary low equilibnium level with 2-3% annual growth with wide year to year fluctuation and accompanied poverty and hunger.

* The speech was laid on the Table.

In this context, I would like to point out that Orissa as per the latest estimate still has 47.15% of its population below the poverty line. Those who belongs to backward areas of south and North-West region have an unequal share of the poverty burden those who belongs to SC/ST are in much worst situation – still deep in poverty.

In this regard I would like to point out that the demand of Orissa to declare it a special category state has been denied. These states are less aggrieved in comparison to us been included in that list. Sir, Orissa is India's disaster Capital deserves special status and special package because we are under constant threat of national calamities like heavy flood, super cyclones, draught etc.

The Socio-Economic characteristic, of special category states vis-vis Orissa indicates the following:-

Per capita indicates the following:-

Rural – Assam Rs. 537.32 - Orissa Rs. 307.69

Urban - Assam Rs. 883.29 - Orissa Rs. 736.11

Percentage of SC/ST Assam 20, 22, Sikkim 28.31, Orissa 38.41% of population – below poverty line (BPL), Orissa Highest 47.15% all other special category states much below. Per Capita total revenue including resources – transferred from the Centre 2199.58 all other special category states are at a much higher level.

Sir, I would like to urge upon this August House for consideration of the Government for declaring Orissa as a special category state. Otherwise the regional inequality that Orissa faces may give rise to Social disorder.

Sir, at present it is very much exciting for investors in mines and Minerals Sector that Orissa is having maximum deposit of Iron, Manganese, Chromites and coal. It has been felt Economy. The 80% population of Orissa depending upon agriculture and vegetation, mockery part of the budget is that there is no such vital

package declared for formers or peasants. Irrigations facilities should be given top priority to serve the interest of peasutes.

Sir, I should mention that naxalities and maobadi activities are mounting upon the state which is a dangerous sign. To stop such maladies I urge this Government to take special care and grant special package for my state.

Orissa is always neglected. Orissa's experts are not considered for positions in various expert bodies, committees of the Government and institutions. We have not had a single member in Planning Commission during last 5 decades. We did not have any representation in finance commission. Why Orissa been neglected intentionally in every nation and international Forum? It is because centrally tagged poor state. What we deserve it should be provided to us.

Here I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Finance Minister with regard to reaction expressed by my Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Pattanaik that "abolition of C.S.T. will seriously effect-Orissa's revenue which does not have large consumer base. Increased provision for rural road, under rural infrastructure development fund will only add to the indebtness of the State.

I again urge the UPA Government, that Orissa should be given special category status and special package be to cope up with present growing national economy stream.

SHRI W. WANGYUH KONYAK (NAGALAND): Sir, I have seen the reactions from all nock and corner of the country wherein somebody cirtisiese or somebody appreciate it. Before I touch few points on behalf of the people of Nagaland and on own behalf, I would like to congratulate the UPA Govt. and the Finance Minister particularly Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture for their decision to setup a Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland and earn marked Rs. 150 Crore for this year 2006-07. It is a

good gesture on the part of the Govt.for remembering the State like Nagaland by establishing a Central Institute on Nagaland by establishing a Central Institute on Horticulture.

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When I had seen the special assistance provided to the Jammu and Kashmir under many schemes I feel very happy on it. I have a point here jammu Kashmir and Nagaland State is same in nature because both states has got Constitutional right under 370 and 371 (A) respectively. Moreover, in the Sixteen Point Agreement between Govt. of India and naga Peoples' Convention Govt. of India had agreed upon that Lump-sum provision will be given to Nagaland State, and in case of J & K it is clearly mentioned to provide special Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1300 Crores. Yes, Nagaland is also getting meager amount and this amount is like other state are getting.

I therefore, suggest that in Finance Minister's speech special Central Assistance to be given to Nagaland State should be highilighted at a per with J & K . Why I am asking this because Nagaland is only State in country who got the State with the bollodshed and entered with agreement in India.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

I appeal to the Central Govt. particularly Hon'ble finance Minister to release all the committed amounts against Nagaland State under any scheme like PM's Package and other. Other wise giving commitment / allot the State to prepare D.P.R and not releasing commitment amount is a sin /crime.

Page No. 15 Serial No. 81 Road Transport

Finance Minister has proposed Rs. 9945 Crores in 2006-07 for National Highways Development Programme (NHDP). I am regret to know that though Finance Minister has given so much amount ot the NHDP during year 2005-06, but Nagaland State has been neglected very beadly, State Govt. had submitted three new National Highway raods construction proposals to Union Govt. i.e. (I) road construction between Tuensang – Tobu Aboi – Mon – Sibsagar (Assam) (ii) Kohima – Peren – Mohor (Assam), and (iii) Dimapur – Pongkitung (Wokha) Konthonyu – Zunheboto – Aguanato _ Kiphire, but these schemes were not consider ed still by the NHDP. Therefore, I request the Central Govt. for inclusionof above proposals on top priority during year 2006-07. Since road connectionis only means for the people of Nagaland, as there is no other means connection between districts, there are no facilities; there is no shipping waterways / Railways etc. connection with other state or within the State etc.

Page No. 15 serial no. 82 Accelerated Raod Developmet programme

The Minister has provided for road development programme in North Eastern Region with at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,618 Crores out of which Minister has propose to provide sum of Rs. 550 Crores for this programme. You are fully aware that we have eight states in North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The problem face by the North Eastern people is hilly area state like Nagaland is affected by heavy land slide and plain area like Assam is effected by flood every year and if we Central Govt. will releases or propose at the rate of 550 Crores per financial year it will have no meaning at all. Instead of given the money in piece meal or wasting the money without completion of the work better not expend any money under this scheme.

Otherwise if the Central Govt. is so desired and realise that road communication is very imprtant in North eastern Region first and foremost is to identify the road. Central Govt. should direct the states to prepare the Detailed project Report (DPR) against each state and Central Govt. should try to complete this within two financial years.

Finance Minister has mentioned about deduction of 10% for development of NER i.e. out unspent amount and the decision was taken on 15-12-1997 by the NDA

Govt. In fact, the decision taken by the NDA Govt. was to implement commitment made by the then PM Shri H.D. Deve Gowda. He had announced Rs 6,00,000/- (six thousand crore) for Development of NER. In order to regularize the commitment NDA govt. has taken decisionto deduct 10% from all Ministries. The present UPA Govt. is also followin same procedure adopted by the NDA Govt. as a result NER we are getting maximum development in speech and paper but in ground realities nothing. Why I am saying this, I would like to cite few examples.

In the Finance Minister speech Page No.4 serial no.7 - It has mentioned that 10% of the Plan Budget of each Ministry / Department of schemes and programme implementation in the North Easter Region the extracts of Expenditure Budget 2006-07 Volume II presented in Parliament containing the Budget allocation for 2006-07 of the DONER Ministry is placed at Flat-A. the provisions are the same as at page 38/ante. The total plan allocation is Rs. 1350 as against Rs. 1176 Crore, an increase of 14%. The non-plan provision is proposed at page 38/ante. The total plan allocationis Rs 1350 as against Rs. 1176 Crore, an increase of 14%. The non-plan provision of Rs. 12.48 Crore, an increase of 2.48%. Both plan and non-plan put togeether, the provision has gone up form Rs. 1188.48 Crore to Rs. 1362.79 Crore, an increase of 14.69 %.

About DONER Ministry there is confusion even amongst the Ministers and Minister of State, there is also confusion with regard to contribution of 10% to the DONER. Exact position is that Finance Ministry has instructed to the Ministries those Ministries who are not exempted form contribution of 10% to the DONER. Exact amount given to the DONER is Rs. 1350 Crore out of which Rs. 700 Crore goes to DONER, Rs. 600 Crore goes to NEC and Rs. 50 Crore goes Secretariat maintenance. But in the mind of the public of the North Eastern peopled it is presumptionthat all the 10% deduction for the development of the North East goes to DONER Ministry, whereas it has not so. I am extremely happy that under Revenue Capital Head Account 3601 Finance Minister has put one lakh rupees for development of cities and roads in North Eastern States. I have strong believe that with this huge amount of Rs. One Lakh, cities and roads in North Eastern States will develop in a big way.

I therefore, suggest that DONER Ministry should allowed to prepare Project Report and selection of the schemes for amount of Rs. 12041Crore in consultation with the allied Ministries. Instead of waiting for unexpended money and accumulated in the Notional Resources Pool fund and transfer to the DONER Ministry in the next finanical year. In order to avoid delay / failure in implementation of the schemes in North East announce by the Govt. I suggest that unexpended balance amount should be credited to the DONER Ministry directly and let the Ministry have a plan as stated above.

I am happy that Finance Minister has increased old age pension from Rs. 75 to Rs .200 Per Month, in which Finance Minister has also mentioned that he will ruge the State Government to make the equal contribution form their resouces so that destitution Pensioner would get at least Rs. 400 Per month. On this I have one suggestion, the resources of poor States like Nagaland resources are very limited and it amy not be possible for them to contribute Rs. 200 per month out of their resources.

Therefore, I lrequest the Finance Minister to make difference between having full resources states and non-resources states and it should be given by the Central Government.

Serial No. 50 rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).

I am happy that Rs 346 crores has been sanctioned under the scheme for North Eastern States and acording to Finance Minster it may likely to touch Rs. 600 crores bythe year-end. It also proposed in FM Speech to increase the State Governments to make the best use of these funds. I want to know how much amoutn has been earmarked for NER during 2006-07

Page No. 13 Serial No. 70 Service Sector

It is good sing that 3.92 million foreign tourists visited the India in 2005. Out of which Nagaland might have got hardly 10 or 15% because the problem is created by Govt. of India, like foreigners has to have Protected Area Permit. Why there is restriction on foreigners with visa issued by the Indian Mission to visit Nagaland? This

is an anti delusion practice that does not go well with the globalisation and liberaliation.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (BELLARY): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak here. I thank the people of my Lok Sabha constituency Bellary for electing me to this House.

The Union Budget 2006-07 has failed to address many of the vital problems of the common people. The proposed outlay for agriculture, health, education, employment and power is inadequate.

Coming to the inter-linking of river projects, I would submit that crores of farmers are looking towards this great project. We all talk about farmers as they are the backbone of the country but they are neglected. We talk even about the green revolution. The hon. Prime Minister recently announced that under the Bharat Nirman Programme, one crore hectare would be irrigated. It is possible only with the inter-linking of rivers. Without that, I hope that it will not be possible. In this project, irrigation, drinking water, power, navigation, tourism development will be on the higher side and we can improve them.

If we take the Karnataka State, many districts are dry areas where the underground water level has gone down to 800 or 900 feet. People are facing drinking water problem. They are even facing problem in respect of irrigation also. The real development is only possible with the inter-linking of rivers. Farmers are the backbone of the country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to reduce the interest rate to two per cent from the existing seven per cent.

In my constituency, there are nearly 400 villages with fluoride contamination. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to help my Bellary Lok Sabha constituency to overcome this problem, to give safe drinking water to the villagers.

About rural sanitation, it is very unhappy to say that the hon. Finance Minister's allocations are very less. The Union Government is giving only Rs.625 for each BPL family to construct a toilet. It practically comes to a minimum of Rs.4000 to construct a toilet. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give Rs.4000 for the BPL families.

Regarding health, I would like to mention that the population of our country has crossed the hundred crore mark. But most of the population is very poor. The poor people, especially the villagers, do not have any access to quality health care. The villagers have to travel a long distance to reach the hospitals. When they are critically ill, they find it difficult to reach the hospitals in the cities. They may die even during the journey also. This is the condition of the health service in rural India. So, the Government should come forward to set up a Primary Health Centre in each village. If it is not possible, it should be there at every Gram Panchayat level. Adequate medical facilities should be there in these medical centres. Every taluk hospital should have a good operation theatre. There should be adequate facility for the pregnant women. Also, there should be laboratory and other medical facilities available there. The hospitals should have facilities to handle even major operations.

Regarding electrification, I would like to mention that the situation in the country is very poor. A large number of villages in the country are without electricity. The rural people are facing great difficulties to lead their day to day life. The Union Government should take immediate steps to provide electricity to every household in all the villages in our country.

Regarding textiles, I would like to mention that in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and some other parts of the country, the handloom weavers are facing a lot of problems. Hundreds of suicides occurred last year. So, I demand that the Government should make investigations into it. Further, the Government should support the handloom weavers by charging the interest at four per cent on the loans taken by them. Whatever products they manufacture, the Government should purchase and support these people to earn their livelihood.

Regarding tourism, I would like to say that a large number of domestic as well as foreign tourists are visiting Karnataka[R81].

Sir, after Kerala, Karnataka is having wide scope for developing tourism. There is a World Heritage Centre in Hampi in Bellary District, there is a famous port in Chitradurga and there is another famous port in Badami in Bagalkot District and also in Mysore. There are many other important tourist destinations in Karnataka. The coastal areas of Karnataka are also having a good tourism potential. The Government of Karnataka has submitted many proposals to the Government of India for development of tourism in the State. They are pending with the Ministry of Tourism. I would request the Government of India to clear all these pending projects and give financial assistance to the Government of Karnataka to develop tourism in the State.

Sir, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is meant to spread education in the country. Though the Finance Minister has increased the allocation from Rs. 7,156 crore last year to Rs. 10,041 this year, 90 per cent of the schools in my constituency are suffering from lack of classrooms. I have personally visited almost all the schools in my constituency. Every year, the strength is going up and more than 100 students are sitting in one classroom. So, I would request the Finance Minister to allocate more funds for construction of more classrooms in rural schools and also for construction of more school buildings in villages.

Lastly, despite the increase in revenue collection, the Budget fails to utilise the opportunity to fulfil the major commitments. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider the points mentioned by me and I would also like to urge upon him to take necessary steps immediately for implementation.

Sir, there are many more points. Due to paucity of time, with your permission, I would like to lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, please lay it on the Table of the House.

*SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (BELLARY): Sir, I am opposing this Budget because it has brought very much unhappiness and no word has been put in this Budget about the inter-linking of rivers project. Crores of farmers are looking towards this Budget because it not only solves the irrigation problem but also the water problems of the crores of the people of this country. The Congress Party has ruled the country for nearly 46 years and they have not implemented this inter-linking of rivers project. It is a matter of national importance and this project should be speeded up. In some areas, there is flood and in some other areas, there is drought. This uneven situation causes great problems to the people and this project should be taken up very seriously and immediately on war-footing basis. Sir, everybody says that the farmers are the backbone of the country but we are not giving importance to this project of inter-linking of rivers. Many say that Green Revolution has been brought. I think, only with the inter-linking of the rives project, Green Revolution will be brought. If this inter-linking of rivers project will be completed, the scope for irrigation, drinking water, power, navigation and tourism development will be on a higher side.

I come to the most important point that is the crop loan to the farmers. The crop loan, which is required by the farmers, exactly is not given by the banks. Only partial amount is given to the farmers. Take for example, Chilly-Dry, the actual cost of cultivation per hectare is Rs. 23,400 but the farmers get only Rs.

…… The speech was laid on the Table.

17,500 as crop loan and for Chilly Irrigated, the actual cost of cultivation per hectare is Rs. 40,000 but the farmers get only Rs. 30,000, which means that the farmers cannot meet their crop requirements fully. For the rest of the amount, the farmers have to go for private moneylenders and the private moneylenders are charging interest of nearly 36 per cent. The poor farmers are facing great difficulties to repay the loan and interest amount. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, to give direction to the banks asking them to give full amount, which is required by the farmers, as the farmers are getting a part of it. Many States are affected due to drought during the last four years and the farmers are facing great difficulty in getting the return for their produce.

Then, I would come to the point regarding the interest rate and other charges being paid by the farmers for this crop loan. The farmers have to pay 20.20 per cent towards Insurance Premium for Chilly-Dry; 17.20 per cent towards Insurance Premium for Chilly-Irrigated; 11 per cent towards Insurance Premium for Onion; 13.50 per cent towards Insurance Premium for Cotton-Dry; and 9.65 per cent towards Insurance Premium for Cotton-Irrigated, which is very much higher in percentage. Like this, they have to pay 10.25 per cent as interest cost for all products. I urge upon the Finance Minister to reduce the Insurance Premium at the rate of 2 per cent and the rate of interest to 2 per cent on all crop loans, so that the small farmers will be benefited greatly. I would also suggest that the cost of stamp duty for mortgage and other charges, which is now being charged at 2 per cent, should be removed at all.

Most of the recommendations of the National Commission for Farmers have been ignored, such as the creation of a price stabilisation fund for agricultural commodities and extension of crop insurance to all farmers and crops. No additional protection from imports has been provided for cultivators of raw cotton.

The Finance Minister has reduced the budgetary allocation for the food subsidy, which is also a great concern for the common and poor people.

Sir, Bellary District, which is also a backward district in Karnataka, is one of the worst drought-affected districts in the State, especially, for the last five years. People are facing a lot of difficulties for their livelihood. I urge upon the Minister to

include Bellary District under the National Food for Work Programme, so that the people can earn little money for running their life.

Since, Bellary District is also a backward district, it has to be included in the Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana for the development of the District.

The Union Government is allocating Rs. 4,680 crore for supplementing the States in their effort to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitation. I would like to mention that in Bellary, nearly 90 per cent fluoride contaminated water is being supplied, which causes great health problems to the people. I would suggest that a huge amount be allotted to Bellary District, Karnataka for providing safe drinking water to the people.

Sir, I am given to understand that under the Rural Sanitation Programme, an amount of Rs. 625 is being given per house for the people living below poverty line. It is very difficult to provide rural sanitation with this small amount. I would urge upon the Minister that this amount should be increased to Rs. 4000 per house for the people living below the poverty line, which is practically required to construct a house. The amount allocated in the current Budget for the Rural Sanitation Programme is also very meager and the Union Government should increase the allocation to a great extent.

The Finance Minister has allocated the sum for Mid-Day Meal Programme, which I feel, is very much low. A sum of Rs. 1 is being given per student for this Mid-Day Meal Scheme. The students are not able to get proper healthy food because of this low amount. I would suggest that this amount should be increased to Rs.5 per student so that the students, who are the future younger generation, can get healthy food.

Sir, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is meant for development of education in the country, especially in rural areas, is a welcome step. Sir, though the Finance Minister increased the allocations from Rs. 7,156 crore last year to Rs. 10,041 crore for this year, that is, 2006-07, it is not sufficient. I visited personally nearly 90 per cent of the schools in my Bellary Constituency. The classrooms in these schools are in a bad condition and these classrooms should be repaired immediately. Many school students in Bellary Constituency, Karnataka are facing a lot of difficulties due to non-availability of proper classrooms. The students of the class are increased to a great extent. Nearly, 100 students are studying in a single class but no classrooms are

available for occupying these students. Sir, the Central Government have not taken any step to provide proper class rooms to these students and the funds available for this purpose are in very much shortage. There is an urgent need to construct at least 3 classrooms in each school. I would urge upon the Minister to provide sufficient funds for construction of class rooms immediately, through SSA.

In the month of October-November and March-April, there is a big water crisis in Karnataka, especially, in Bellary District. The farmers are not getting proper water supply for their crops. The farmers are frequently agitating for not providing water to them. The storage capacity of the Tungabadra Dam is drastically reduced nearly by 30 TMC because of silt formation in the Dam. There is an urgent need to construct 7 mini Dams of capacity of 13 TMC for which the Government of Karnataka has made survey and made estimates. An amount of Rs. 650 crore is needed for this purpose. I would urge upon the Union Government to provide necessary financial assistance to the State Government of Karnataka for this purpose for the benefit of farmers.

The farmers in Karnataka, especially in Bellary, are facing great difficulties to lead their lives as they are not able to produce crops due to drought for last more than five years and in the absence of canal system. In some drought affected/dry areas, farmers are getting small quantity of iron ore in agricultural land within 3 to 5 feet and they are doing it manually. But, procedure for getting permission for this mining is very lengthy. So, they should get permission from State Government and then from Central Government. There is an urgent need to simplify procedure so that farmers can earn a little for their livelihood. Farmers are willing to pay royalty fixed by Government for this purpose. There is an urgent need to simplify the procedure for getting permission keeping in view of problems being faced by the farmers.

Sir, regarding health care, the population of our country has crossed more than 100 crore. But most of our population is very poor and do not have any access to quality healthcare. As everybody is aware, the cost of healthcare has gone up many a times and it is sky-rocketing everyday. When this is the situation in urban areas, I do not emphasise here about the situation in rural areas. People living in villages have to travel a long distance to reach hospitals and many a time, when they are critically ill, they find it difficult to travel and sometimes they die before they reach the hospital. This is the condition of health service in the rural India.

The Government should set up a health centre in every village. If it is not possible at least in every Gram Panchayat, the Government must set up Primary Health Centres, and that health centre should have all the basic facilities and the facility of handling emergency cases. It should have the facilities for pregnancy, laboratory and other first-aid facilities. The Government should set up one hospital with all modern facilities in every Taluk Headquarters and that hospital should have all facilities including facilities to handle all major operations and emergency cases, surgeries, etc. At the district level, the Government should set up one Referral Hospital and Research Centre, which would cater the needs of the whole district.

I would like to state that in several hospitals, especially in Bellary, Karnataka, no medicines are available and a number of doctors are very much in shortage in Primary Health Centres. A large numbers of patients are facing hardships because of this non-availability of medicines and doctors. The amount, which the Union Government has allocated for health care facilities, is not sufficient and there is an urgent need to increase the funds for this purpose.

There is one Government Ayurvedic Hospital by name Taranath Ayurvedic College, functioning in Bellary, Karnataka. This is the only hospital functioning in this area. This hospital is functioning in an old building and it requires a new building. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 5 crore is required. If this amount is released by the Central Government as grant, this hospital can develop its functioning and it will be beneficial for patients also. Hence, I would urge upon the Minister to release a sum of Rs. 5 crore towards grant for this hospital for the benefit of public at large.

In total, the projected increases in health and education spending are disappointing. The small increase in spending for the crucial ICDS programme will not be enough. Health expenditure levels are far below than those required to fulfil the promises of the National Rural Health Mission.

The Government is manufacturing landline telephone instruments and the cell phone instruments are being manufactured by the private manufacturers. The private manufacturers are charging heavy amount for these cell phone instruments, which causes a great loss to the cell phone users. I would urge upon the Union Government that the cell phone instruments should also be manufactured by the Government and

the instruments should be sold at normal prices. This would enable the people to purchase the cell phone instruments at cheaper rates.

As regards electricity, the situation in the country is very, very poor. A large number of villages in the country are still without electricity. The rural people are facing great difficulties to lead their day to day life. The Union Government should take immediate steps to provide electricity to all villages in the country at the earliest.

As regards textiles are concerned, I would like to mention that in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country, the weavers, especially, handloom weavers are facing a lot of problems. Hundreds of suicides have occurred in the last few years. The rate of interest for their loan is on the higher side and their product yields low income. Because of these huge gaps, they are not in a position to clear their debts and to the extreme, they commit suicide, which is a very grave situation and needs to be addressed immediately. But, nothing has been mentioned about the problems being faced by the weavers, especially handloom weavers, in the country, in the Budget. The Union Government should form a Commission to look into the problems being faced by the weavers and to finance the weavers at lower interest rates and see that their products are sold at higher rate, so that they can lead their normal life and committing suicides can be avoided.

Regarding tourism, especially in Karnataka, the large numbers of domestic as well as foreign tourists are visiting Karnataka. After Kerala, Karnataka is having wide scope of developing tourism. The World Heritage Centre of Hampi in Bellary District, the famous Fort of Chitradurga, Badam Pattadakallu in Bagalkot District, Mysore, Belgaum and many more important tourist spots are in Karnataka. Lots of coastal parts of Karnataka are also having tourism potential. The State Government of Karnataka have sent proposals to Government of India to develop tourism in Karnataka. I would urge upon the Union Government to clear all the proposals pending with the Tourism Ministry for financial assistance and other purposes in respect of Karnataka.

Despite the increase in revenue collection, the Budget fails to utilise the opportunity to fulfil the Government's major commitments.

I would request the Finance Minister to consider the above mentioned suggestions and urge him to take immediate necessary steps to implement the same at

the earliest.*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (CHIKBALLAPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister.

First of all, I would like to dwell upon agriculture. I am really thankful to the hon. Finance Minister for having set apart Rs. 1,75,000 crore towards agriculture credit. He has also set a target of enrolling 50 lakh additional farmers to rural credit during this year. This means, he has allotted Rs. 33,000 crore more than the last year's Revised Estimate and I welcome it. This rise in the allocation will go towards the renewal of loans to the farmers who had borrowed previously. How long can this go on? Is it for 5 years or 10 years or 20 years?

Sir, in my college days, I read that the Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. Even in the year 2006, the position has not changed. So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to get the details as to how many individual farmers have been borrowing for the last 50 years. This should be put an end to. If a person borrows Rs. One lakh during this year, next year he must be allowed to borrow only 90 per cent of what he has borrowed earlier. Suppose I borrow Rs. One lakh during this year, I should be given only Rs. 90,000 during the next year[k82].

Like [r83]that, for the next ten years, the entire loan should be phased out and no further loan shall be given to him. That means, the Government should make the farmer stand on his legs. How can we achieve this?

Now, this Minimum Support Price, which we are giving is not reasonable. The consumer's interest is taken into consideration and not the farmer's interest is being taken into consideration. While you fix the support price, set-off should be given to

the farmer for his losses due to natural calamities, droughts, etc. That is not being done. I urge upon the Government that at least 25 per cent margin must be allowed to him after deducting his expenditure, including input, loans and the expenditure to be contributed by his labour. So, at least, if he gets 25 per cent as net profit every year, he will be able to stand on his legs after ten years, and he will live a comfortable life. So, this factor must be taken into consideration.

The hon. Finance Minister has stated that he might charge 7 per cent to the farmer for crop loans. Then, what about the long-term loans? What about the development loans? He has to sink a bore well, he has to purchase a tractor, he has to construct a farm house, he has to construct a farm pond, etc. What is the interest he is charging? It is again 12 per cent to 14 per cent. This shall be stopped for all the loans borrowed by farmers. It should be only four per cent and not even seven per cent. He cannot manage if this interest is charged.

I am a farmer. I know what are the problems that the farmers face. Sometimes, we feel like running away from the pressures of the banks. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that all loans borrowed by the farmers shall be charged only four per cent. After all, if the exchequer were to lose a sum of Rs.500 crore or Rs.1,000 crore, it does not matter very much. This has to be looked into by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, marketing facilities also must be made available at the door step of the farmer. At the Panchayat level, the marketing facility should be provided to the farmer. Unless we provide these facilities, we cannot do good service to the farmer. Even today, most of these middlemen go to the doors of the farmers and purchase the commodities there. They sometimes indulge in under weighment of the commodities and pay less price because the farmer is in need of money and he will sell at any rate to discharge his liabilities. This has to be stopped immediately.

With regard to irrigation, I would say that the irrigation outlay is Rs.7,124 crore. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is sufficient in achieving the slogan of Bharat Nirman. It is not at all sufficient. It has to be raised to at least Rs.10,000 crore.

Sir, we are spending a sum of Rs.4,000 crore towards uplifting of the water bodies. Where is the water? If there are rains, it is all right. But if there are no rains, as was there in Karnataka for the last four years – there were no rains at all and we suffered a lot – improving the water bodies will not help. So, I urge upon the Government to see that more afforestation is taken up. They must also insist on the State Governments that afforestation should be given priority or else they will not be given their grants[r84].

20.00 hrs.

This has to be done. Also, Sir, while the State Governments take up the irrigation project, 50 per cent of the cost of the irrigation project shall be met out by the grants of the Central Government. That has to be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Kindly allow me to speak, Sir. I speak very rarely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry.

… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 8 p.m. There are ten more speakers listed to speak. So, I would request the House to extend the time.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : सभापति महोदय, हाउस का समय दस बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock the Finance Minister wants to give the reply. So, the time of the House should be extended up to 9 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is extended up to 9 p.m. On no account it will be further extended. We will complete it by 9 p.m. Hon. Members may kindly cooperate. We will finish it by 9 p.m. provided you confine your speeches to five minutes so that all the speakers can speak.

20.02 hrs. (Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I now come to 'Education'. My hon. colleague, Shri Rahul Gandhi in the morning was speaking about the necessity of education. I need not press that education is more important, even when we want a good '*Bharat nirman'*. What is going on now? We are spending not even 2 ½ per cent of our GDP towards education. One hon. Member has already mentioned it. Private education has to play its role especially in professional education. For the last 10 years litigations are going on in the Supreme Court. The Bench consisting of seven Judges of the Supreme Court in their last judgement has said that autonomy will be restored. Autonomy is given to the professional colleges. But, in our State, Karnataka, it is a peculiar situation there. They have introduced the Bill wherein they have brought some draconian laws. Suppose, if any student is given a seat; jumping the merit one seat is given, a fine of Rs. 10 lakh is going to be imposed. Suppose, some rules framed by the Government are flouted, there is a fine of Rs. 10 lakh or 3 years' imprisonment. Is this the democracy we are living in? My young friend was telling to start more and more universities and invite the students from outside. He was referring to Cambridge and Harvard Universities, but what is going on here? Something has to be done to find out these things whether to run the professional institutions or close the professional institutions. This has to be attended to.

One more thing is there. My friend Shri G. Karunakara Reddy is sitting here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude. You have taken more than 10 minutes.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, I have been waiting since morning. I am 80 years old. You should have some sympathy for me.… (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can lay your speech on the Table of the House. It will form part of the proceedings.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : There is one more point.… (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can lay it.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I will require only two minutes to finish my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, kindly conclude.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, it is very important. Please listen to me for two minutes.… (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पीछे रह गए तो इसमें हमारा क्या दोा है।…(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा लेकिन टाइम कितना होता है, वह बाद में देखेंगे।

… (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam's speech.

(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, the Opposition is hundred per cent cooperating! … (*Interruptions*)[r85]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, last year we have exported approximately 2,21,00,000 tonnes to China, and that means we are exporting daily 60,000 tonnes. Why should we … (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam. You take only five minutes.

… (*Interruptions*)

* Not Recorded.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जालप्पा जी, आपकी कोई भी बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jallappa, if you want you can lay the rest of your speech on the Table.

Now, Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam.

* Not Recorded.

श्री सीता राम यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 2006-2007 का जो बजट वित्त मंत्री ने पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस बजट में गांवों के विकास, गरीबों, महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग के विकास के हित का बजट है। इस बज्अ में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पेयजल, सिंचाइ, बिजली, सड़क के लिए पर्याप्त धन का प्रावधान है। इस बजट में किसानों का कम सूद पर अधिक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के तहत पूरे देश में सभी को शिक्षित किया जा रहा है। यह अच्छी बात है। इसमें सख्त निगरानी की जरूरत है। बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं।

कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय के स्थापना से गांव के गरीब, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग की बालिकाओं को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलेगा।

सेन्ट्रल स्कूल एवं नवोदय विद्यालय सीतामढ़ी में खुलवाने की जरूरत है।

शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए 24,115 करोड़ रू0 का बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है।

मिड-डे भोजन की व्यवस्था है। अच्छी बात है।

भारत निर्माण शीर्ा के अंतर्गत 18,696 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

500 आबादी वाले गांवों तक सड़क से जोड़ना है।

काम तेजी से एवं मोनेटरिंग की जरूरत है।

प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना के तहत बडे पैमाने पर भी कार्य चल रहा है। इसके लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

साथ ही और आबंटन की आवश्यकता है।

स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज योजना अति महत्वपूर्ण योजना है। पहले की सरकार प्रतिदिन 1.8 कि0मी0 सड़क बना रही है। आज की यू.पी.ए सरकार 4.48 कि0मी0 प्रतिदिन सड़क बना रही है।

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

रोजगार गारंटी योजना यह अभी सिर्फ देश के 200 जिलों में ही लागू की गयी। प्रत्येक जिला में लागू करने की आवश्यकता है।

यह योजना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। एक परिवार के एक सदस्य को र्वा में 100 दिन रोजगार देता है।

लेकिन इसका मोरेटरिंग हो रही है।

बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ी हो रही है।

इस योजना में सिर्फ लेबर ओरिएंटल स्कीम लेना है। मेरी राय में लेबर के साथ परमानेंट इन्फ्रांस्ट्रक्चर भी तैयार हो इसकी भी इसमें अनिवार्यता होनी चाहिए।

बिहार प्रांत के मुजफ्फरपुर जिला के औरइ एवं कटरा प्रखंड में गत र्वा फूड टू वर्क में ली गयी योजना में बड़े पैमाने पर गडबडी हुयी। पूरी योजना की जांच की आवश्यकता है।

बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सीतामढ़ी जिला सभी charecteria पूरा करता है। फिर भी फूड फार वर्क अंतर्गत इस जिला को नहीं रखा।

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बाढ़ एवं सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार ने पर्याप्त आबंटन दिया है लेकिन बिहार में इसका सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

बिहार प्रांत के उत्तर बिहार के 20 जिला प्रतिर्वा बाढ़ से तबाह हो जाता है।

खासकर सीतामढ़ी पूरा जिला बाढ़ में डूब जाता है। सारे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नट हो जाते हैं। फसल बरबाद हो जाती है।

इसका कोई परमानेंट निदान होना चाहिए।

बागमती परियोजना जो बंद है, उसे चालू किया जाये।

अधवारा समूह के नदियों पर भी सर्वे कराकर बांध बनाकर सिंचाई का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए हैंडपम्प, बोरिंग 75 प्रतिशत से 90 प्रतिशत पर दिया जाये तो अति उत्तम होगा।

राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत बिजली मद में सरकार ने पर्याप्त धन दिया है लेकिन कार्य काफी मंद गति से चल रहा है।

बिहार में बिजली की बहुत कमी है।

अच्छी बात है कि भारत सरकार 2009 तक सभी गांवों को बिजली उपलब्ध करायेगी।

बिहार प्रांत के सीतामढ़ी में अभी तक न तो भारत सरकार का कार्यालय खुला है और न ही कोइ काम हो रहा है।

सभी गरीबों को बिजली कनेक्शन देने की बात है। यह अच्छी बात है।

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पयर्टन स्थलों के अंतर्गत सीतामढ़ी में मां जानकी का जन्म हुआ था तथा नेपाल से सटा हुआ है। लेकिन सीतामढ़ी का विकास नहीं हुआ है ताकि पर्यटक यहां आ सके।

अतः मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि सीतामढ़ी को बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट या जानकी सर्किट से जोडकर विकास किया जाये तथा भारत के मानचित्र पर लाया जाये।

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राजीव गांधी पेयजल मिशन के अंतर्गत 4,680 करोड़ का आबंटन किया गया है उसमें 56,270 बस्तियों को पानी की सुविधा दी जायेगी।

गरीबों (शहरी) के लिए 4,995 करोड़ आबंटित किया गया है।

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गरीबों को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन 75 रूपये बढ़ाकर 200 रूपये किया गया है यह बहुत ही सराहनीय है।

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बिहार में अधिकांश एन एच (राट्रीय राजमार्गो) की हालत खराब है।

एन एच 77 जो हाजीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर सीतामढ़ी सोनवरसा है।

र्वा में चार माह मुजफ्फरपुर सीतामढ़ी रास्ता बंद रहता है तथा तीस लाख आबादी पूरा कट में रहता है।

र्वा 2004 जून में एन एच 77, एनएचएआइ हो गया तथा चार लेन की स्वीकृति दी गयी लेकिन अभी तक टेंडर भी पास नहीं हो सकता है और न ही कार्य प्रारंभ हुआ है।

तत्काल सीतामढ़ी-मुजफ्फरपुर पथ को चालू रखने के लिए

करौआ पुल जल्द तैयार किया जाये तो आठ साल से बन रहा है।

सैदपुर झपहा के बीच पांच फीट पथ को ऊंचा किया जाये तथा जगह जगह पुल देकर सड़क रेगुलर चालू रखा जाये।

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सीतामढ़ी सुरसंड भीट्टा मोड पथ बनकर तैयार है लेकिन 7 पथ ध्वस्त है। उसमें से दो की स्वीकृति दी गयी है 5 बाकी हैं। उसे तुरंत स्वीकृति दे दी जाये वरना जो पथ यू.पी.ए सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये हैं उसकी उ पयोगिता नहीं रह जाये।

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सीतामढ़ी जिला को सम विकास योजना से वंचित रखा गयाहै जबकि सभी charecteria पूरा करता है।

अतः सीतामढ़ी को भी सम विकास योजना अंतर्गत जोड़ा जोय।

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आकाशवाणी एफ.एम रिले केन्द्र सीतामढ़ी में लगाया जाये।

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (BHADRACHALAM): Sir, I support this Budget with deep discontent because this Budget on the one side going away from the commitments of the National Common Minimum Programme and on the other side helping the corporate sector and the new liberal policies are throwing our country into deep crisis.

The Budget proposals neither enhance the livelihood needs of our common people nor promote the small and medium scale industries of our nation. The overall direction of this Budget is to placate the financial capital with some more financial liberalisation measures and towards the advancement of foreign monopoly investment into our economic, agricultural and service sectors. This is exactly going against the spirt of NCMP.

Sir, even though the GDP is said to be grown at a faster rate from 7.5 per cent to 8 per cent especially in the manufacturing sector, this grown up economic growth was only reaped by the corporate sector and not by the common man, that is *aam aadmi.*

Sir, the gap between poor and rich, have and have-nots is widening day by day, budget after budget, and we observed this in the following fields.

The rate and absolute number of BPL families are ever increasing. Skilled and semi-skilled unemployment is growing fast. The measures to resolve the crisis in agriculture fall short of the gravity of the situation. The products of small and medium scale industries and handicrafts are taxed heavily. The steps to ensure social justice and women empowerment were ignored and neglected. The Defence Budget increase reflects the insecurity, both internal and external.

In the speech of the Finance Minister, it is said: "Growth will be our mount; equity will be our companion; and social justice will be our destination." … (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are reading your speech. You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table of House.

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM : After speaking for one more minutes, I will lay the rest of my speech.

Sir, this Budget reduced the price of cars and the aerated drinks have become cheaper but the people are suffering with so many difficulties[lh86].

So, this Budget cannot provide any relief. The only relief that was given is the Employment Guarantee Scheme for which about 200 districts have been selected but the allotment was only about Rs.11,000 crore. Sir, 75 per cent of the amount will be contributed to these 200 districts by the Centre. It should allot, at least, Rs.15,000 crore. So, this is a lapse between its commitment and its performance.

Like this, in the social justice sector also, for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, money is being allotted but that money is not being spent at the State level. So, the Centre must create a mechanism to monitor this special fund which is intended to create social justice among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

Sir, with your permission, I want to lay the remaining part of my speech on the Table.

*In fact growth, only for the haves; equity continues to allude the poor; the circari social justices is sans distributive justice.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the present allocations and previous performance clearly show that this budget is an exercise in negation of sitributive and social justice as its destination.

I may quote allotment and expenditure patterns on SC and ST welfare measures.

….. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

As per the figures given in the budge proposal, it is evident that out of the total amount allocated toward tribal welfare, an amount of Rs 100.00 crores was not spent. Within this, Rs 28.19 crores allotted to TSP was also not spent.

Demand No 87: Ministry of Social Justice& Empowerment 20% allocation :

1. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan: In this, out of Rs 491.22 Crores allotted in the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs 398.28 only was spent and Rs 92.94 Crores was left unspent. Further, this year the amount allotted is Rs 440.12 Crores i.e. Rs 51.1 Crores less than the last year budget. While there is a growth in population of the SCs, the reduction in allocation defies any rationale

2. There is no increase in the budget allocation of 2006-2007 to machinery for implementation of Civil Rights Act 1955.

3. There is no rise in budge allotment to Pre-Metric Scholarship Scheme for SCs.

Demand No. 93: MOTA

1. There is only Rs 10 lakhs increase in the budget for Vocational Training in Tribal Areas: From Rs 5.40 Crores to Rs 5.50 Crores.

2. TRIFED: Only Rs 4.00 Crores was spent in the last year against allocation of Rs 10.00 Crores. There is no additional amount allocated in this budget.

3. The rise in the budget for Forest Produce is only Rs 5.2 Crores. This is not sufficient.

4. The budget allotted to PTGs is only Rs 6.75 Crores. This is also insufficient.

5. An amount of Rs 27.00Crores was allocated towards State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation in the previous budget, but not a single paise was spent. Further this year in 2006-2007 budget the allocation is only Rs 11.50 Crores.

6. It seems in the proposed budget that an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh was allotted towards Adivasi Bhavan. How is it possible? Perhaps even a hut is not possible?

7. Out of Rs 230.65 Crores allotted in the previous budget towards Schemes for PMS, Book Band and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students, only an amount of Rs 188.09 Crores was spent. There is an unspent balance of Rs 42.56 Crores. This year the allocation is only Rs 189.78 Crores.

8. Budget allotted to TSP in the previous year i.e Rs 38.19 crores was not spent. Nor there is a rise in the budget allocation this year.

9. Out of the amount of Rs 80.00 lakhs allotted in the previous year budget, only Rs 70,00 lakhs was spent and Rs 10.00 lakhs rmained unspent. Further, this year the allocation is only Rs 40.00 lakhs.

10. Budget allotted towards welfare of Physically Challenged persons is Rs 7.32 Crores in the previous year and out of this only Rs 4.68 Crores was spent. This year, only Rs 2.72 Crores was allotted.

Demand 57: Dept, of women & Child Development :

1. Previous budget allocation towards Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is Rs 754.14 Crores, but only Rs 703,46 Crores was spent. Rs 80.68 Crores remained unspent.

Demand 78: Dept, of Rural Development :

1. The amount allotted towards SGRY (SC,ST) in the last year budget was Rs 2007.50 Crores and the total amount was utilized. But this year allotment is only Rs 1095.00 Crores i.e. less by Rs 912.5 Crores over previous year.

The bane of apathy on social justice is two fold

- First there are not enough allocations in the budget

- Even the meager allocations are not utilized as is evidenced by the foregoin details

Who is accountable for the unspent amount in budget allocations? Is it not time to have an effective mechanism in place to prevent these perversities?

Sir, The Hon'ble Finance Minister may please initiate necessary steps and inform the Parliament.

I should not be faulted, if I say, the budget proposals are totally disappointing on social justice perspective.

The Govt does not have the requisite commitment to uplift the SC/ST and other deprived sections of the society.

The apathy of the administrative machinery to implement the measures should be overcome and then only the talk of social justice would have any meaning.

Further I urge that additional allotments to a substantially higher level be made on

- Civil Rights Act, 1955 implementation machinery,.

- TRIFED

- TSP

- Forest Produces

- ICDS

- SGRY

- Pre-Metric Scholarships

- Special Centaral Assistance for Schedule Castes Component Plan

This should be supported by a firm mind set at the implementation level

As quoted by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, it is true that vessels whose sails are unfurled catch the wind and go forward on their way. But the moot point is which way and in what direction? It should be in the direction of National Common Minimum Program. It should be in the cause of the weak and disadvantaged. It is the solemn commitment to the people by the UPA Government. There should be no escape form it.*

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI (SIVAKASI) : Sir, with its anxiety to achieve the target of ten percent GDP growth rate and with its perplexity to meet the need to fulfil the Common Minimum Programme, Union Finance Minister has presented the UPA Government's Budget for the year 2006-2007 and I would like to extend my support and welcome the same on behalf of my party Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and on behalf of our leader VAIKO.

Raising infrastructure and ensuring social security can be likened to two eyes when we eye on the development of the country. Bearing in mind this essential need, allocation has been increased to the tune of 54% and has been set apart as part of the budgetary provisions to 'Bharat Nirman' to

establish a strong infrastructure. Education, Public Health, Women Development are among the eight social security areas which get increased allocation in this year's Budget. Such salient features are among the welcome aspects this Budget.

At this juncture, I would like to point out that ours is basically an agro-economy with sixty percent of our population taking up cultivation as their occupation. It has announced that interest rate on agricultural loans will henceforth be reduced to 7%. Budget for this year spells out that an allocation of Rs. 1,75,000 crores of rupees is to be extended towards farm and rural credit. It is to be distributed through our public sector banks. It is true that this is quite unimaginable a good measure. But still long term loans are not covered by this. When small term loans are addressed, the budget does not talk about other long term debt burden. Agriculture produce must get remunerative prices. In order to ensure this, setting up of a Market Stabilization Fund is necessary. This is one among the important recommendations by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. But the Union Budget has not proposed to translate that in to action. Towards that fund, no allocation has been made in this budget.

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* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

As per last years Budget more than one lakh small and minor irrigation schemes were to be re-structured, reconstructed and renovated. But that has not been taken up as yet. Budget for this year is also silent on it. Crop Insurance Scheme remains to be a model and pilot scheme still for the past three years. That has to be widened and must be taken to all the farmers in the country. All the crops must get insurance cover.

Small Scale Industries do play a major role in country's economic growth. But unfortunately 180 items here been deserved this year which will greatly affect the Small Scale Industries sector.

This will force our small enterpreneurs to face an unequal race with the Multi-National Companies. In order to help this small scale sector, credit facilities at lesser rate of interest must be made available through public sector banks. In order to save this sector further, there is a need to increase the ceiling limit to Rs. 2 crores from Rs. 1 crore for levying excise-duty. In this decade, country has witnessed significant economic growth but at the same time employment generation is a cause for worry as unemployment is on the increase. All these problems can be overcome only by increasing investment and capital. With 30%, we have achieved 8 percent growth rate. To realise the dream of our Prime Minister to achieve 10 percent growth rate, We need to augment our capital investment to 35% I wish and hope this UPA Government and our Union Finance Minister do their best to achieve this.

While attending to the problems faced by the farmers, irrigation must get the due attention to improve the lot of the farmers of the country. This is very important. A long time dream of the people of Tamil Nadu, the Mullai- Periyar Dam improvisation, has taken a good turn for the better through the intervention of the Hon. Supreme Court of India after a long wait of more than twenty five years. This must be implemented fully to benefit Tamil Nadu. Cauvery dispute is still pending for long. Paalar river dispute with Andhra Pradesh due to their steps to construct a dam across Paalar near the borders of Tamil Nadu against the interest of Tamil Nadu is also cropping up. In order to put an end to these disputes, the Union Government must take up the linking of southern rivers. This is a long pending demand from our leader Vaiko. We do not find any budgetary provision for this project. I urge upon the Government to commence this project with necessary allocation. On behalf of our party MDMK and on behalf of our leader VAIKO I am welcoming & expressing my support to this Budget, let me conclude.

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इतनी देर होने पर भी आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं आपकी पार्टी से बोलने वालों की लिस्ट ही बहुत लम्बी है।

श्री जय प्रकाश : महोदय, आपका हृदय बड़ा विराट है जो आपने कहा कि सभी को समय देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट इस देश की जनता के सामने रखा है, इसकी दो तरफा प्रशंसा हुई है। मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में केवल चन्द बातें आपके सामने रखूंगा। मैं किसान घराने से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ और हिन्दुस्तान एक कृाि प्रधान देश है। इस कृाि प्रधान देश में

किसान और खेतिहार मजदूर की ही हालत सबसे ज्यादा खराब है, जैसे ब्याज का मामला है। कृाि अब लाभदायक आजीविका नहीं रही है, कृाि घाटे का सौदा बन चुकी है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आपने जो गोल्डन कार्ड में 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज रखा है, वह तीन-चार प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि कृाि में प्रयोग होने वाले सभी सामान चाहे वह डीजल हो, बिजली हो, खाद हो या कीटनाशक दवाएं हों, इन सभी के दाम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं और किसान की खेती की पैदावार के दाम घटते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि किसान को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए बीज सस्ते दीजिए, कीटनाशक दवाओं पर सब्सिडी दीजिए और खासकर बिजली पर सब्सिडी दीजिए। मैं इस विाय में एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिन हमारी सरकार ने विदेश से गेहूं आयात करने की घोाणा की थी। इसका सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसानों पर पड़ेगा। हरियाणा प्रदेश में बिजली का बहुत अभाव है क्योंकि हमारे यहां न तो कोई जल स्रोत है और न ही कोयला। यदि हरियाणा प्र ादेश को पांच हजार मेगावाट बिजली देने का पैकेज केन्द्र सरकार दे दे तो हरियाणा प्रदेश इस देश के खाली अन्न भण्डारों को गेहूं और चावल से भरने का काम करेगा।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव ट्रैक्टर के बारे में है। जब किसान एक ट्रैक्टर लेता है तो उसके ऊपर उसे 11-12 प्रतिशत ब्याज देना पड़ता है और साथ ही उसे अपनी 5-6 एकड़ जमीन भी बैंक के पास गिरवी रखनी पड़ती है। लेकिन जब किसान की खेती फेल हो जाती है तो चाहे बैंक हो या कोऑपरेटिव्स, उस किसान की सारी जमीन कुर्क की ली जाती है। मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि आपने साहूकार की कार सस्ती कर दी है, लेकिन ट्रैक्टर सस्ता नहीं किया है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जितने ट्रैक्टर और खेती में प्रयोग होने वाले सामान, जैसे - हैरो, ट्रॉली आदि हैं, इन सभी चीजों को सस्ता किया जाए और इन पर ब्याज की दर तीन-चार प्रतिशत कर दी जाए। इसके साथ ही यह व्यवस्था भी की जाए कि ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए किसान को अपनी जमीन गिरवी न रखनी पड़े। इन चीजों से मेरा विरोध है क्योंकि हमारी यूपीए सरकार का फैसला था कि यह किसानों का देश है, हम किसानों को आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव कृाि विश्वविद्यालयों को लेकर है। कृाि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित है। आप जानते हैं कि संयुक्त पंजाब में उस समय सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री थे, उन्होंने वहां इस काम को शुरू किया lÉÉ[R87]। हरियाणा प्रदेश बनने के बाद इस कृाि विश्वविद्यालय ने जितनी तरक्की की है, आज देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि एशिया में भी वह गेहूं के बीज में नम्बर एक स्थान पर है। उस विश्वि वद्यालय में गेहूं का ऐसा बीज विकसित किया गया है जिसमें धान की कटाई के बाद या पड़ती जमीन में भी बिजाई करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है यानी जीरो ड्रिल। आप सीधे बिजाई कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से जो डीजल, पाइपर आदि का खर्च आता है, वह भी बचता है और समय की भी बचत होती है। मैं इस बात का विरोध नहीं करता कि आपने पंजाब एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी, लुधियाना को 100 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं, अच्छी बात है देने चाहिए, क्योंकि पंजाब भी एक कृाि प्रधान राज्य है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमारा जो कृाि विश्वविद्यालय है, जिसने ि वश्व में आपका नाम ऊंचा किया है, उसे भी विशेा पैकेज दिया जाए।

अब मैं बीपीएल की बात करना चाहूंगा। पिछली सरकार ने गरीब लोगों के लिए राशन की व्यवस्था हेतु पीले और गुलाबी राशन कार्डों का प्रावधान किया था। इससे दुखी होकर वे गरीब और हरिजन लोग हमारे

पास आते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अब नया सर्वे कराना चाहिए और इस पीले और गुलाबी कार्डों को खत्म करना चाहिए। बीपीएल की जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उसके अंतर्गत हरियाणा और पंजाब के दलित नहीं आ सकते, क्योंकि उस गाइडलाइन में यह है कि कच्चा मकान हो, पंखा न हो, बिजली न हो। इसलिए इस गाइडलाइन को बदलना चाहिए और हरिजन भाइयों को जितना राशन चाहिए, सस्ते दाम पर दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा इन गरीब हरिजनों का मुफ्त इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिए, खासकर डाक्टरी के मामले में, क्योंकि वह बेचारा दवा-दारू के अभाव में मर जाता है इसलिए उसे फ्री मेडिकल एड दी जाए।

प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना का अच्छी है। इसमें हमारे प्रदेश का जो हिस्सा बकाया है, वह हमें दिया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार ने नेशनल हाइवेज के लिए योजना बनाई है। इसके तहत दिल्ली से चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली से जयपुर, दिल्ली से मेरठ और दिल्ली के आगरा शामिल हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि नेशनल हाइवे नम्बर 10 जो दिल्ली से हिसार जाता है, उसे भी डीबीएफओ प्लान में लिया जाए, क्योंकि यह पहले प्लान में था। यह हाइवे वाया रोहतक हिसार तक जाता है इसलिए इसका भी दोहरीकरण किया जाए। आप दिल्ली में भीड़ कम करना चाहते हैं, रोहतक तो राट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में है, लेकिन यह हाइवे आगे मदीना तक जाता है। यदि हिसार से आगे इसे बढ़ा दिया जाए तो गंगानगर, अबोहर-फाजिल्का तक का रास्ता काफी छोटा हो जाएगा।

जहां तक शिक्षा की बात है, उसमें काफी पैसा दिया है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान काफी तेजी से लागू हो रहा है। लेकिन उसका वर्गीकरण किया जाना चाहिए। जैसे ग्रामीण अंचल में गरीब लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उन स्कूलों को सीधे पैसा दिया जाए।

राट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना पूरे देश में 200 जिलों में लागू की गई है. हमारे प्रदेश के सिर्फ दो जिले उसमें आते हैं। इस योजना के तहत आने वाले जिलों को पूरे राज्य के आधार पर नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उस हिसाब से हमारे प्रदेश में 20 जिले हैं और केवल दो ही जिले इस योजना में लिए गए हैं। इस हिसाब से तो तीन साल में प्रदेश के सभी जिले नहीं लिए जा सकेंगे। इसलिए प्रदेश में कितने जिले हैं उस हिसाब से जिलों को इस योजना में लिया जाना चाहिए। यह योजना काफी अच्छी है इसलिए इसका लाभ हरियाणा प्रदेश के गरीब हरिजन भाइयों, भूमिहीन भाइयों को भी मिलना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं एक बात कहकर आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए अपना भााण समाप्त करूंगा। हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले 10-12 बरस से किसानों की, खेतीहर मजदूरों की हालत काफी खराब है। किसान की उपज का मूल्य दिल्ली में स्थित प्राइस कमीशन निर्धारित करता है। मेरी मांग है कि किसान को उसकी उपज का ज्यादा मूल्य दिया जाए। मैं यह कहकर गरीब लोगों का नुकसान नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि कई माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि अगर किसान को गेहूं के ज्यादा दाम मिलेंगे तो गरीब आदमी क्या खाएगा। इसमें मेरा सुझाव है कि गेहूं की फसल का किसान को 900 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल दाम दिया जाए और गरीब को ढाई-तीन रुपए प्रतिकिलो की दर से आटा दिया जाए। इस तरह से दोनों का भला होगा। मेरा तजुर्बा है कि हरियाणा का मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद भूपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा जी ने वहां गन्ने का दाम सबसे ज्यादा दिया। उसका यह फायदा हुआ कि वहां अब की बार गन्ने की बुवाई इतनी ज्यादा हुई है कि आपके भंडार भर जाएंगे और आपको ि वदेशों से चीनी मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इसी तरह से गेहूं और धान की बात है, खासकर मैं नरमे और

सरसों की बात कहना चाहता हूं[R88]। मैं आपको एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि नेफेड इनकी खरीद कर रही है, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से मैं निवेदन करुंगा कि नेफेड की बजाए व्यापारियों के माध्यम से इन्हें खरीदा जाए ताकि किसान को अपनी सरसों के पूरे दाम मिल सकें। आपने समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्य वाद।

डॉ. वल्लभभाई कथीरिया (राजकोट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार के वर्ा 2006-2007 के बजट के बारे में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूं। इस बजट से पहले मैं बात करना चाहूंगा कि यूपीए सरकार ने सोशल-जस्टिस का वायदा किया है, यूपीए सरकार ने एम्प्लाएमेंट और डैवलेपमेंट का वायदा किया है लेकिन जब हम दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का मिड-टर्म एप्रेजल हुआ तो हमारी सरकार का टोटल पब्लिक इंवैस्टमेंट 12 लाख, 12 हजार 802 करोड़ रुपये का, लेकिन मिड-टर्म एप्रेजल में इस सरकार ने उसे घटाकर 9,81,113 करोड़ कर दिया। यानी 2,31689 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा किया। एक तरफ कह रहे हैं कि हम कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम करके लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक इंवैस्टमेंट घटा देते हैं। इससे मुझे नहीं लगता है कि आप सोशल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में या सर्विस सेक्टर में जो भी हम करना चाहते हैं उतना देश, किसान और उत्पादन के लिए कर पाएंगे।

आपने कहा है कि फिस्कल डैफिसिट हमारी घट रही है, लेकिन आपके वर्ा 2004-2005 के वास्तविक आंकड़े आये हैं उसमें उस समय आपका बजट 4,27,829 करोड़ का था लेकिन वास्तविक बजट जो आया उसमें 4,65773 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। यानी 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा। जिसके कारण आपकी फिस्कल डैफिसिट कम हुई है।

प्लान एक्सपैंडिचर में देखा जाए तो वर्ा 2004-2005 में भी आपका बजट 1,73,720 करोड़ रुपये का था लेकिन जब रीयल खर्च आया तो उसमें आपने 1,50,818 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया, यानी प्लान एक्सपैंडिचर में भी घाटा हुआ। आप कहते हैं कि आपने बजट को बढ़ा दिया है लेकिन रीयल बजट जब आता है तब प्लान एक्सपैंडीचर कम होने के कारण आपकी फिस्कल डैफिसिट बनी रहती है।

सब लोगों ने एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर के बारे में कहा। मैं भी कहूंगा कि मैं किसान परिवार से आता हूं और मुझे पता है कि हमारी जो कृषि नीति है उसमें क्रांतिकारी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। कहा गया है कि "उत्तम खेती, मध्यम व्यापार और कनिठ नौकरी", इसलिए उत्तम खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए उसमें ज्यादा प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप तमिलनाडु से आते हैं। आपके श्री तिरुवल्लूवर जो समाज सुधारक थे उन्होंने कहा है कि If the farmer's hand is shaken, then the sacred kingdom will also fall. The best of the rulers will also lose power. अगर किसान को कुछ भी तकलीफ होती है तो ऐसा होता है। लेकिन आज किसान को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ रही है। जैसे हमारा रेलवे का अलग बजट होता है वैसे ही

कृषि के लिए भी अलग से बजट का प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हमारी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती है और उनके लिए हमें केवल 24 प्रतिशत जीडीपी मिलता है। हमारी सरकार ने पांच साल में 88 हजार करोड़ टेलीफोन पर, कम्युनिकेशन पर खर्च किया है लेकिन अगर वह इंवैस्टमेंट एग्रीकल्चर में किया होता तो मेरे पास रिटर्न ऑफ इंवैस्टमेंट का डाटा है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि अगर आप इंडस्ट्री में इंवैस्टमेंट करते हैं तो आपको 7.7 वर्ा में उसका रिटर्न मिल VÉÉAMÉÉ[r89]।

यदि कोई इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में इन्वेस्टमेंट करे, तो 15 सालों में पूरा रिटर्न मिलता है, यदि रेलवे में इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं, तो साढ़े चौदह साल में पूरा रिटर्न मिलता है और ट्रांसपोर्ट में 5.3 वर्ा में उसका रिटर्न मिलता है, जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर की बात है, तो दो साल में पूरा इन्वेस्टमेंट का रिटर्न मिल जाता है और उसमें भी आगे बढ़कर माइनर इरीगेशन है, जहां छोटे-छोटे माइक्रो वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उसमें यदि हमने इन्वेस्ट किया, तो आठ महीनों में पूरा रिटर्न मिल जाता है। यह हमारा प्रैक्टिकल अनुभव है। हमने गुजरात में वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग का काम किया, उसके कारण वहां किसानों की फसल का उत्पादन बढ़ा। मैं एक ही गांव का जिक्र यहां पर करूंगा। हमीरपुर नाम का एक गांव है, उस गांव की टोटल इन्कम चार लाख दस हजार रुपए थी, अब उसकी इन्कम 33 लाख रुपए हो गयी है। कहां 33 लाख और कहां चार लाख, इसमें बहुत वृद्धि हुयी है। अगर हमें किसानों को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो आपने किसानों के लिए ऋण की दर जिसे सात प्रतिशत कर दिया है, उसे पांच प्रतिशत कर दें तथा जो बीच की एजेंसियां हैं, उनको हटाकर दर को पांच प्रतिशत करने की आवश्यकता है। एग्रीकल्चर इंश्योरेंस में भी काफी मात्रा में फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी लाने की आवश्यकता है। आर्गेनिक फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है। फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री के लिए काफी बजट देने की जरूरत है। आपने वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग, टोटल इरीगेश्न व अन्य कार्यों के लिए केवल 944 करोड़ रूपए एक साल के लिए रखे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतने बजट से क्या होगा? वहां तो 90 हजार करोड़ यदि आप रखेंगे, तभी आपको पूरे इन्वेस्टमेंट का रिटर्न मिलेगा। आपने वाटर बाडीज के संबंध में कहा है कि 13 स्टेट में 23 जिलों में यह होगा। ऐसे कैसे काम चलेगा? इस योजना से कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स छूट जाएंगे? मुझे लगता है कि आपको पालिसी चेंज करके एक साथ सभी जिलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो अन्य स्कीम्स हैं, उन्हें भी कन्वर्ज करके वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा वाटर बाडीज की पुनर्स्थापना करने का काम करना चाहिए।

जहां तक स्वजल धारा योजना की बात है, तो आपने 56 हजार हैबीटेंट्स को स्वजल धारा से पैसा देने की बात कही है। हमारी सरकार ने यह कहा था कि जितनी भी अप्लीकेशंस आएंगी, उन सभी को हम स्वजल धारा योजना में पैसा देंगे। आपने बजट में तय कर दिया है कि केवल 100 करोड़ देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट से इतने बड़े देश के गांवों को जल्द फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

को-आपरेटिव बैंक की प्राब्लम के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा। इस पर सरकार ने इस बार इन्कम टैक्स लगा दिया है। पूरे देश में इकॉनामी तेज गति से चल पड़ी है, भारत एक सुपर पावर होने वाला है, कारपोरेट क्षेत्र आगे आ रहे हैं, डेमोक्रैटिक सिस्टम में तो को-आपरेटिव सिस्टम ही उसके सामने एक विकल्प है। को-आपरेटिव सिस्टम को मजबूत बनाने के लिए हम उन पर टैक्स डालेंगे, तो उससे उनको फायदा नहीं होगा। को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट क्राइसिस से गुजर रही है। माधोपुरा क्राइसिस के बाद कई सुझाव आए हैं, लेकिन अभी भी

उनको री-फाइनेंस और री-स्ट्रक्चर करने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे भी यह छोटे-छोटे लोगों को लोन दे रहा है, चाहे अर्बन को-आपरेटिव हो या एग्रीकल्चरल को-आपरेटिव बैंक हो। एक बड़ा बैंक पांच हजार करोड़ रूपए एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को देगा, या ज्यादा से ज्यादा हजार लोगों को लोन देगा, लेकिन एक को-आपरेटिव बैंक पांच सौ करोड़ को 50 हजार लोगों को लोन देकर, उन्हें रोजगार दे सकता है। मेरा कहना है कि उनका जो सरप्लस होता है या उनकी जो इन्कम होती है, उसे भी ये लोग एजूकेशन, मेडिकल सर्विसेज, चैरिटी हेल्प में यूज करते हैं। इसलिए आज कंपटीशन के जमाने में उनको सही मायने में लेवेल प्लेइंग फील्ड के लिए, जो ग्रास रूट का काम करती है, को-आपरेटिव बैंक पर जो इन्कम टैक्स डाला गया है, उसे वापस लिया जाना चाहिए। सैक्शन 80 (सी) के अंडर शेड्यूल बैंक को आपने एग्जेम्शन दे रखा है, उसे भी फिर से दाखिल करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा, इसके लिए आपने कई प्रावधान नहीं किए हैं, दो साल से आप स्माल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बिल लाने की बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तक इसके लिए बिल नहीं आया है। पांच करोड़ तक लिमिट बढ़ाने की बात है, साथ ही साथ उनको बैंक क्रेडिट देने की बात है, साथ में उनको और असिस्टेंस देने की बात है, आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर और अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर में जो इन्वाल्व्ड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी लोन देने की आवश्यता है। इस क्षेत्र में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट करें[c90]।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table of the House.

डॉ. वल्लभभाई कथीरिया : आपने देश में स्पैशल इकोनॉमिक जोन बनाए हैं। ऐसे ही " स्पैशल एजुकेशनल जोन " बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। राहुल जी ने भी कहा कि हायर एजुकेशन में सबसे ज्यादा इनवैस्टमैंट करने की जरूरत है। आज टैन प्लस टू के बाद 6 परसैंट लोग हायर एजुकेशन में जाते हैं। 2010 में 10 परसैंट बच्चे हायर एजुकेशन में जाएंगे। उस समय इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बहुत कमी होगी। ऐसे समय में हायर एजुकेशन के लिए कैम्पस बनाए जाएं जहां अलग-अलग कोर्स की शिक्षा मिले। एजुकेशनल सैटेलाइट घूमते हैं लेकिन उसका यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है। एजुकेशनल सैटेलाइट को कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं सैनिटयरी टाइल्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। उसका गुजरात में बिजनेस है। आज इम्पोर्टिड टाइल्स अंडर वैल्यू करके चाइना से आ रही है। इससे इंडिजिनस इंडस्ट्री को घाटा हो रहा है।

रा-मैटिरियल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी ज्यादा है जबकि फिनिश्ड गुड्स पर कम है। यहां की इंडस्ट्रीज जो रॉ-मैटिरियल इम्पोर्ट करके फिनिश्ड गुड्स बनाती है, उनको कॉस्ट महंगी पड़ती है। गुजरात सरकार इस साल टूरिस्ट यिअर मना रही है। पोरबंदर, गांधीनगर और जूनागढ़ को नेशनल अरबन रिन्युवल मिशन में शामिल किया जाए क्योंकि वह हिस्टॉरिकल, हैरिटेज और टूरिस्ट प्लेसेज हैं।

सरकार ने पहली बार गांधियन इंस्टीट्यूट के लिए बजट में स्पैशल प्रावधान किया है। पोरबंदर जो गांधी जी का जन्म स्थान है, उसे, साबरमती आश्रम और राट्रीय शाला राजकोट को स्पैशल ग्रांट एलोकेट की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded now.

(Interruptions) ...*

*DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA : Sir, National Highway from Bagodara to Bhavnagar to Kodinar to Somnath to Porbandar to Dwarka to Okla to Jamnagar to Jodia to Malia is to be declared, being coastal area.

There is no Amnesty scheme for disclosing black money from the market. Government should think over it. There is no mention about Rashtriya Mahila Kosh started by NDA Government.

The allocation of Rs. 720 crore is mere wastage of money in rural sanitation campaign where money is going to be utilised for awareness only. As far as electrification is concerned, only 10,366 villages are covered. When will the six lakh villages be covered with this speed? Export has increased from Rs. 3,61,819 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 3, 71,771 crore in 2004-05 while import has

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…. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

* Not Recorded.

grown at the rate of 39.7 per cent, which has never increased more than 25 per cent in the last 25 years. These are alarming signals for economy.

The non-conventional energy resources require more attention as we are having almost 300 days out of 365 days in a year full sun light for solar energy. Vast geographic and bio-diversity requires much more attention for wind and bio-gas energy along with cheap technology, indigenous one.

As far as health is concerned, wide spectrum scheme for health insurance covering all sections of people requires urgent declaration. More Budgetary allocation should be there for promotion of yoga and naturopathy for better health. Like Rural

Health Mission, Urban Health Mission requires full attention. It is because due to urban slum and urban lifestyle, diseases are more in urban population.

Regarding globalisation, we have to be careful, watchful and slow in implementation of WTO norms in each and every field. We have to protect our national spirit of Swadeshi, indigenous industries, SSIs and agro-rural industries, and agriculture sector from detrimental effects of WTO. We have to follow China in that respect. We may become somewhat cunning (diplomatic) even in exercising the norms for national interest.

The Bill "Be Indian, Buy Indian" requires to be introduced in Parliament. We need not become over-enthusiastic.

Sir, 12 per cent Excise duty imposed on additional nutritional food requires to be withdrawn as it will harm women and child development, who are the main culprits of malnutrition.*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (BARAMULLA): Sir, The budget proposal for the financial year 2006-07 presented by the Finance Minister is before the house for discussion and vote, I will make a brief submission about a few points concerning category states and hilly areas of the country.

There is no doubt that we are poised to achieve a considerable speed in our developmental take off, to become the most favoured destiny for FDI's and it is a matter of satisfaction the investment is coming in on a considerable speed, as Finance Minister has mentioned in his budget speech that "the investment rate has increased steadily form km 25.3% in 2002-2003 to 30.1 % in 2004-03." Indicatiors point that capital formation in economy is buoyant. GDP growth is likely to be around 8.1% that

assures us that process of development is healthy. But we have to go a long way there is no scope of complacency.

I do agree that growth is the best antidote to poverty but it is also a fact that breeze of fortune accelerated by growth; sometimes leave certain distant groves untrouched may be because of the opportunities which favourites enjoy or the high of privileged which other have attained.

So, welfare state has the responsibility to bring such areas and inhabitants living under such circumstances, into the loop and provide them equal opportunities. Category states and bad pockets deprived of may privileges and opportunities; need to be given special attention. Every year the annual budget estimates must give the parliament an account of the outcome of constructive planning and ' viable development strategies.' adopeted for energizing the economies of such states. It is also imperative that equal opportunities are given to all such areas.

But some times different criteria is being adopted. For instance the appreciable programme of 'non-lapsable pool of resources' of the 10% of budgetary allocation to Cental government Departments, except a notified few is

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

operating for NER only. We have been vehemently demanding that J&K also should be taken into the fold of this programme but Government avoids by orchestrating a few, so called economic packages; which are generally of a very meager help to the economy and infrastructural development of the state.

I remind Hon'ble Finance Minister about his announcement that 'Tourism is an employment creating sector, but what is the allocation make to this sector? It is only 830 crore, given a small step up from previous year's 786 crore allocation. I would like to know isn't it a gross neglect towards this employment generating sector. What a paltry sum of 830 crore can do to develop the tourism Industry in whole country. I want to inform Mr. Finance Minister in order to develop infrastructure and some of th

new tourist destinations in J&K alone more than 10 thousand crore are required in Ist phase only.

My party National Conference firmly demands that J&K should be covered under “Non – Iapsable Pool of Resources Programme” ,of course, the allocation to this pool may be increase to 15% from the invogue 10% routine.

Development of water potential for microhydel generationin J&K has been totally neglected, though every policy maker in the central Government is aware of this fact that economic development in Kashmir is totally stalled by the shortage of electric power.

I may hurriedly make mention of Khadi and Village Industries sector, small, Industries and handicrafts & handloom sector, in his budget proposal Hon’ble Finance Minister has not done justice to these sectors.

Employment generation has come to a halt in Kashmir and qualified boys and girls are excessively falling prey to neural and cardiac disorder. Psychological complicates are enhancing among unemployed youth.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to take firm steps to rehabilitate category states economically and make viable development strategies to bring the less privileged areas and states of the country out of the morass of the economic instability.

Last of all I reiterate the demand that a yearly compensation schedule to J&K State may be worked out and announced in this financial year in lieu of the losses under gone by the state due to the Indus Water Treaty finalized on the back of erstwhile stalwart leaders of J&K States like S.M Abdullah

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would also like to make a request with regard to primary education. There is a shortage of teachers in Punjab and Haryana and also in the adjoining areas. Please do something in respect of primary education. In this sector, there is a shortage of teachers.

Now, I give the floor to Shri Gurjeet Singh Rana.

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA (JALANDHAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Budget 2006-2007. Sir, this is a balanced Budget. Under the stewardship of our able Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and our Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaran, the G.D.P. is growing at the rate of 8.1% the manufacturing sector is growing at the rate of 9.4% and the agriculture sector is growing at the rate of 2.3%.

Sir, I want to thank the Hon. Finance Minister for granting Rs. 100 crores to Punjab Agriculture University. It was the demand of all Punjabis. Last time, grant of Rs. 100 crores had been given to the Science and Technology. Institute, Bangalore, now, the Hon. Minister has accepted our demand and we are thankful to him.

Sir, Rs. 460 crores have been given as annual pension to about 12 lakh ex-servicemen. I thank the Hon. Minister for this.

My colleague Shri Hooda had raised the matter of Hisar Agriculture University. It is the sibling of Punjab Agriculture University. Credit for establishing this institute goes to Shri Kairon. Haryana is our neighbour. The Hon. Finance Minister should also provide a grant to Hisar Agriculture University. Punjab and Haryana should work together. I thank the Hon. Finance Minister for making special provisions in the Budget regarding improving of infrastructure in the fields of road, Railways, Power and Civil aviation. Special provision has been made for the Indian Airlines. This is a commendable step.

Some Hon'ble Members have talked about BPL families. Very few people fall under the norm of BPL families. In Punjab, fans, refrigerators and electricity connection are common in households. Due to strict norms, many poor people do not qualify as BPL families. So, I appeal to the Hon'ble Finance Minister that he should reconsider these norms in the interest of our SC brothers.

* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

The National Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government made a promise to encourage agriculture. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has reduced the interest rate on all agricultural loans by 2% for the year 2005-2006. It now stands at 7%. This is a commendable step.

The farmers can take loans upto Rs.3 lakhs. I think, it is difficult for farmers to return these loans. We must provide remunerative MSP to farmers for his produce as farming entails a lot of expenditure.

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab Captain Amarinder Singh is very enthusiastic about diversification of crops and irrigation. He has sought funds for this purpose. Similarly, for the overall development of Punjab, he has sought a package of Rs.1940 crores from the Centre. The Centre should provide this amount to Punjab.

Sir, States that face terrorism should be helped by the Centre. A few days ago, there were bomb blasts in Varanasi. Sir, today, there is a debt of Rs.3772 crores on Punjab. It goes back to the days of terrorism in Punjab. We fought terrorism in National interest. It should be waived off.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has promised to provide relief to the victims of 1984 riots. I thank him and Hon'ble Sonia Ji. However, several people are still missing and no death-certificates have been granted to their families. Properties of several people were burnt down by rioters. No assessment of their properties have been made. Assessment of their properties should be done. The date for assessment should be further extended, so that affected people can avail the benefit.

Sir, give me just two minutes, you are so kind.

20.41 hrs.

(Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan in the chair)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. Please excuse me. Hon'ble Member, you may give your speech in writing.

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Sir, during the time of terrorism in Punjab, people were pulled out of buses and trains and killed in cold blood. My colleagues from the BJP never raised this issue. They only talk about the morning 'Shakha' or drill of the RSS. Many Hindus had to migrate from Punjab. Just give me a minute, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Please give me more time. Hindus who migrated from Punjab at the time of terrorism should also be given financial assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will be recorded now.

*SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House that during the period of terrorism in Punjab, many innocent Hindus and other communities were pulled down from houses, trains and were shot dead while in Shakhas, i.e. Moga incident. Some of them left the State and migrated. These people should also be given compensation like the victims of the riots during their period. A survey should be conducted to identify these people. They should be granted waiver of loans, shelter and jobs in Government organisations. Provision for this must be made in the Budget of the year 2006-07.

It is pleasing to observe that all sections of the house have appreciated the speech of Shri Rahul Gandhi today. This is good and I join in expressing my own appreciation to Shri Rahul Gandhi.

I conclude with my support for the Budget proposals.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have 10 speakers. Each Member should conclude the speech within three minutes.

……. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

श्री रघुराज सिंह शाक्य (इटावा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे र्वा 2006-2007 के सामान्य बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि उन्होंने एक ठीक बजट पेश करने का काम किया है लेकिन किसानों के लिए अच्छा बजट नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान एक कृाि प्रधान देश है। यहां की 80 प्रतिशत जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन इस देश की विडम्बना है कि हम जिस सामान्य बजट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसमें खेती के लिए केवल 1.4 प्रतिशत का प्रावधान किया गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान परेशान है। खाद, डीजल, बिजली तथा अन्य जरूरी चीजें महंगी होती चली जा रही है। लेकिन किसान जो फसल पैदा करता है, उसकी कीमत घटती चली जा रही है। दस साल पहले किसानों की फसल के जो रेट थे, उन्हें आज भी वही कीमत देने का काम किया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के लिए बजट की कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत राशि का प्रावधान किया जाए तथा यह राशि किसानों और खेती पर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की जाए। यदि बजट की 20 प्रतिशत राशि को किसानों पर खर्च करने का काम किया जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि भारतर्वा तथा यहां के किसान विकासशील देशों की दौड़ में अच्छी तरह से शामिल हो सकते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी आग्रह करूंगा कि आप किसानों को सब्सिडी दें। अभी तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आपने कारों पर छूट देने का काम किया है। लेकिन जो किसानों के ट्रैक्टर तथा कृाि उपकरण हैं, उन पर कोई छूट या सब्सिडी देने का काम नहीं किया है। हमारी मांग है कि आप किसानों के ट्रैक्टर्स पर भी सब्सिडी देने का काम करें।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा अगला सुझाव यह है कि आपने प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर 33 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रा वधान किया है। लेकिन प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर जो बजट का पैसा खर्च किया जाता है, वह फिजूल में खर्च होता है। उसे तमाम बिचौलियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा खर्च कर लिया जाता है। यह पैसा उस मद में तथा आम जनता के हित में खर्च नहीं होता है। अतः इसे बंद किया जाए तथा इस पैसे को प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जाए। यदि यह पैसा प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जायेगा तो देश की प्राइमरी शिक्षा में बहुत सुधार होगा। आज प्राइमरी शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत गिरता चला जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. We have no time. You can lay the remaining part of your speech on the Table of the House.

श्री रघुराज सिंह शाक्य : महोदय, मध्याह्न भोजन की जो स्कीम केन्द्र सरकार ने चलाई है, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं। इस पर सरकार ने 4813 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि इस स्कीम को लागू करने के पीछे सरकार की जो मंशा थी, वह मंशा पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। इस योजना पर बजट का पैसा जिस तरह से खर्च होना चाहिए, उस तरह से खर्च नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मध्याह्न भोजन की व्य वस्था खत्म की जाए। चूंकि इस योजना में बच्चों को समय पर भोजन नहीं दिया जाता है। अध्यापक पढ़ाई के समय भोजन बनाने में लगे रहते हैं। जिस समय में उन्हें बच्चों को पढ़ाना चाहिए, इसके कारण वह बच्चों को ठीक से नहीं पढ़ा पाते हैं। यद्यपि यह योजना अच्छी है, लेकिन हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इस योजना को बंद किया जाए और इस पैसे को प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जाए तथा तमाम बच्चों को स्कूल की किताबें, ड्रैस तथा छात्र वृत्ति देने का काम किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस योजना के पीछे जो सरकार की मंशा थी, वह पूरी नहीं हो पाई है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में करोड़ों बेरोजगार लोग हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम बेरोजगार लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का काम किया जाए। इसके अलावा आपने लड़कियों को जो तीन-तीन हजार रुपये देने का काम किया है - जो लड़की कक्षा आठ पास करेगी, उसके खाते में आप तीन हजार रुपये जमा करेंगे। यह एक अच्छी योजना है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस राशि को बढ़ाकर 20 हजार रुपये किया जाए। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस .योजना में प्रत्येक लड़की को बीस हजार रुपये देने का काम किया है। उसी तरह से केन्द्र सरकार को भी लड़कियों को बीस हजार रुपये देने चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि कृाि पर बजट की बीस परसेन्ट राशि खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया जाए और इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (NAGERCOIL): Sir, the Union General Budget for the year 2006-2007 is perceived to be a welcome Budget without any new tax proposal that seeks to address to rural development. But, in my opinion, considering the present Indian context, this is inadequate. Mahatma Gandhi said self-sufficiency in villages and improving rural economy must be given thrust to ensure overall economic growth of the country. Due to droughts and floods in the last four years agricultural growth has retarded and there is a decline to the tune of over 7.5%. Floods and drought alone was not the reason behind it. It is also because of the previous BJP regime's attitude towards the rural India and in their neglect. The people of this country do expect change in attitude with a new Government assuming power, but proper care is not there in keeping pace with the expectations of the people. In order to lift up people who are languishing below the poverty line and to avoid starvation deaths, farmers must be protected with effective and viable measures like land reforms and irrigation development. Minor irrigation schemes all over the country must be improved. Adequate attention must be paid in this area. Farmers in the rural India must be helped to come out of the debt burden. The cooperative sector must be streamlined and strengthened to distribute loans to needy farmers. This Budget does not spell out much about rejuvenating cooperative sector in conformity with the democratic principles of the country that needs to be guaranteed and ensured.

The agricultural produce, the yield, the farmer gets after a hard labour, must fetch remunerative price or at least a minimum support price so that the rural agro-economy does not collapse. Hence, I urge upon the Government to implement guaranteed procurement. When harvest is plenty, adequate storage facilities as part of infrastructure build must be there.

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* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

To protect the crops from diseases, droughts and floods, effective management with adequate fund allocation must be there. We find a situation where one hand does not know what the other hand does. Due to this lackadaisical approach, improper import policies are evolved. For instance, in Kanyakumari district, we witnessed the fall in prices in the procurement of Rubber, Coconut, Honey and spices like pepper and cardamom. In the last year's Budget, it was announced that education would get 6% of GDP, but it has not crossed 4% as yet. More and more privatisation is in the education sector. It has become a saleable commodity.

MBBA seats are sold for 30 lakh of rupees and engineering admissions fetch several lakhs. In the name of deemed universities unregulated education shops are mushrooming in the country. This not only affects the quality of education, but also the education that must be imparted to the future generation. This has resulted in students' agitation and disquiet in educational institutions. Higher education is increasing and becoming an unattainable target to the poor masses of the society. Unless and otherwise, the Government comes forward taking upon itself as its duty to provide education to the poorer sections of the society, much headway can never be made.

Hence, I urge upon this Government to apportion more share in the GDP for providing education. When it comes to public health and medical facilities, the prevailing situation is disheartening. This essential service sector has become a hot bed of commercial exploitation. Corporate hospitals are emerging more in numbers. These are beyond the reach of the poor masses. More and more of public hospitals in the Government sector must be there till the time when we contain the population. This is necessary from the poor masses' point of view. Better health and basic sanitation facilities must get more allocation from the Budget. One after the other, many of the health schemes are being dropped and abandoned. I would like to welcome the reduction in excise duty levied on some essential drugs to treat Cancer and AIDS. We need to evolve ways and means to contain the ever-increasing menace of Cancer, Diabetes and Heart diseases. Preventive methods and medicine must get priority. At this juncture, I would like to urge upon the Government to establish a Cancer Treatment Unit in the Medical College Hospital situated in Kanyakumari.

The country's infrastructure does not merely rest with roads, railways and airports. The basis for the country's development rest on healthy and educated citizens. We must have to approach the socio-economic development from this angle. It needs to be pointed out that employment generation schemes have not been spelt out. In Taminladu, the educated unemployed, who had registered with employment exchanges, were 50 lakhs in number in 2001. Now, it has increased to 57 lakhs in 2005. If we take into consideration the unskilled non-professional unemployed graduates, uneducated and illiterate masses, unorganised labour, this unemployment figure could be high. The Government is talking in terms of Foreign Direct Investment. Such of the investments must aim at employment generation. President's

Address also mentioned about the Governmental efforts towards employment generation and creation of new jobs. But, we do not find any concrete measure in this Budget. Even soap, phenyl and bricks are attracting excise duty. I would like to urge upon the Government to abolish tax levied on goods that come of cottage industries, Khadi and Gramodyog Industrial Units and goods manufactured by Women self-help groups. Apart from that, such of those manufacturers must be provided with marketing facilities and opportunities. Customs duty reduction as an incentive to encourage import of goods must be withdrawn if such goods are manufactured within the country.

The labour force in the unorganised sector, especially those labour in construction industry contribute to the country's growth and building up of infrastructure in a big way. But till date they have not got a social security scheme for them at a national level and such a measure has not even been mentioned in this Budget. It remains as a mere announcement. The fishermen who earn a lot of foreign exchange and found spread along the vast stretch of our Indian coasts must get a proper social security cover at the instance of the Centre.

Though the President's Address mentioned about the Constitution or the setting up of Sixth Pay Commission, the Budget is silent on it. I urge upon the Government to ensure that the demands of the Government employees are taken into consideration.

Rare Earth available in plenty in India are being exploited by private sector people. Many of the quarries remain with them and they are earning crores of rupees exploiting our untapped natural resources. I urge upon the Government to take it upon itself to handle directly the natural resources like minerals, granites and metals. This would help to tread with caution to pursue our mission to help the helpless people living below the poverty line and in the rural areas. With this, I conclude my speech.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (ALLEPPEY): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 2006-07, but with some strong reservation.

Even though the Finance Minister has claimed 8.1 per cent growth, yet the impact of that much growth is not to be seen in the society especially among the common man – *Aam Admi* – the upliftment of whom, the UPA Government is committed to. The GDP growth might have resulted in the creation of millionaires and billionaires, but the gap between the poor and rich people have been widened. The GDP growth has not percolated to the common man and the per capita income has not increased. One of the reasons for this is that our programmes are not targeted towards the common man or programmes targeted are not properly implemented.

Majority of our population depends on agriculture and traditional industry for their livelihood. In the Budget, there is no concrete measures suggested for the sustainable growth of this sector and creation of employment opportunities. In the last Budget, hon. Finance Minister had declared that the food processing industry would generate 2.5 lakh jobs every year; textile sector 1.2 crore jobs in the next five years and the IT sector, 70 lakh jobs by 2009. I would like to know as to how much job opportunities have been created during the last year. Downsizing of the public services, ban on new appointment, contract labour and outsourcing of services have further decreased the job opportunities for the employed youth. There is no concrete proposal to solve the unemployment problem and to meet the agrarian crisis and the suicide by the farmers. There is no proposal for enrichment of traditional industry.

Most of the flagship programmes of the UPA Government are actually similar to the old wine in new bottles. For example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has two components, Food for Work Programme and the Swarna Jayanti Gramin Rozgar Yojana. These two programmes were clubbed and converted into the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

For National Rural Health Mission, an allocation of Rs. 8.207 crore is there and total allocation for health is Rs.11.688 crore. Last year, it was Rs.10,280 crore. Even after including the National Rural Health Mission, the allocation is only Rs.2000 crore more.

Regarding the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the funds can now be utilized for construction activities. This fund should be made available for making furniture and utensils required for classrooms.

Regarding the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, it should be extended to cash crops also. About fisheries, the proposed National Fisheries Development Board will be constituted with Fisheries college Kochi or CMFRI Kochi as the headquarters. The traditional industries sector is neglected in this Budget. Last year, even though a meagre amount of Rs.100 crore was allocated for traditional sector but this time, not a penny is earmarked for traditional sector. In this Budget, Kerala is badly neglected.

Regarding tourism, Kerala is ranked as number three in the world tourism destinations[p91].

But in the Budget, there is no proposal for Kerala. There are proposals for creating so many tourism infrastructrure in the country but for Kerala, there is absolutely nothing.

Sir, regarding Maritime development also, Kerala has been neglected. There is no provision for Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Manoj, you may lay the remaining part of your speech on the Table of the House.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Just give me a few minutes. I am concluding.

Sir, under the Maritime Development Scheme, Chennai could be converted into a National Maritime Academy, but there is no provision for Kerala. There was a proposal for Transhipment Terminal at Kochi but it is not included even as a regional centre. So, Kochi should be included as a regional centre under the Maritime Development Scheme.

MR.CHAIRMAN : Now, I am calling Kunwar Manvendra Singh.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Sir, just one minute, Sir.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : सभापति जी, बजट स्पीच पर दो या पांच मिनट से क्या हो सकता है। हर सांसद 10 मिनट से कम नहीं बोलना चाहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Manoj, please conclude now.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : There is a strong move for the opening up of various sectors to the private hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Manoj, rest of the speech you may lay on the Table.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Let me finish, Sir.

Sir, as regards Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, until now the electricity supply is through State Electricity Boards. Under this RGGVY, engagement of franchises and contractual arrangements for distribution, billing and collection is sought for. This will lead to privatisation of the electricity supply in every States. This will, in turn, lead to escalation of cost for the domestic consumers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are still a large number of speakers. You should lay the remaining part of your speech on the Table of the House.

* Not Recorded.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Sir, the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is similar to that of a sugar coated tablet. Solutions to the core issues like agrarian crises, unemployment problems and economic divide are not there in the Budget but creates an impression that the Budget is for *Aam Aadmi* while promoting enough and more for the corporate sector.

I would lay the remaining part of my speech on the Table.

*Sir, subsidies provide a measure of protection for the poor and underprivileged. If it is helpful to the poor and underprivileged, there is no point in branding the issue of subsidies as a divisive one. The Government must have a strong will to continue all the subsidies for food, fertilizer and petroleum.

Students from weaker sections of the society, who cannot afford technical education in engineering colleges and polytechnics, are coming in ITIs for their studies. Courses in ITIs are affordable because of the low fee structure. The Government has announced that 500 ITIs will be upgraded. Last year, 100 ITIs were covered with the help of private sector thereby opening up the Government resources to private players. This should not be allowed.

The permission to some of the mutual funds to invest in overseas exchange traded funds will result in the drain of national wealth to abroad. This should be reconsidered.

Even though in the Budget document it is said that the Government is committed to a strong and effective public sector and PSEs have investment plans amounting to Rs. 1,22,757 crore in 2006-07, but providing only Rs. 16,901 crore as public equity and rest from private sector thereby disinvestment of the public sector enterprises, is a departure from NCMP.*

……. This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

MR.CHAIRMAN : Now, Kunwar Manvendra Singh. You have to finish your speech within five minutes.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (MATHURA): How can I finish my speech within five minutes? I should be given more time, Sir.… (*Interruptions*)

MR.CHAIRMAN : Dr. Shafiquer Rahman Barq, you may also lay your speech on the Table of the House.

DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ (MORADABAD): No, Sir. I would like to make a speech on the floor of the House.

कुँवर मानवेन्द्र सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया, उसके लिये धन्यवाद।. माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

सभापति जी, मेरी सर्वप्रथम मांग यह है कि एम.पी.लैड्स के लिये दो करोड़ रुपया एक सांसद को दिया जाता है, इसे बढ़ाकर पांच करोड़ रुपया कर दिया जाये। मैंने पिछली बार भी यह मांग रखी थी। इसके अलावा किसानों को ऋण पर ब्याज 7 प्रतिशत देना होता है, मेरी मांग है कि इसे घटाकर 4 प्रतिशत किया जाना चाहिये। यह मांग अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है। इससे किसानों की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार हो सकता है। और वे अपनी खेती में नये साधन जुटा सकेंगे[RB92]।

21.00 hrs.

र्वा 2004-2005 में खेती के लिए 1,25,309 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1,41,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रा वधान किया गया और 2006-07 में 1,75,000 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य रखा है। यह काफी अच्छा है और किसानों को इससे लाभ मिलेगा। सिंचाई खेती के लिए एक मुख्य साधन है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि उन्होंने इसके लिए 7121 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है और साथ ही विदेशी पैसे को भी जुटाने का प्र ाावधान रखा है। नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवस्था की बात पिछली बार कही गई थी, लेकिन उस दिशा में अभी तक कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। नदियों के पानी को रोकने के लिए डैम्स बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे हम हाइड्रोइलैक्ट्रिसिटी भी उत्पादित कर सकते हैं। इससे भूमिगत जल स्तर में भी सुधार होगा और कृाि सिंचाई के लिए नए साधन मिलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, इससे बेहतर है कि मैं न बोलूं और बैठ जाऊं।

रोज़गार गारंटी योजना में भारत निर्माण में 54 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है, उसके लिए मैं माननीय ि वत्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। जहां तक सड़कों की हालत का प्रश्न है, गांवों के लिए 5000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह राशि काफी कम लगती है क्योंकि अभी सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है। इसके अलावा आपने रोज़गार गारंटी प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत जो 4300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान पहले साल में और 11300 करोड़ रुपये अगले र्वा रखे हैं, उससे काफी रोज़गार उपलब्ध होंगे। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि इसको और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना में आपने 2006-07 में 4000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान कर उसको और बढ़ाया है। इस योजना में मॉनीटरिंग की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसमें बहुत कमियां हैं। इसके अलावा पेयजल की बहुत समस्या है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, now it is already 9.00 p.m. I think the House would agree to extend the time because there are a few more speakers.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : 10 बजे तक हाउस का समय बढ़ा दें। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We may extend the time by half-an-hour. You please conclude now. If you do not conclude, how can we complete the discussion? You are all in Ruling Party. Why do you take so much time?

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Sir, I would conclude as soon as possible... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : Sir, we can continue our discussion but the only condition is that those hon. Members who would speak now, they should remain present in the House till the House adjourns.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Sir, let me speak… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you can place rest of your speech on the Table of the House. I am doing it for the sake of everybody. Now, Shri Owaisi to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Sir, this is not fair… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity for congratulating the Finance Minister for presenting the second full-fledged Budget of the UPA Government. I dedicate my speech to the 53 widows of the farmers who have come here all the way from Wynad District in Kerala. They protested in front of Kerala House to demand relief and redressal of their problem… (*Interruptions*)

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have not concluded my speech. This is not fair… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get angry with me. I am a poor man here.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : आपने उनको इसलिए रोका कि टाइम बढ़ाना था। उनका भााण चालू है। …(व्यवधान)

कुँवर मानवेन्द्र सिंह : आप मना कर देते, हम नहीं बोलते। …(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : आप यहां बैठते हैं, तो आपका भााण कैसा होता है?…(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your support is not necessary for Shri Manvendra Singh. He is strong enough to defend himself. Why do you stand up?

… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you can finish your speech in one sentence, I would allow you.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Sir, my name is in the list. You should give me time. What is this? This is our right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for your sake that I am doing this job[r93].

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : I am waiting since morning for my turn. What about that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do about that? How could the Budget be passed if you do not co-operate?

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Where is the question of co-operating?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand this from a Member of the Opposition benches, but I cannot understand your doing like this.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : You have extended the time of the House, so let me speak… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for your sake that I am doing this job.

… (*Interruptions*)

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : You may refuse me the opportunity to speak… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that you want? Do you want the House to adjourn now?

I am doing this painful job for your sake. It is a Constitutional requirement that a discussion on the Budget takes place and the Budget is passed. That is why I am sitting here. But you cannot control yourself. I could have understood if the Members of the Opposition were doing this. But I cannot understand your sense of doing this. I have been a Parliamentarian for the last 50 years. I have the experience.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : I am also not a new Member. This is my fourth term… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. What can I do?

… (*Interruptions*)

कुँवर मानवेन्द्र सिंह : महोदय, जहां तक पेयजल योजना का संबंध है माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ा 2006-07 में 30 फीसदी की वृद्धि की है। उसमें उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि एक लाख चालीस हजार स्कूल, 56270 आवासों को पानी पहुंचाने का प्रावधान रखा है, जिसमें 4680 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया है। मगर गांवों में जो स्थिति है, आज आजादी को 58 वर्ा हो गए हैं गांवों में, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में तीन किलोमीटर दूर से आज भी औरतें सिर पर पानी लाती हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर विशेा ध्यान दिया जाए कि गांवों में पेयजल योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। वहां पर पानी की बेहद कमी है और कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

जहां तक सर्व शिक्षा अभियान है उसमें श्री राहुल गांधी ने काफी विस्तार से कहा है। मैं उन बातों को फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन इस बारे में मेरी एक राय है कि शिक्षा का राट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए जिससे सारे देश के लोगों को अच्छी शिक्षा हम दे सकें। मैं जब चुनाव लड़ रहा था तब एक बालक ने मेरा कुर्ता पकड़ कर खींचा और जिज्ञासा से कहा, माफ कीजिएगा बृजभाा में असंसदीय शब्द है, बालक ने कहा कि अगर तुम जीत गए तो ... * मास्टर,पढ़ावे आएंगे के ना।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unparliamentary word may be deleted from the proceedings.

(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : We are ready to sit here and listen to the debate till after 12 mid night. But let us try and understand the difficulty of the staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat also. There are a lot of lady reporters working here. We have not provided meals to the staff. So, please take this aspect also into consideration… (*Interruptions*) If the Members are ready, then we can conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Government should have provided this.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: We did not decide to extend… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : We also are sitting here since the morning for our turns… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: You please first listen and then react. We did not decide to extend the House till 10 p.m and so we did not provide… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (SRIPERUMBUDUR): The Lok Sabha Secretariat should take care of this and provide dinner… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now here the problem is that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had written to me saying that I should allow only five minutes to the Members from the Ruling Party. But he has taken more than 15 minutes[snb94].

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* Not Recorded.

Is it the way [bru95]of doing things? Are you obeying the dictates of the hon. Minister? He has written to me to allow only five minutes for each hon. Member. This is what he has written to me. Now, in spite of his request, I have given you 15 minutes to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have dealt with many people but I have not come across a person like you, a person who is unable to understand the significance of a thing. Unfortunately, yesterday, there were unprecedented blasts in Varanasi. Otherwise, we could have finished the discussion yesterday itself. We are sitting late today because it is a constitutional necessity, we have to complete the discussion and the hon. Minister will be replying tomorrow. You must realise it. You are representing a Party and I am sitting here to control the House for the sake of the Government. It is the Government business that we are transacting now. I am really sorry to say such things. You are a grown up man. Why do you not realise it?

… (*Interruptions*)

कुँवर मानवेन्द्र सिंह : शुरू में ही कंट्रोल करना चाहिए था। ...(व्यवधान) महोदय, जहां तक विद्युतीकरण का स वाल है, आपने इस हेतु 597 करोड़ रुपए ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you concluding now or not?

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Two more points are there. महोदय, विद्युतीकरण के लिए 597 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा है। आज भी देश में तमाम ऐसे गांव हैं जहां बिजली नहीं है। यहां पॉवर मिनिस्टर भी मौजूद हैं। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इस प्रावधान को और बढ़ाएं।

महोदय, एग्रीकल्चर इंश्योरेंस के क्षेत्र में अभी तक कोई विशेा काम नहीं हुआ है। यह स्कीम स्व.राजी व गांधी के जमाने से विचाराधीन है। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस योजना पर आगे काम किया जाए। बी.पी.एल. में जो व्यक्ति हैं, उन्हें ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record now. There is a limit to everything.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : All right, Sir. Then I am taking my seat.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, the Finance Minister, in his speech, has concluded from a famous philosopher saying that the world is his who does his job with compassion. But the same compassion was not shown in the allocation of funds to the minority welfare schemes. A new Ministry has been formed and one of the most senior Members is heading that Ministry. But what has been the allocation given to the minorities welfare? Its population is 19 per cent. In his speech, the Finance Minister has said that he has increased the corpus fund for the Maulana Azad Education Fund to Rs. 200 crores. This corpus fund is there since it was established in 1992. It was meant to be Rs. 500 crores. It has not even touched Rs. 500 crores. Are you doing favour to the minorities? An amount of Rs. 16 crores has been allocated to

NDFC for a minorities population of 19 per cent. How much does it come to? You have increased Rs. 300 crores only for the National Council of Promotion of Urdu. How are you going to help the minorities? Let the hon. Minister tell the literacy rate of Muslims. The national average is 65 per cent and the Muslim minorities average is 59 per cent. What is the participation or the ratio in voting? It is much less than all the communities. Despite this, is the Government really serious about it? Do you have any compassion for the minorities or not? The hon. Finance Minister should answer this question. Mere words will not help. We are sick and tired of hearing sweet words for the last 45 years. We want some action to be taken now. We want you to give more allocation to the minority welfare schemes.

Sir, he says that he has achieved economic growth of seven to eight per cent. I congratulate him for it. But what is the percentage of unemployment? The Economic Survey of 2005 says that unemployment of males has increased from five to six per cent to nine per cent in rural areas and from six to seven per cent to eight per cent in urban areas. In the case of females, it has increased from 5.6 per cent to 9.3 per cent in rural areas and from 10.5 per cent to 11.7 per cent in urban areas. It is a very big challenge for the UPA Government to ensure that unemployment level comes down.

My third point is about education cess. The media has praised the Finance Minister that he has increased education cess to 31.5 per cent. You are getting Rs. 8746 crores in this financial year by imposing the education cess of 2 per cent. What is the backing which the Government is giving? You are solely relying on this education cess and it is a fact that this education cess is in direct taxes as well as indirect taxes thereby burdening the common man[bru96].

Arithmetic [r97]jugglery will not work. We would like to know what is the Government's share in this. You say that you want to achieve the target of allocating six per cent of GDP towards education, as has been laid down in the National Common Minimum Programme. But at this rate, you are not going to achieve the target. We are blatantly violating the promises that have been made in the National Common Minimum Programme. It is promised that our education Budget will get six per cent of the GDP. What is the percentage now? It is only 2.8 per cent.

Justice has not been done to the agriculture sector. This Government has formed a National Farmers' Commission headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. He has

made various recommendations. One of his recommendations was to decrease interest rate of bank loans to four per cent. Why have you not implemented that recommendation given by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan?

You have increased the rural credit. It is a welcome step. You have brought down the interest rate from nine to seven per cent. That is also a welcome thing. But why has not the Finance Minister bothered to provide protection to the raw cotton growers? Despite all the Congress Chief Ministers making a strong recommendation that raw cotton growers should be helped by increasing the import duty, the hon. Finance Minister has failed to do it.

Regarding allocations being made to the State Governments, I would like to state that under National Central Assistance Programme Rs. 2700 crore have been cut. You had promised to give Rs. 1,500 crore to the States under the National Central Assistance Programme. … (*Interruptions*) But that has also been not given. … (*Interruptions*) You have promised that you will promote six hospitals on the lines of AIIMS. I have figures with me. Out of Rs. 250 crore, only Rs. 6 crore were given. Now, what is your target? Your target is Rs. 75 crore. How much money will be released?

These are very important points. Due to paucity of time I am not able to speak about them. If you permit me, I will lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The matter that you are raising is very important. You may please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I have many points to raise. If you permit me, I will lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

*Sir, I would like to take this occasion to congrratulate the Finance Minister, Mr. P Chidambaram, for presenting the United Progressive Alliance Government's second full- fledged budget. This year, I will dedicate my speech to the 53 farmer's widows, who have down all the way form Wayanad district, Kerala and have launched a huge

protest front of the Kerala Bhawan, New Delhi in demand of relief and redress. Their sufferings reflect a miniscule amount of the gigantic crisis, which the poor person of our country is today suffering due to the callous attitude of the Finance Minister toward these people. All the political parties that had and are continuing to provide support to this governmet laid special emphasis on the National Common Minimum Programme (hereafter NCMP), which provides a basic shift form the neo-liberal policies and also furnishes some respite to the above-mentioned people of the country.

…… This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

This budget speaks a lot about the rural areas and investment in social sectors. But, it would be much better for the economy if the Finance Minister would reduce doing lip services and actually allocate something concrete to these sectors. On the other had, the government has continued to carry on its policies of appeasing the big business houses and the international capital.

In the last two budgets, the Finance Minister had claimed that maintainig growth, stability and equity were the main objectives. He had announced a target of 7-8% growth for the economy in accordance with the NCMP and this year's budget shows that the target was achieved. The economics of the last decade has experience a lopsided focus of the Government in maintaining a high growth rate, even at the cost of equitable distribution. The above perspective shows that even after more than half a century, since the inception of 'Development Economice', it is certainly the poverty of conventional wisdom, which still fails to recognize that growth rate is not a sufficient condition ot alleviate unemployment; leave alone the other developmental aspects. The statistics of the last few years from the Economic Surveys reveals that the country had experiences a "jobless growth": though the Finance Minister denied such a fact in his budget speech of 20005-06.

The Economic Survey of 2005-06 states that in between 1993-94 to 2003-04 the unemployment rate (on the basis of current daily status) for males increased from 5.6 percent to 8.1 percent in the urban areas. Similarly, over the same period, the unemployment rate for the females increased from 5.6 percent to 9.3 percent in rural

areas and from 10.5 percent to 11.7 percent in urban areas. This is quite disturbing for our economy, which already has been facing the challenge of a high level of unemployment. Thus, it demanded a serious attempt on the part of the UPA government to concentrate on a growth strategy, which gives due attention to employment generation.

On rural employment programmes, the increase is only 10 per cent in nominal terms, from 11700 t0 12870 cr. (excluding the NREG component). This year's budget saw an increased allocation in NREG Act and 3000 crores under the Sampooran Gameeen Rozgar Yojana scheme. While the National Rural Emplyment Guarantee Scheme come in to being. The Food-for-Work programme disappears, and the cut. The major purpose why we all were pushing forward the demand for the NREG was to inject purchasing power into the hands of the rural poor, but if the NREG only substitutes' existing programmes then the benefit which the poor people will get becomes marginal. Even in the matter of NREG therefore there is a reneging on the promise made in the NCMP.

As far as the education sector is concerned, the Finance Minister has been highly praised in the media for enhancing the expenditure on this sector by 31.5 percent over the last year. But this is not at all praisweorthy since the government's levying of 2 percent cess should have expected more allocation on this front. The Budget's own estimation shows that an amount of Rs.8746 crrores worth of funding would come form the education cess to be collected in the forthcoming fiscal year. Thus, it seems that the government is relying heavily on the instrument of education cess to fund the is relying heavily on the instrument of education cess to fund the Government's commitment to universalize its elementary education. In my last budget speech, I pointed out that the Tapas Majumdar committee Repoirt estimated a sum of rupees 1,37,000 crores required over a period of 10 years to achieve the goal of universal elementary education. It is quite unfortunate to not e that the government despite collecting a substantial amount of money from the common public for raising the expenditure on education is not matching the same with increased funding from other sureces than the education cess. I would like the House to note that this education cess is imposed on the direct as well as indirect taxes, and its incidence also falls on the large number of the poor and marginalised of this country too. So, the government should stop doing jugglery with this money as this puts more burdens onto the shoulder

s of the already distressed people. If the Finance Minister is serious in hbis efforts to universalise education, then it should necessarily allocate more funds over and above what the education cess it is mobilizing. Otherwise, the promise made in NCMP of spending 6% of GDP on education would remain a distant dream. In 2005-06 the government also proposed to build up six AIIMs-like institutions to augment medical education in deficient states. In 2005-06 Rs 250 crores had been provided for this purpose. In the budget documents, the actual allocations show that this allocation has been drastically reduced to a meagre Rs.6 crores. In this year's budgetary allocations towards this project, the allocation has been pegged at Rs. 75 crores only, which shows the lack of commitment on the part of the centre to carry forward its promise on this regard. Out of the many pro-poor promises, the NCMP also sought to increase public spending on health to at least 2-3 percent of the GDP, with main focus on the primary healthcare. This means an additional allocation of Rs.5600 crores (for a total public expenditure of 2 percent of GDP by 2009). As against the promises of NCMP mandated increase in allocations to the tune of Rs.5600 crore, actually the increase in allocations lags far behind.

Nonetheless, the allocations have been increased by roughtly Rs.2000 crores, which is a move in the positive direction. With regard to the ICDS programme, the Supreme Court has ordered the government to universalise this programme, which will require an allocation of Rs 8000 crores. But, this year the Finance Minister allocated less than Rs.5000 crores for the programme.

The inhumane approach of the Finance Minister was candidly exposed on the issue of making allocations ot the agricultural sector and the food enconomy in this budget. Sir, The poor of this country expects some relief from us. In this context, is it too much to expect that the Finance Minister should show some sensituivity to the acute agrarian distress in large parts of India, especially in my state Andhra Pradesh? Is the Finance Minister unaware of the fact that 50,00 farmers are known to have committed suicide in the last eight years, diriven by debt caused by huge increases in input costs and fluctuating prices of their prouce? The National Farmers Commission set up by this very Government under the eminent scientist Professor M.S.Swaminathan recommended, among other things, immediate debt relief bringing down interest rates on bank loans to 4 per cent, and importantly, setting up a fund to stanbilize prices. In the absence of such support, how far will the increased rual credit,

welcome thought it is, be able to make a substantial change in the present dismal situation of farmers with smaller holdings? The only concession was in the form of bringing down interest rates from 9 to 7 per cent is hardly fair or adequate. Even such a necessary step as increased protection for raw cotton producers by raising import duties on cotton, has not been taken despite the fact that the several Chief Ministers of even the Congress-ruled states have asked for this. In the event, the budget utterly fails to address the most burnign issue of the Indian economy.

Another issue, which disturbs me highlyu, is the issue of food subsidy. Far form extending the coverage of the Public Distribution System for food in the context of growing evidence of food insecurity and hunger deaths across the country, the finance minister has actually reduced the budgetary allocation for the food subsidy. Given the hgh rates of malnutrition confirmed in recent studies, there is every reson to enhance and strengthen the different aspects of the food economy including production, procurement,k and distribution of foodgrains, Instead this budget cuts food subsidy by Rs 2,000 crore. To Justify its stand, the Finance Minister has claimed that there was a saving of around Rs. 3,000 croe in transportation and storage costs because of disposal fo surplus stocks. Instedad of curtailing the expenditures, the budget should have shifted the money from storage saving to implement the NCMP assurance of a universal public distribution system.

Next I would like to draw the attention of the House to my core annoyance with this Budget for advancing economic reforms. The Budget seeks to aggravate the problems of the Small-Scale industry (SSI) sector. This year too the Finance Minister has put forward a proposal of de-reserving 180 items, for an attempt to strengthen the reform process, which will definitely have a negative impact on this sector. SSI sector in fact provides much more employment per rupee of investment than large-scale, capital-intensive sectors. Though some concessions are given to this sector, but the accelerating pace in which the Finance Minister is de-reserving it would eventually lead to a confinement of these benefits to minor section.

Sir, now I would like to draw the attention of the house to the tax front. It must be acknowledged that there are some positive features in this year's budget. The first is the revelation that in the current fiscal year there is evidence of increased tax revenues and an increase in the tax-GDP ration. This has come after nearly one and

half decade and surely is a positive sign in itself. While some of these tax collections reflect the growth of the economy, others are the result of higher imports and higer prices of oil imports, which sharply raised the government's tariff collections.

However, my strong reservation about the whole process of fiscal management is centred to the fact that, with a projected growth rate of 10 percent in the coming fiscal year 2006-07, there has been a minuscule amount of for resource mobilisation. The Finance Minister should have utilised this golden opportunity to heavily tax the corporate sector, levied long-term capitalgains tax and should have levied a short term transaction tax of at least. 5 percent for substantial allocation in various social sectors.

As projected by the budget, the economy would experience a 20 per cent increase in the amount of corporate taxes over the last year. However in the same period, the profits of this sector are going to be much more given the trend of exceptionally high profits earned in the last year. There is no justification that the Finance Minister has not taxed the corporate sector more to spend more on social sectors and check the growing inequality in the economy. A commendable point is the increase of the service tax rates from 10 to 12 per cent in the Budget proposal is a welcome step. The concessions given to aerated drinks and at the same time increasing the cess on domestically produced petroleum crude is extremely ridiculous. This will inevitably hurt the common masses as the burden will be passed on to them in near future and will also have inflationary consequences, which can hardly be supported.

This year's Budget has brought accentuated the obscurity of the already burdened State Governments by cutting grant component in the National Central Assistance Scheme by almost 2,700 crores. This is the only unconditional assistance given the Governments and a cut will hit them hard. This goes against the suggestion of Planning Commission that this assistance should be raised. Shockingly, the revised estimates of this Budget reveals that under this component the Centre has given almost rupees 1,500 crores less than what was budgeted for in the last fiscal year. May I have the attention of the House to enquire into the fact about trhe reason behind such an act that will put the State Governments in shamble despite the suggestion of the Planning Commission? This proposal should be resolutely opposed by everybody concerned and I therefore demand a reconsideration of the proposal.

Another crucial factor in this year's Budget is the proposal for allowing banks to offer government securities for sale and allowing FIIs to buy up government securities to a larget extent than befor. This essentially means that we are putting lucrative assets in the hands of foreign speculators. If this continues then we are bound to experience a day when the state of public finance will become dependant on the whims of international speculators. This is because the amount of money the government will raise and the market's proposal that the domestic mutual funds have been given the permission to invest in the foreign markets. This actually means that we are using our own savings to finace the investments of the "bideshis" which could rather have been used for our won developmental purposes. I strongly request the Minster to re-consider these proposals and not to put our economic sovereignhty at the behest of the speculators.

I would request the Finance Minister to retreat from the World Bank and ADB guided policies and follow more those policies that help in the generation of employment and increase the purchasing power of the rural India, which will decrease the inequality in the society. The time has come for fulfilling the promises made in the NCMP. The people of India need jobs to sustain and food to live and the Budget should have been overlooked and the proposals are only to benefit the richer section of the society. I would request the Finance Minister not to commit the mistakes of the pervious NDA government. I would like to remind the UPA that they should not under-estimate the strength of democracy in India. A day might come when this government too is given a fitting rebuff by the "aam aadmi" as was given to the NDA.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I would like to share an information with the House. Let me read out the letter written by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He says:

> "Sir, you may kindly consider giving five to seven minutes for every Member. I am also reducing the number of speakers by allowing them to

lay their speeches on the Table of the House. ”

Kunwar Manvendra Singh belongs to the same Party. Shri Singh, do you follow? This is what he has written to me. Even then he won't submit. Shri Singh, you are a very learned and an elderly man. But you cannot understand manners. I am sorry.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (OUTER MANIPUR): Sir, in the first place, I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for taking special care of the poor, particularly of the North-Eastern Region. This year the total allocation for the North-East Region is shown as Rs. 12,041 crore, which includes an amount of Rs. 1,350 crore provided to the Ministry of DONER which is also said to be 18 per cent step up from the Budget Estimates of 2005-06. This indicates that Rs. 12,041 crore minus Rs. 1,350 crore , that is Rs. 10,691 crore would be contributed by various Ministries. This amount will be spent by different Ministries and the unspent balance amount will be returned to the Finance Ministry. Then, the Finance Ministry will subsequently allocate the balance amount towards the DONER[r98][r99].

In the year 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, the unspent balances were Rs.230.90 crores, Rs.613.47 crore and Rs.657.23 crore. The unspent balance fluctuates, and at times there could be no unspent balance left if the Ministries spend all the 10 per cent allocation by themselves. Consequently, there would be no allocation for DONER. It will not be wrong to say that the future of DONER is at stake.

In the circumstances, I wish to suggest that a fixed percentage should be earmarked out of the 10 per cent allocation for the DONER so that the DONER can continue to carry out its mandatory obligations for the development of the North-Eastern Region. Also, the Government should make the allocation to the State 100 per cent instead of 90:10 ratio of sharing between the Centre and the States. It should make

all the exempted Ministries mandatory to contribute 10 per cent of the Budget allocation towards the development of the North-Eastern Region.

Further, the North-Eastern Council needs to be strengthened by enhancing the Budget allocation by keeping not less than 50 per cent in view of the extreme backwardness of the region but, at the same time, impregnated with rich untapped resources. It is also very important to make the NEC a Research and Planning Body of the North-Eastern Region keeping in view the uniqueness of the region in terms of the fragile ecology, rich bio-diversity, distinct traditional and cultural practices of the people of this region, the topography and climatic conditions of the region.

The country should be aware that the North-Eastern Region is one of the mega diversity hot spots of the world and it functions as the lung for the purification of the air. This should be taken into account.

Scientists and experts have suggested that while making any developmental planning in the North-Eastern Region, be they hoticulture, agriculture, forestry, cash crop or any developmental programme, environmental protection should be accorded top priority. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to earmark a special fund as special incentives to the North-Eastern States starting from this year for environmental protection and preservation of the rich bio-diversity of the region. Similar steps may also be taken up for the Alpine Region, the western and the eastern ghats and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are declared as Bio-diversity Hot spots of the country. … (*Interruptions*)

The tourism potential of the North-Eastern Region is yet to be fully taped. This is one area where the North-East can contribute resources and revenues to the nation's coffer. Till date, the revenue from the North-East has been only from crude oil, tea industry and forest resources. Some of these resources are not renewable and are diminishing.

Almost all the North-Eastern States have common boundary with foreign countries. Many illegal trades have been going on through the porous borders. In order to earn more revenues through foreign trade, more trade centres in the State of Manipur may be opened.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, you are reading. You can lay it on the Table of the House. Nobody will do that!

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI : Finally, Sir, the proposed sum of Rs.550 crore for the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-Eastern Region for the year 2006-07 is too meagre keeping in view the extremely poor road connectivity in the hilly region. Due to the inability of the State Government to provide good and all-weather roads, the tribal people of the region have been tempted by unscrupulous timber contractors with temporary roads in exchange of crores of rupees worth forest resources. I, therefore, request Finance Minister to double the allocation so that construction of roads can be accelerated in the real sense.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI TAPIR GAO (ARUNACHAL EAST): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot support this Budget because the UPA Government's Bharat Nirman seems to be '*Bharat Barbaad*'. When the Prime Minister of India has announced the 'Look-East' policy, the Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram, instead of going straight from Delhi to the North East, has taken a long route covering the United Kingdom, America and looking to the North East at the end. This is a very bad situation.

Sir, the North East is a land-locked area and a lot of border trade routes were supposed to be opened, but nothing has been done so far in this regard. Myanmar was supposed to be connected through railways. All the North Eastern States should have been connected with border trade routes, but nothing has been mentioned about it in the Budget.

Without road and without electricity there cannot be any development in the North Eastern Region. I would like to give one example here. On the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, there is NH 52 and within a distance of 50 kms. even today there are 17 wooden bridges on that road. If this road is to be developed, all the wooden bridges should be converted to RCC bridges.

I would like to mention another point here and this has been mentioned by my friend from Manipur also. Our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is a famous economist and our Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram is also a good economist, but both of them have totally failed in geography. Why do I say so? It is because there is no proper budgetary allocation for the development of North East. In the Himalayan range, not only to the North East, but to all the States starting from Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal to Sikkim, for the entire Himalayan range States, the budgetary allocation should be double that of the allocation made to the

States in the plain area. In the plains, we can construct one kilometre of road in Rs. 22 lakh, in the Himalayan range, we cannot construct even a few metres of road with this amount. Therefore, geography should be kept in mind while allocating funds.

We are discussing about industrial development, agricultural development and many other things in this House, but nothing happens in the North East as money has not reached there. I would like to point out one thing here. The Ministry of DONER has been created during the NDA regime and it should have taken a final shape during the UPA regime, but this has not happened. Today, had I been the Minister of DONER, I would have resigned for the cause of the people of the North Eastern Region. If you see the Budget, you will see that the allocation made to the Ministry of DONER is only Rs. 50 crore. Out of that, Rs. 2.84 crore goes for mining in Sikkim, the NEDFI has got Rs. 31 crore and all other agencies have got Rs. 10 crore. Ultimately, only Rs. One lakh is remaining with the Ministry of DONER. Again, under non-lapseable Central Pool, Rs. 600 crore has been given to the NEC for Indo-Bangladesh border fencing Out of that, the Government of India has directed the NEC to allot Rs. 100 crore to Bodoland. We are not against Bodoland. But this amount of Rs. 100 crore should be given separately by the Central Government in addition to the allocation of Rs. 600 crore which has already been made and the NEC should not be directed to spend this money from its allocation.

Therefore, without bridge, without road and without electricity there cannot be any development. The Power Minister is sitting here. I would like to submit to him that the North East alone can generate power that is required for the entire country. But adequate provision is not there for this purpose and no fund has been earmarked for the North Eastern States for power generation[k100].

Therefore[r101], I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that while preparing this very good Budget, the geography of this country should be kept in mind. The Himalayans and the mountainous regions should be one of the important factors. Therefore, all Centrally sponsored schemes or any other schemes for agriculture, education, etc. should be kept in view while considering these factors.

We have to process all the raw material from Assam and again it has to be taken to the hilly areas. Therefore, it should be doubled in any Budget for the development of the North-Eastern Region, whatsoever subject it may be.

MR. CHAIRMAN It is already 9.30 p.m. The time of the House is extended till 10 p.m.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Sir, as far as NLCPR is concerned, the ten per cent unspent money was supposed to be put under NLCPR, but this is put under national pool and on the mercy of the Finance Minister these funds are released. Why can the Government of India not put all the NLCPR Budget under the DONER's budgetary head? Otherwise, it will be a long process and we will have to go through all the procedures.

Sir, the time is passing out and we have six more rainy seasons in the North-Eastern Region. So, the geographical factor should be taken into account while preparing the Budget, especially for the North-Eastern region.

डॉ. शफ़ीकुर्रहमान बर्क (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट की ताईद में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। लेकिन मुझे अर्ज करना है कि अकलियतों के लिए, मुसलमानों के लिए इस बजट में जितना एलोकेशन होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं दिया गया है। चूंकि अकलियतों के लिए एक अलग माइनोरिटी मिनिस्ट्री खोली गयी है, लेकिन वह अधूरी है क्योंकि उसमें एजुकेशन को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसी तरीके से और भी कई सब्जैक्ट्स इसमें शामिल होने जरूरी है तभी हम उसे फुलफलेज्ड मिनिस्ट्री कह सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर तालीम को शामिल किया जाये जिससे मुसलमानों के तालीम के मसाइल हल हो सकें। इसके साथ-साथ हमारी जो भी मांग है, उसको पूरा करने में, उन मसाइल्स को हल करने में हमें आसानी हो सके।

यह मुल्क किसानों का मुल्क कहलाता है। इस मुल्क में किसान रहते हैं, लेकिन किसानों के लिए जो बजट होना चाहिए था, उसमें कमी की गयी है। इस देश में 80 परसेंट किसान रहते हैं जिनके लिए बिजली, पानी, सड़क की जरूरत है। उनके लिए जो बजट रखा गया है, वह मेरी निगाह में बहुत कम है। जब तक किसान

मजबूत नहीं होगा, चौधरी चरण सिंह कहा करते थे कि इस मुल्क में हमारे आने-जाने का जो रास्ता है, वह खलिहानों और खेतों से होकर गुजरता है। जब तक हम किसानों की मदद नहीं करेंगे, किसानों को डेवलप नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। इसी तरीके से देश में जब तक मुसलमानों को डेवलप नहीं किया जायेगा, मुसलमानों को तालीमी एतबार से, इक्तस्फादी एतबार से उनको डेवलप नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह देश पिछड़ा हुआ रहेगा। अगर कोई कौम तालीमी एतबार से या इतफादी एतबार से पिछड़ जाये तो वह देश तरक्कीआफ्ता नहीं कहला सकता। जिस तरीके से कोई आदमी पैरालाइज्ड हो जाये, तो उसको हैल्दी नहीं कहा जा सकता, उसी तरीके से हैल्दी सोसायटी तभी कहला सकती है, यानि मुल्क तभी तरक्कीआफ्ता कहला सकता है जब उसकी सारी कौम, सारी बिरादरी के लोगों को तरक्की दी जाये और उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाये। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि मुसलमानों की तालीम के लिए 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये एलोकेट किये जायें जिससे उनके बच्चों की तालीम हो सके और वे इस देश में आगे बढ़ने के लिए अपने बच्चों को तालीम दिला सकें[r102]।

बहरहाल हमारे जो दूसरे मसाइल हैं, उनके बारे में मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। चूंकि, आपने मुझे बोलने का कम मौका दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मुझे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से शिकायत है कि उन्होंने अकलियतों के लिए, अकलियतों की तरक्की के लिए, उनकी तालीम के लिए, उनकी तिजारत के लिए, उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। उनके लिए इस बजट में इजाफा करना चाहिए ताकि मुसलमान भी इस देश में तालीम हासिल कर सकें, आगे बढ़ सकें और उनकों सर्विसेज में जगह दी जाए। इन्हीं अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the normal course, I would not have allowed you to say a word. Since you are an elderly man, I have allowed you as a special case. Once giving a statement and then retracting is not permissible.

Now, there are three speakers from the Indian National Congress. If they cooperate, we will conclude in time. I will call them one by one. Please conclude your speech within the specified time. Shri Aruna Kumar Vundavalli. Please cooperate.

डॉ. अरविन्द शर्मा (करनाल) : महोदय, वर्ा 2006-2007 के आम बजट पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। बजट पेश होने के बाद पक्ष और विपक्ष के सदस्यों में इस पर प्रतिक्रिया होना स्वाभाविक है और आम नागरिक भी सोचता है कि हमारे लिए इस बजट में कौन कौन से लाभ के प्रावधान किये गये हैं। सदन में पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों तरफ से माननीय सांसद अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। मेरी मान्यता है कि यह बजट आम जनता के लिए देश के किसान, मजदूर, खेतिहर मजदूर, दलित, पिछड़ा वर्ग, नौजवान, कर्मचारी, व्यापारी, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, महिलाओं, बेरोजगारों के लिए हमारी यू.पी.ए की चेयरपर्सन माननीया श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी व प्रधानमंत्री डॉ0 मनमोहन सिंह जी के नतृत्व में महान देशभक्त नेता स्व0 राजीव गांधी के सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए तेजी से बढ़ता कदम है।

इस बजट में करीब 7000 करोड़ रूपये की बढ़ोत्तरी पिछले बजट की तुलना में की गयी है लेकिन यह इतना बड़ा देश है कि हर व्यक्ति को हर संभव सुविधा देना संभव नहीं है और इस बजट में भी कुछ कमियां रह गयी हैं। इस बजट में जो अच्छी बातें हैं, उन्हें उठाना मैं पहले उचित मानता हूं। रूरल डवलपमेंट हो, अर्बन डैवलपमेंट हो, एचआरडी हो, सोशल जस्टिस एंड एम्पॉवरमेंट हो या शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, इन क्षेत्रों के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने हर संभव राशि आबंटित करके किसानों, समाज के कमजोर, दलित और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए राहत देने की जो कोशिश की है, उसके लिए माननीय मंत्री बधायी के पात्र हैं। नेशनल रूरल एम्पालाएमेंट गारंटी स्कीम को ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने पूरे देश में कानून के तहत लाने का काम करके देश के ग्रामीण अंचल के विकास का काम किया है। इसके लिए यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन माननीया सोनिया गांधी जी एवं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री बधायी के पात्र हैं। शुरू में इसमें 200 जिलों को लिया गया है, उसमें धन की कमी न आये और जल्दी से जल्दी पूरे देश में लागू किया जाये।

जो किसान देश के लाखों लोगों का अन्नदाता है, पूरे देश का जो पेट भरता है, वह आज भुखमरी के कगार पर है, उसके बच्चे पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं और उसके परिवार के लोग अच्छी चिकित्सा नहीं ले पाते हैं। देश के बड़े बड़े जमींदारों एवं किसानों के साथ साथ जो छोटे एवं गरीब किसान हैं, उनको अपनी आजीविका एवं आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जयादा से ज्यादा कम ब्याज पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए। जैसे - कृाि यंत्रों पर, खाद्यान्नों पर, बीजों पर और उनके साथ साथ उनको मकान बनवाने के लिए, बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए, इलाज के लिए सस्ते एवं कम ब्याज की दर पर ऋण एवं सभी सुविधायें

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

उपलब्ध करवानी चाहिए। सभी किसानों को उनकी फसलों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा समर्थन मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत कर सकें। किसानों के लिए नयी नयी फसलों को उगाने, पोाण करने और

वैज्ञानिक ढंग से खेती करने के लिए निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए और इन प्रशिक्षण स्थानों पर जाने के लिए निःशुल्क यात्रा भत्ता और प्रशिक्षण के दौरान आर्थिक धनराशि देकर उनको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। कृाि संबंधी उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए ताकि बेरोजगारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार मुहैया हो सके। शिक्षित एवं बेरोजगारों को आधुनिक कृाि उत्पादन के लिए घरेलू एवं छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी आजीविका कमा सकें। कृाि से संबंधित सभी छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को विकसित करना चाहिए और उनको सस्ते ब्याज पर सरकार द्वारा ऋण उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसे ओला वृटि, भूस्खलन, सूखा, बाढ़ से होने वाले नुकसान की तुरंत भरपायी के लिए किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए ताकि वे असहनीय स्थिति से उबर सकें। किसानों के साथ साथ खेतों पर काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूरों एवं श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। उनको सस्ते मूल्यों पर अनाज एवं सभी मूलभूत घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना चाहिए।

गरीब एवं विधवा महिलाओं के लिए खादी उद्योग, कपड़ा उद्योग एवं घरेलू उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए आर्थिक धनराशि उपलब्ध करवानी चाहिए ताकि उनका भी उत्थान हो सके और सालाना उनको अच्छे एवं निपुण कार्यो के लिए आर्थिक धनराशि देकर पुरोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। पूरे विश्व की नजर दिल्ली पर रहती है। विश्व ने भारत की क्षमता को पहचाना है। अब यह हम पर निर्भर है कि हम किस तरह से देश की महानता व इसके लोगों की क्षमता की पुनः खोज करें। मेरा मानना है कि एन.सी.आर राजधानी के आसपास के क्षेत्र को 90 किलोमीटर से बढ़ाकर 150 किलोमीटर किया जाये और जिस नजरिये से देश की राजधानी नयी दिल्ली को देखा जा रहा है, उन्हें मूलभूत आ वश्यकताओं एवं सुविधाओं जैसे बिजली, पानी, यातायात, परिवहन, सड़क, रेल एवं आवास के साथ साथ एन.सी.आर क्षेत्र का भी विकास किया जाये।

महोदय, जिस तरह से राजधानी में मेट्रो रेल का विकास चल रहा है, यह सुविधा आज से 10-15 साल पहले होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन देर आये दुरस्त आये, आज मेट्रो की वजह से कितनी समस्याओं का समाधान हो गयाहे, यह हम सभी समझते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एन.सी.आर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन देकर दिल्ली से पानीपत वाया सोनीपत, दिल्ली से रोहतक वाया बहादुरगढ़, रिवाड़ी वाया गुड़गावां, फरीदाबाद वाया पलवल और गाजियाबाद की तरफ मेट्रो रेल का विस्तार करना चाहिए।

एनसीआर में आपने राजधानी के रोज रोज बढ़ते हुए अपराधों की घटनाओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए एनसीआर क्षेत्र को सुरक्षा की दृटि से और मजबूत बनाना चाहिए क्योंकि बहुत से अपराधी वारदात करने के बाद इस क्षेत्र में दुप जाते हैं। इसलिए अपराधी गतिविधियों को कम करने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस की तरह एनसीआर क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पुलिस जवानों की भर्ती करके सुरक्षा के इंतजाम पुख्ता किये जाने चाहिए तथा इन क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को इस काम के लिए अधिक से अधिक धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी जानी चाहिए। पूरे एन.सी.आर क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाकर लोगों को उपलबध कराना चाहिए ताकि

दूरसंचार प्रणाली का विकास हो सके। एनसीआर क्षेत्र में गरीबों एवं गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के लिए अच्छे स्कूल, अस्पताल और कम रेट पर आवास उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए ताकि देश के गरीब लोगों को भी एनसीआर क्षेत्र की सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सके। इस क्षेत्र के पूर्ण रूप से सौन्दर्यीकरण करना चाहिए। जवाहर लाल नेहरू राट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन में सोनीपत, पानीपत, करनाल, बहादुरगढ़, रोहतक, फरीदाबाद, गाजियाबाद को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए इस बजट में 14 प्रतिशत राशि को बढाकर 2902 करोड़ रूपये कर दिया गया है। इस राशि को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी मांग है। इस राशि को बढ़ाकर ही हम देश की इस 40 प्रतिशत आबादी का कल्याण कर सकेंगे।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान पेयजल की समस्या और कृाि सिंचाई की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसमें राट्रीय साझा न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम को इस क्षेत्र में इस समस्या को पूरा करने के लिए धनराशि की कमी न आये क्योंकि अभी भी देश के बहुत सारे गांवों एवं शहरों की बस्तियों में पीने के पानी की भारी समस्या है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ज्यादा से ज्यादा धनराशि आबंटित करें।

हमारे नौजवान साथी भाई दीपेन्द्र हुड्डा ने हरियाणा के किसानों एवं आम जनता के लिए बिजली की कमी एवं आपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से ज्यादा से ज्यादा धनराशि आबंटित करने की जो बात कही है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं और हमारे हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री चौधरी भूपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा जो हरियाणा के किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, दलितों और गरीबों के साथ साथ आम जनता का विशेा ध्यान रखते हैं, वे भी हरियाणा में बिजली की समस्या को हल करने एवं बिजली की पैदावार जल्दी से जल्दी कैसे बढ़े, उसके लिए पुरजोर प्रयासरत हैं। आने वाले सालों में अगर तीसरा युद्ध होगा तो यह पानी के लिए होगा। इसलिए नदियों को भी गहरा करने के साथ साथ उन्हें आपस में जोड़ने की जरूरत है जिससे देश की पेयजल एवं सिंचाई की समस्या बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हल हो सकती है और प्रदूाण से भी लोगों को मुकति मिल सकती है। इसके लिए भी बजट में देश के पैमाने पर एकमुश्त राशि का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। पानी का बंटवारा ठीक से किया जाये। एसवाइएल कैनाल हरियाणा की आम जनता, किसान एवं मजदूर की जीवन रेखा है, इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करवाया जाये।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दिन प्रतिदिन घरेलू गैस के बढ़ते हुए दामों पर रोक लगानी चाहिए और गैस की भारी किल्लत को दूर करने उपाय करने चाहिए। जिन गरीब लोगों को राशन कार्डो पर गैस की प्रतिबंधिता है, उन पर यह प्रतिबंध हटाना चाहिए ताकि उनको मिट्टी का तेल एवं अन्य घरेलू आवश्यकताएं कम दामों पर उपलब्ध हो सकें। सब्सिडी देकर गैस की कीमतों को कम करना चाहिए। गैस पर हो रही कालाबाजारी को रोकने के कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिए। जिन क्षेत्रों में घरेलू गैस एजेंसियों की मांग है, उनको एडवरटाइजमेंट करके वहां के लोगों की समस्याओं को तुरंत प्रभाव से दूर करना चाहिए। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने गरीबों के लिए गेहूं, चावल, चीनी एवं मिट्टी के तेल की मात्रा बढायी जाए तथा उनकी कीमतों को कम किया जाये। देश की गरीब जनता को यू.पी.ए सरकार से बहुत उम्मीदें हैं। साथ ही किसानों के हित को देखते हुए डीजल की बढती हुयी कीमतों को रोका जाये।

केन्द्र सरकार ने एकीकृत वस्त्र उद्योग पार्क स्कीम अक्टूबर, 2005 में आरंभ की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य 25 वस्त्रद्योग पार्क तैयार करना था। अभी तक 7 पार्क स्वीकृत किये जा सके हैं तथा 10 पार्को के विकास हेतु पहचान कर ली गयी है और शेा 8 बचे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में पानीपत जो एक औद्योगिक एवं ऐतिहासिक जिला है, उसको वस्त्रोद्योग पार्क योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जाये ताकि वहां के श्रमिकों, व्यावसायियों एवं बुनकरों को लाभ मिल सके। पानीपत जिला हैण्डलूम एवं पॉवरलूम के क्षेत्र में एशिया में अग्रणी है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन एवं पेट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्रों में भारी निवेश और रोजगार की बहुत संभावनाएं हैं1 इस क्षेत्र में निवेश को बढावा देने के लिए सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम, रसायन एवं पेट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक कार्यबल का गठन किया है, इस कार्यबल में वैश्विक स्तर के विकास को और निवेशकों को शामिल किया जा रहा है। हरियाणा में पानीपत औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है। यहां पर रिफाइनरी स्थित है तथा पेट्रो हब बनने जा रहा है। अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि 2006-2007 में जो तीन क्षेत्र पेट्रोलियम, रसायन एवं पेट्रो-रसायन निवेश क्षेत्र ि वकसित किये जायेंगे, उसमें आवश्यक रूप से पानीपत को रखा जाये। पानीपत जिला एनसीआर क्षेत्र में पड़ता है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आपके बजट में जो तमाम जनहित के कार्य हैं, उनका समर्थन करते हुए अपने सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री अरुण कुमार वुण्डावल्ली (राजामुन्दरी) : महोदय, हम तो राजनीति में इसीलिए आए हैं कि गरीबों को खुश किया जा सके। I want to keep the poor people always happy. As you have declared that you are poor, I want to make you happy; I am concluding with one sentence that it is an excellent Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are people like you also. Now, Shri Harisinh Chavda.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा (बनासकांठा) : महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने र्वा 2006-2007 के लिए जो बजट लोकसभा में रखा है, मैं उसका अनुमोदन करता हूँ और बजट के बारे में अपने कुछ विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी का बजट देश को आगे ले जाने वाला और देश की प्रगति बढ़ाने वाला है। इन्होंने सभी लोगों को खुश करने का प्रयास किया है। वित्तमंत्री जी अच्छे और विद्वान अर्थशास्त्री हैं। देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए, ऐसी उनकी सोच और दिमाग है। अपने देश को पूरे विश्व में विकसित देशों के बीच गरिमापूर्ण स्थान पर पहुंचाएं, ऐसी उनकी भावना और लगन दिखायी देती है। इसे मद्देनजर रखकर बड़ी मेहनत और सोच-विचार से

यह बजट उन्होंने बनाया है। उन्होंने गरीब जनता, मध्यम वर्ग और आम जनता, विद्यार्थियों, युवाओं, महिलाओं, व्यापारियों, उद्योग-धन्धों में लगे लोगों, सभी का ख्याल रखा है। गरीबी हटे, बेकारी मिटे, उद्योग-धन्धों का ि वकास हो, यातायात की अच्छी सुविधा हो, देश का संरक्षण अच्छी तरह से हो सके, ये सभी बातें इन्होंने ख्याल में रखी हैं। मंत्री जी ने देश को एक अच्छा बजट देकर सभी को आनन्दित किया है, इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ी है और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three speakers from your Party. It would have been better if you would have laid your speech. Time would be saved.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : महोदय, भारत निर्माण योजना, पीने का पानी, ग्राम सम्पर्क मार्ग, गरीब लोगों के लिए इन्दिरा आवास योजना, विद्युतीकरण, गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, रोजगार गारन्टी योजना, रूरल हेल्थ मिशन, रूरल सैनिटेशन स्कीम, इन्टीग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट, रूरल इम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम, वीमेन, चाइल्ड एण्ड एससीएसटी लोगों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए प्रोग्राम्स, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण प्रोग्राम, आदि के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान करके आपने देश की तरक्की के लिए रास्ता खोला है। इस पर मुझे रामायण का एक प्र ासंग याद आता है। जब श्रीराम भक्त हनुमान जी को कीमती मनकों से जड़ी एक अच्छी माला पहनाई गयी, तो इस पर हनुमान जी उस माला के कीमती मनकों को एक-एक करके तोड़कर देखने लगे। इस पर किसी ने उनसे पूछा कि हनुमान जी, आप क्या कर रहे हैं, कीमती मनकों की इस माला को इस तरह तोड़कर क्या देख रहे हैं? इस पर हनुमान जी ने कहा कि मैं इसे तोड़कर देख रहा हूं की इन मनकों में कहीं मेरे भगवान श्रीराम हैं या नहीं। यदि इस माला और इसके मनकों में मेरे भगवान श्रीराम नजर नहीं आते हैं तो मेरे लिए यह माला किसी काम की नहीं cè[R103]।

उसी तरह जिन गरीब लोगों को महात्मा गांधी जी ने दरिद्र नारायण कहा था, हमें बजट बनाते समय उस दरिद्र नारायण का ध्यान रखना चाहिए और पसीना बहाने वाले मजदूरों का, किसानों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस बजट में काफी अच्छी बातें होते हुए भी गरीब प्रदेशों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेा प्रावधान रखा गया हो, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। गुजरात में मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र बनासकांठा औद्योगिक और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वह इलाका अकाल से पीड़ित रहता है। लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। वहां काफी भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी है। इसलिए वहां के लोग काम ढूंढ़ने के लिए दूसरे क्षेत्रों में पलायन करने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती। जब तक ऐसे गरीब लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक अच्छे बजट का कोई अर्थ नहीं, कोई माने नहीं हैं।

मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी से स्वयं मिलकर और कई बार पत्र लिख कर भी ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए का विशेा प्रावधान करने का अनुरोध किया, लेकिन उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। जिस तरह से घर में

छोटे बच्चे का घर में अधिक खयाल रखा जाता है, उसी तरह शासन का भी फर्ज है कि वह गरीब और पिछड़े लोगों का खयाल रखे, ताकि वे लोग भी तरक्की कर सकें। झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले, भूखे पेट रहने वाले जो लोग अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं सकते, उन्हें चिकित्सा उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते, अगर उनका ध्यान बजट में रखा जाए, तो फिर सही अर्थों में यह अच्छा बजट होगा और तब हमें खुशी होगी। बजट में इस तरह का प्रावधान करने से बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकेगी और झोंपड़ियों में रहने वालों की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक होगी। आज आप देखें कि देश में गरीबों और हरिजनों की हालत क्या है। आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी मजदूरी करने वाले, पसीना बहाने वाले लोगों की स्थिति में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। किसानों को कृषि पैदावार का सही दाम नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आज भी देश में अच्छी शिक्षा का अभाव है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table of the House so that time of the House can be saved.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : मैं थोड़ी बात और कहकर बाकी स्पीच सदन के पटल पर रख दूंगा। मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि मैं 10-12 मिनट लूंगा, लेकिन अभी तो पांच मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are having so many pages to read. It will take a long time for you to read all the pages.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : मैं सिर्फ पाइंट्स देख रहा हूं, पढ़ नहीं रहा हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: As per rules, you are not allowed to read. You can make a speech extempore but still I allowed you to read.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : हमारे क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों के लिए पक्के भवन नहीं हैं। उसके लिए सरकार को उन्हें पर्याप्त राशि का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया इसलिए मैंने डोनेशन लेकर करने की तैयारी शुरू की और उन्हें पक्का कराने का प्रयास किया है, लेकिन वह भी पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिए भारत सरकार को इस दिशा में सोचना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No Member will be allowed to read his speech. You are strictly not allowed to read when you take part in the discussion. I allowed you to read it. You are taking advantage of it.

श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं कि बनासकांठा जैसे गरीब और अविकसित क्षेत्र के लिए विशेा पैकेज दिया जाए और वहां पर कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं होने के कारण वहां उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उस क्षेत्र को पांच साल के लिए टैक्स हॉलिडे घोाित किया जाए। इसी तरह से किसानों को चार प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर से ऋण मिलना चाहिए, सस्ते बीज मिलने चाहिए, पानी की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ट्रैक्टर्स

और कृषि औजारों को टैक्स मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी ने इस देश में लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की बात कही थी।

मैं पढ़ नहीं रहा हूं और आखिरी बात की तरफ वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

Nothing will go on record if he reads his speech further. You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table of the House[lh104].

… (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record. He is reading only.

*(Interruptions)**

**Not Recorded*

***श्री हरिसिंह चावड़ा :** मैं अपना भाषण टेबल पर ले कर देता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

*Hon. Member laid his speech in Gujarati but he did not furnish English or Hindi translation of his speech.

SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN (TIRUNELVELI): Sir, I rise to support the Budget 2006-07 introduced by our Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram which is a tax-free Budget. The Budget is well prepared to make a reality to the spirit and letters of NCMP envisaged by the UPA Government.

India is an agricultural country. Naturally the Government would promote agriculture and the farming community in greater manner. The agricultural loan target was raised last year from Rs. 1,25,000 crore to now estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 crore. It clearly shows the UPA Government is pro-farming community and major stress will be given to develop agriculture.

Sir, if we make farmers happy and make them feel comfortable, then only we can create a strong India. A farmer having five acres of land could lead a life equivalent to that of upper middle class. The Government will give all-out support to the farmers to ameliorate their sufferings. In each taluk or union centres, cold storage godown will be created to store or stock the extra production of the farmers and enable them to sell it in higher prices. Farmers should be given minimum rate for their farm product not only rice and wheat but also fruits and vegetables, and ensure them bright livelihood.

The Centre pays more attention to the farmers for their genuine problems. In Tamil Nadu, thousands of farmers are not able to get electricity for their pump sets because the State Government discourages new connections which again gives

financial burden. So, thousands of farmers opted for diesel engines for lifting water and paying more and more money for diesel and oil.

I would like to suggest that the Central Government should come forward to help the farmers by providing free electricity for their pump sets or give diesel subsidy.

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* The speech was laid on the Table.

I have visited the village Thalaiyal Nadanthanoon in Kayalthur union. Hundreds of Adhidrivida farmers are denied the electricity connection for their pump sets and for diesel; they are paying three-fold money due to the hike in the prices of oils. I would request the Finance Minister to come forward to help the SC farmers by providing subsidised diesel for their pump sets.

I appreciate the Finance Minister for taking all possible steps to put agriculture in the growth path. Last Budget he exempted the Excise duty on all agricultural instruments from small instruments to tractors.

Agricultural loans are doubled in two years. The funds for Accelerated Irrigation Programme also increased by 40 per cent. Since the agricultural workers form 59 to 60 per cent of the work force in our nation the similar GDP grants in agriculture should be emphasised and achieved in the coming years. Otherwise we cannot expect real growth in India.

So, I appreciate the Finance Minister for taking adequate steps to increase the GDP growth in agriculture in our national economy. The UPA Government in the guidance of our leader Sonia Gandhi is making policies and programmes for the development of poor.

Perunthalaivar Kamaraj introduced the Mid-Day Meals Programme for the poor students in Tamil Nadu and implemented the historical programme successfully in the State. The Congress Government under Narasimha Rao's leadership introduced Free Noon Meals Scheme throughout the country. Now, our UPA Government enhanced the

Scheme and, Sir, more than 12 crore students in India are being benefited by the Scheme.

I appeal the Finance Minister that the Noon Meals Programme should be named after Shri Kamraj who was the pioneer and the first Chief Minister in India who introduced this marvellous Scheme in Tamil Nadu and made revolution to upgrade and develop the downtrodden people of the society to acquire education.

I appreciate the Budget speech of our Finance Minister who enhanced the corpus fund of Maulana Azad Educational Foundation from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 200 crore. It will definitely boost the development of minority institutions in our country. I would request the Finance Minister to enhance the amount to Rs. 500 crore and give more financial assistance to minority institutions all over India.

It is highly appreciable for giving priority to develop the infrastructure in our country. Without the basic infrastructure we cannot expect foreign investment and industrial growth in our country.

In telecommunication, more than 50 million rural connections will be rolled out in three years which would be a great achievement. I welcome the Finance Minister's announcement of Rs. 1,500 crore to provide from the Universal Service Obligation Fund in 2006-07.

As far as power generation is concerned, India will produce 33,000 MW capacity of electricity from 82 projects within three years. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is a boon to developing States and providing electricity connections to 10,000 villages in one year is a marvellous achievement of the UPA Government.

In road transport, the NHDP continue to achieve more progress. I welcome to increase the Budget provision for NHDP to 9,945 crore in 2006-07. I request the Finance Minister to allot more fund for the Four Laying Road Programme for Tamil Nadu especially the Thuthukudi Aruppukottai to Madurai Road and Kanyakumari (via Tirunelveli) to Chennai Trunk route.

For Defence, we have enhanced our budgetary provision from Rs. 83,000 crore to Rs. 89,000 crore. I appreciate the Finance Minister for alloting funds for

modernisation of Defence Forces to equip the Armed Forces to face any threat from our enemies.

I appreciate the Finance Minister for alloting Rs. 128 crore for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme and for additional fund of Rs. 172 crore during the current year. Sir, Rs. 3000 will be given and deposited in the name of girl students belonging to SC/ST and OBC category who have completed eighth standard. It is a marvellous announcement which will attract more girl students to continue their studies.

I welcome the Government's decision to enhance the subsidy amount which benefits the poor sections of our society. I would suggest that instead of giving subsidy, the Government should come forward to give monetary benefit to the poor families directly.

Sir, in my constituency Thuthukkudi is one of the major ports. After Sethu Canal project implemented in 2008, Thuthukudi Port's traffic will be enhanced five-fold. So, I would suggest that the Government should come forward to create the Thuthukudi Port asa 'hub Port' and make this as an international harbour by providing Rs. 5,000 crore to develop the Thuthukudi Harbour which caters to the transport needs which also in future will be envisaged five-fold traffic.

Sir, the airport in Thuthukudi also is designed for low and small flights only. Since Thuthukudi is developing industrially, many major industries are coming one after one, Thuthukudi Airport may be upgraded and enabled to land bigger flights and introduce direct flights to Mumbai, Delhi and other capitals of the States in our country.

I would also request the Finance Minister to allocate at least Rs. 500 crore for doubling the Kanyakumari (via) Tirunelveli Chengalpet Railway BG route as well as Maniachi to Thuthukudi route to ease the Railway Traffic between the Southern districts and Chennai.

As the Budget tries to give more stress to make NCMP a reality, I wholeheartedly support the Finance Budget for the year 2006-07 which is growth-oriented and pro-poor.

Under the guidance of the UPA National Council Advisor, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Budget shows a new

path and a new way for vibrant India.

With this, I would like to conclude my speech with my full support for the pro-poor and elite Budget.

प्रो. चन्द्र कुमार (कांगड़ा) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया और साथ ही माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का भी आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा बजट यहां पर रखा है। यह बजट किसान, मजदूर, सरकारी कर्मचारी और दूसरे वर्ग के लोगों के लिए बहुत ही फायदेमंद है और उन वर्गों ने इसकी सराहना की है।

सभापति जी, इस बजट का रोलिंग प्लान एक साल का है। "If you plan for one year, grow food. If you plan for 10 years, plant trees, and if you plan for 100 years, plant men." हमारा जो मैन-मैनेजमेंट है वह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे पास जो ह्यूमन पौटेंशियल है उसका यूज हम आज तक नहीं कर पाए हैं। इस बजट में जो ह्यूमन पौटेंशियल के यूज के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि वह प्रावधान इसमें रखा जाए।

हमारे पड़ोस में चाइना है, दूसरे नार्थ-ईस्ट के देश हैं जिन्होंने ह्यूमन पौटेंशियल का बैस्ट यूज किया है लेकिन हमारे बजट में उसके यूज की कोई बात नहीं रखी गयी है। हमारे यहां नौजवान बेकार हैं और देश से हमारे डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और स्किल्ड मजदूर माइग्रेट कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वे लोग यहां रहें और उनके लिए कोई प्रोग्राम, कोई नीति, कोई कार्यक्रम बनाएं जिससे इस देश के ह्यूमन पौटेंशियल का यूज हो सके।

माननीय राजीव गांधी जी जब इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि इस देश में एक हिमालयन डैवलेपमेंट अथॉरिटी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे पास पिछले 20 सालों से इस विाय में कोई प्लॉनिंग नहीं है। आज हम पानी के लिए भी तरस रहे हैं और आने वाले 20 सालों में पानी की स्थिति इस देश में क्या होगी, यह आप सोच सकते हैं। एन्वायरनमेंट, फौरेस्ट्री या हमारी जो इकोलॉजी है उसके कार्यक्रमों को बदलने की आज जरुरत है।

मुझे जर्मनी जाने का मौका मिला। उन्होंने पानी के विाय में अगले 20 सालों की फोरेस्ट फंक्शनल प्लानिंग की हुई है कि कितने कैचमेंट एरियाज हैं जिनको वे इंटैक्ट रखेंगे। हमारे यहां के कितने हिमालयन रीजन हैं, जिनके कैचमेंट एरियाज़ को हम इंटैक्ट रख सकते हैं। आज हिमाचल प्रदेश में फॉरेस्ट फॉलिंग पर मोरिटोरियम हैं। सारी बड़ी नदियां हिमालय से निकलती हैं। लेकिन इस बजट में उनके लिए कोई प्लॉन, कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि किस एरिया को वहां पर प्राथमिकता देंगे, आप उन एरियाज को कैसे कंपनसेट कर सकेंगे। यह बात ठीक है कि रोलिंग प्लॉन में आप भारत निर्माण की बात करते हैं, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करते हैं, वे बैसिक चीजें हैं, जरुरी हैं लेकिन उनके लिए एक प्रॉस्पैक्टिव प्लॉन होना चाहिए।

हिमाचल प्रदेश ने जो अपना बजट पेश किया है उसमें जेंडर बजटिंग की है जिससे जो पंचायतें मेल-फीमेल का प्रतिशत ठीक रखेंगी उसके लिए हिमाचल सरकार ने पांच लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। अगर एक परिवार में एक फीमेल बच्चा है तो 25 हजार रुपया उसके बैंक एकाउंट में जमा करवाया गया है ताकि लड़की की उम्र जब शादी की हो जाएगी तो उस राशि को शादी के लिए निकाल सकती है। इस प्रकार के कार्य हिमाचल सरकार कर रही है। मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे जो भी पैकेज प्रोग्राम हैं वे उन राज्यों को दिये जाते हैं जो डिस्टर्ब हैं, जहां आतंकवाद है। लेकिन जो शरीफ राज्य हैं, जहां पीस-लविंग लोग हैं, उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करुंगा कि हिमाचल जैसे राज्य के लिए जिसने हार्टिकल्चर में अपना नाम कमाया है, ऐसा कोई पैकेज प्रोग्राम दिया जाए तथा उन सारे राज्यों को दिया जाए जिन्होंने 9वें, 10वें व 11वें फाइनेंस कमीशन के पूरे बजट को ठीक ढंग से खर्च किया है।

मैं राज्यों का बजट परफोर्मेंस पढ़ रहा था। मैं हैरान हूं कि जो सैक्टोरेल प्लॉनिंग है, जिसमें बिजली, पानी और सड़क वगैरहा आते हैं, उन स्टेटों ने केवल 25 प्रतिशत ही अपनी राशि खर्च की है, बाकी पैसा वैसे का वैसा बचा हुआ cè[r105]। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने आउटकम और परफार्मेंस बजट के कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। उस आउटकम और परफार्मेंस बजट में, जो राज्य पीछे रह गए हैं, उनका री-वैल्यूएशन होना चाहिए, उन राज्यों को इसके लिए डायरेक्शन देना होगा कि आपका पैसा ठीक ढंग से खर्च होना चाहिए और जो राज्य अपने आउटकम बजट के आधार पर सबसे अच्छे रहे हैं, उन राज्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देकर कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। उस वक्त राजीव गांधी जी ने गंगा डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी बनायी थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि इस गंगा में जितने नाले आते हैं, उनको साफ किया जाए और गंगा के महत्व को बनाए रखा जाए। इस बजट में गंगा डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी के लिए पैसे का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, सरकार को लांग प्रास्पेक्टिव प्लान इस बजट में इनकारपोरेट करना चाहिए था, जिसमें 20-25 सालों के बाद हमारे देश में पानी की क्या पोजीशन होगी, हमारी इरीगेशन की क्या पोजीशन होगी, इसे ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। हम आज सारे हिंदुस्तान की नदियों को जोड़ने का स्वप्न देख रहे हैं। हम दक्षिण भारत की नदियों को जोड़ना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए आप पैसे का प्रावधान भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसके लिए पानी कहां से आएगा? क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई सोच-विचार किया है? इसके लिए लांग टर्म प्लान इस बजट में इनकारपोरेट होना चाहिए।

मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने इस बजट में एक्स-सर्विसमैन पेंशन का प्रावधान किया, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूं। वहां बहुत से एक्स-सर्विसमैन हैं, उनके लिए आपने बजट में पैसे का प्रावधान किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I would like to take this opportunity to express my regret if I have spoken anything which is not liked by Kunwar Manvendra Singh and other hon.

Members. But it is all in the best interests of conducting the proceedings in the House that I have to speak in strong words. Now forget about it.

Kunwar Manvendra Singh, it is all in the best of intentions. The discussion should be completed today. With the best of intentions if I have spoken in a very harsh language, then please bear with me.

Now, today, 40 hon. Members have participated in the discussion. So, I thank you all for having cooperated with me.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 10th March, 2006 at 1100 hours.